

LINCOLN
DAY BY DAY

1809-1839



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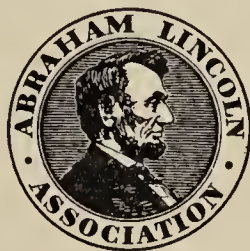
1809-1839

LINCOLN

1809-1839

*Being the Day-by-Day Activities
of Abraham Lincoln
from February 12, 1809
to December 31, 1839*

BY HARRY E. PRATT



Published by
THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN
ASSOCIATION
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

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Printed in the United States of America

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COMPILER'S NOTE

IN 1933 the Abraham Lincoln Association published *Lincoln: 1854-1861, Being the Day-by-Day Activities of Abraham Lincoln from January 1, 1854 to March 4, 1861*, by Paul M. Angle. A similar volume by Benjamin P. Thomas, *Lincoln: 1847-1853*, covering the next preceding period was published in 1936. The third volume *Lincoln: 1840-1846* by Harry E. Pratt was issued in 1939. The present volume deals with the activities of Lincoln's life from his birth to the close of the year 1839.

The plan of devoting equal space to each day's entry followed in the three preceding books has been adopted in this volume where the entries are sufficiently continuous to make it practicable. However, the entries up to Lincoln's entrance to the Legislature in December, 1834 are so scattered that it has been thought best to group them together. The same procedure has been followed for most of the years 1835 and 1836. Abbreviations have been used in the citations as in previous volumes. For the convenience of the reader an explanatory table of abbreviations has been provided.

The compiler wishes to express his gratitude for the aid rendered by Mr. Logan Hay, President of the Abraham Lincoln Association, Paul M. Angle and Ernest E. East, each of whom has read the entire manuscript. The Introduction was read by Professor James G. Randall, Dr. F. Lauriston Bullard, Dr. Louis A. Warren, Professor R. Gerald McMurtry and Professor David J. Harkness.

Miss Margaret Norton, State Archivist of Illinois, and an authority on Lincoln's legislative years, read the Introduction and gave many valuable suggestions. S. A. Wetherbee and William

McDonald gave important aid in searching through the voluminous files of the General Assembly in the Archives Division of the Illinois State Library.

Miss Margaret Flint of the Illinois State Historical Library aided materially in the examination of several manuscript collections. My wife helped in much of the research. The maps were drawn by Romaine Proctor and Richard Booker. The members of the Abraham Lincoln Association by their financial support have made possible the publication of this volume.

HARRY E. PRATT

Springfield, Illinois
February 12, 1941.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CITATION

- Angle. *New Letters and Papers of Lincoln*. Compiled by Paul M. Angle, Boston and New York, 1930.
- Barrett MSS. Original manuscripts of Abraham Lincoln owned by Oliver R. Barrett of Chicago, Illinois.
- Beveridge. *Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1858*. By Albert J. Beveridge. 2 vols. Boston and New York, 1928.
- B.H.W.C. Black Hawk War Collection, consisting of letter books, order books, journals, muster rolls, record of Indian councils and 270 letters, collected by General Robert Anderson. This extensive collection is in the Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.
- Bulletin. *Bulletin of the Abraham Lincoln Association*, Nos. 1-58 (1923-1939). Edited by Paul M. Angle, Benjamin P. Thomas, Harry E. Pratt and George W. Bunn, Jr.
- Davis. (Hanks) "The Hanks Family in Macon County, Illinois (1828-1939)." By Edwin D. Davis. *Papers in Illinois History*, 1939, pp. 112-52.
- Davis. "Lincoln and Macon County, Illinois, 1830-1831." By Edwin D. Davis. In *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, April-July, 1932. pp. 63-107.
- Election Returns. Original election returns for Sangamon County in the Archives Division of the Illinois State Library.
- Elliott. *Record of the Services of Illinois Soldiers in the Black Hawk War, 1831-32, and in the Mexican War, 1846-48*. Prepared by Isaac H. Elliott. Springfield, Illinois, 1882.
- Fell MSS. Letters to and from Jesse W. Fell, prominent lawyer, politician and land owner of McLean County, Illinois. Typewritten copies in the Illinois Historical Survey at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.
- Files. The legal pleadings and papers on file in the court in which the case in question is filed.
- Herndon MSS. Three large copy books of material collected on the life of Lincoln by William H. Herndon. These volumes, now in the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Cal., are with some unbound letters, the material sold by Herndon to Ward H. Lamon.
- Hertz. *Abraham Lincoln: A New Portrait*. By Emanuel Hertz. 2 vols. New York, 1931.
- House Journal. *Journal of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois*.
- Howells. *Life of Abraham Lincoln*. By William Dean Howells, Springfield, Illinois, 1938.
- Ibid. Ibidem*. By this sign reference is made to the last work previously cited.
- Iles. *Sketches of Early Life and Times*. By Elijah Iles. Springfield, Illinois, 1883.

- Illinois Advocate*. A Whig paper published at Vandalia, Illinois under various titles from Jan. 1833 to March 8, 1836.
- Journal. *Sangamo Journal*, the Whig newspaper published in Springfield.
- Lincoln Lore. (Louis A. Warren, Editor). The Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1929 to date.
- McMurtry. *The Kentucky Lincolns on Mill Creek*. By R. Gerald McMurtry, Harrogate, Tenn., 1939.
- Oldroyd. *The Lincoln Memorial: Album Immortelles*. Collected and edited by Osborn H. Oldroyd. Springfield, Ill., 1890.
- Pease. *Illinois Election Returns, 1818-1848*. (Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. XVIII.) Edited by Theodore Calvin Pease. Springfield, Ill., 1923.
- Photo. A photostatic copy, in the files of the Abraham Lincoln Association.
- Record. The appropriate official record of the court in which the case in question was filed.
- Register. The *Illinois State Register*, the Democratic newspaper published in Springfield.
- Rice. *Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln by Distinguished Men of His Time*. Collected and edited by Allen Thorndike Rice. New York, 1886.
- Stevens. *The Black Hawk War Including a Review of Black Hawk's Life*. By Frank E. Stevens. Chicago, 1903.
- Tarbell. *The Early Life of Abraham Lincoln*. By Ida M. Tarbell assisted by J. McCan Davis. New York and London, 1896.
- Thomas. *Lincoln's New Salem*. By Benjamin P. Thomas. Springfield, Ill., 1934.
- Townsend. *Lincoln the Litigant*. By William H. Townsend. Boston and New York, 1925.
- Tracy. *Uncollected Letters of Abraham Lincoln*. Compiled by Gilbert A. Tracy. Boston and New York, 1917.
- Warren. *Lincoln's Parentage and Childhood*. By Louis A. Warren. New York and London, 1926.
- Weik MSS. The Lincoln collection of Jesse W. Weik, who obtained most of his items from William H. Herndon. It is now owned by Gabriel Wells, of New York City. The items are referred to by the numbers under which they are listed in the typewritten catalogue of the collection.
- Works. *Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln*. Edited by John G. Nicolay and John Hay. New and Enlarged Edition. 12 vols. New York, 1905.

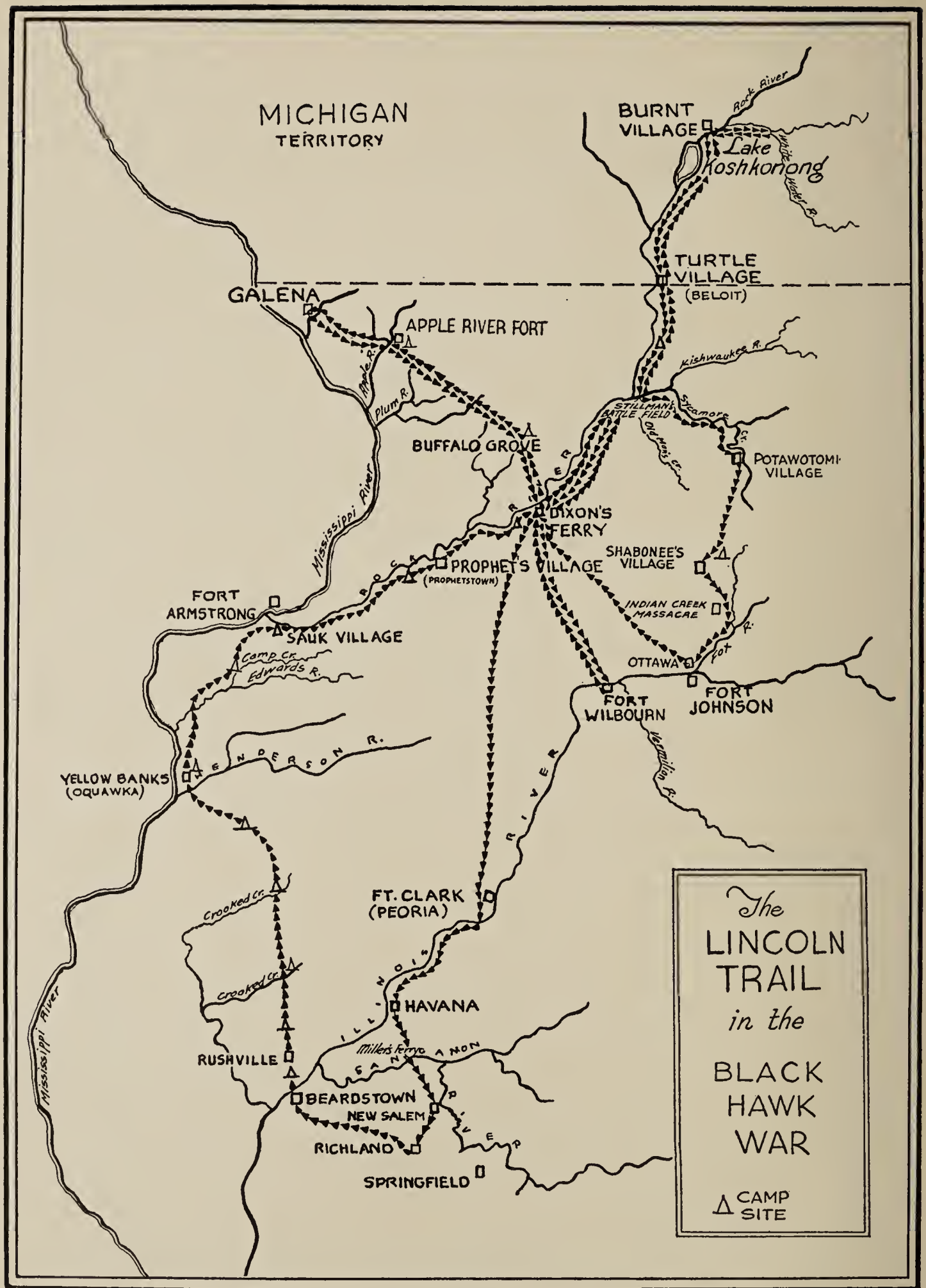
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The arrows mark the route traveled by Lincoln in the Black Hawk War from April 21-July 17, 1832. The march of Captain Early's Company from Dixon's Ferry, thirty-eight miles northwest to Kellogg's Grove, June 25-27, is not shown on the map.

INTRODUCTION

HIS CHILDHOOD IN KENTUCKY, 1809-1816

MOST of the biographers of Abraham Lincoln from 1860 on, devoted a few paragraphs to his ancestry and had a kind word for the mother, but Thomas Lincoln was described as an ever-moving, shiftless, good for nothing poor white. Occasionally a writer, wishing to do more, told a more convincing story backed by affidavits and recollections gathered after fifty years. In 1926, Louis A. Warren published his study based upon a search of the records in many of the Kentucky court houses, but particularly in Hardin County, where Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln lived after their marriage on June 12, 1806.

Warren found over one hundred official documents referring to Thomas, and on the basis of these, published his *Lincoln's Parentage and Childhood*. His portrait of Thomas as a sober, honest, industrious carpenter, farmer and landowner is convincing. There is little to show that Thomas was particularly enterprising.

Abraham Lincoln never laid claim to an unusual family background, nor to his own career as containing anything unusual. To his campaign biographer John Locke Scripps, in 1860, he said "Why, Scripps, it is a great piece of folly to attempt to make anything out of my early life. It can all be condensed into a single sentence and that sentence you will find in Gray's *Elegy*—'The short and simple annals of the poor.'" In the *Autobiography* prepared for Jesse W. Fell, he wrote, "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say."

Thomas had worked in Hardin County prior to 1803 when he

bought the first of the three farms he owned in Kentucky. In September, 1803 for "the sum of one hundred and eighteen pounds in hand paid," he purchased a 238-acre tract near Mill Creek, seven miles north of Elizabethtown, the county seat of Hardin County. Here he settled and lived until a few months after his marriage in 1806, retaining ownership of the farm until October, 1814. The money received from the sale of this farm he probably used to purchase the 230 acres on Knob Creek.

Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln soon after their marriage, moved to Elizabethtown where he purchased two lots, built a log cabin and continued to work as a carpenter. Sarah, their first child was born in Elizabethtown on February 10, 1807. In December, 1808 Thomas purchased his second farm, a tract of 348½ acres on the South Fork of Nolin River, eighteen miles southeast of Elizabethtown. Thomas gave Isaac Bush \$200 in cash and assumed a small obligation due a former titleholder.

Abraham Lincoln was born on this farm February 12, 1809. Thus at the birth of his son, Thomas was the owner of 586½ acres of land, two town lots in Elizabethtown and some live stock. There is no contemporary account of the appearance of the log cabin birthplace of Abraham nor is there a trustworthy description of Nancy Hanks Lincoln as she appeared in Kentucky.

Thomas lived but a short time on the South Fork of the Nolin River. On May 11, 1811, he advertised a stray horse which had come to his farm on Knob Creek, ten miles northeast of the birthplace farm and located on the old Cumberland Trail, from Louisville to Nashville. In July he was taxed as a resident on Knob Creek, thus it appears that Thomas resided on the South Fork of Nolin River only two years after the birth of Abraham. A third child, named Thomas, was born in 1812 while they lived on Knob Creek. The child lived only a short time.

President Lincoln recalled the Knob Creek farm, when visited in 1863 in the White House by Dr. Jesse Rodman. As reported by Dr. Rodman, Lincoln described with meticulous accuracy two objects near his Knob Creek home; a big tree, which is thought to be a giant oak which stood near Buffalo; and a stone house, which

stands today two miles east of Hodgenville on the Knob Creek road. Dr. Rodman reported other recollections of Lincoln as follows: "I remember that old home very well. Our farm was composed of three fields. It lay in the valley surrounded by high hills and deep gorges. Sometimes when there came a big rain in the hills the water would come down through the gorges and spread all over the farm. The last thing that I remembered doing there was one Saturday afternoon; the other boys planted the corn in what we called the big field; it contained seven acres and I dropped the pumpkin seed. I dropped two seeds every other hill and every other row. The next Sunday morning there came a big rain in the hills, it did not rain a drop in the valley but the water coming down through the gorges washed ground, corn, pumpkin seed and all clear off the field."

Thomas Lincoln appears always to have owned one or more horses after he reached the age of twenty-one. He had good credit, and no unpaid accounts of his have been discovered. The Lincoln log cabins were as large as ninety per cent of the other pioneer cabins of that day. A tax book for the year 1814 lists Thomas fifteenth (out of ninety-eight listed) in the county in property values. He was called to do jury service, and was appointed guard of county prisoners and a county patrolman.

The Lincoln cabins were located on important roads, the Indians were gone, the country was becoming settled, and county government was well established. There was water and timber in abundance, and the soil of the Knob Creek farm was highly productive. Visitors today to the Kentucky Lincoln farms are surprised by the natural beauty of the surrounding country. The community of Abraham's childhood was not without its religious influence and anti-slavery feeling was strong among the Baptists of Hardin County, the faith to which Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln belonged.

The beginning of Lincoln's limited schooling came in a log school house which Sarah and Abraham attended for a short time, kept by Zachariah Riney and Caleb Hazel. It was located two miles northeast of the Knob Creek farm at the fork of what was

then known as the Cumberland Road and the Pottinger's Creek Road.

In 1813 Thomas Lincoln had his first difficulty about farm titles. The Hardin Circuit Court ordered Isaac Bush to return to Thomas the \$200 which he had paid on the Nolin River farm, the second farm he owned. There is no record that he ever received the money.

Thomas experienced his second difficulty with land titles on October 27, 1814, when he sold his Mill Creek farm to Charles Melton. He had purchased supposedly 238 acres in 1803, but he found the survey of his tract showed but 200 acres. One description in the survey was copied "west" when it should have read "east." The third title difficulty, a suit to deprive him of the title to the Knob Creek farm was pending in the Hardin Circuit Court when Thomas moved his family to Indiana in the fall of 1816. After several years of litigation the suit was settled in his favor, but he had probably relinquished what interest he had in the farm by that time. Abraham, in his Autobiography in 1860, stated that his father removed "partly on account of slavery, but chiefly on account of the difficulty in land titles." In 1864 Lincoln wrote that he was "naturally antislavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel. . . ." In view of the fact that Lincoln remembered the Knob Creek farm, his aversion to slavery probably dated back to his childhood days in Kentucky.

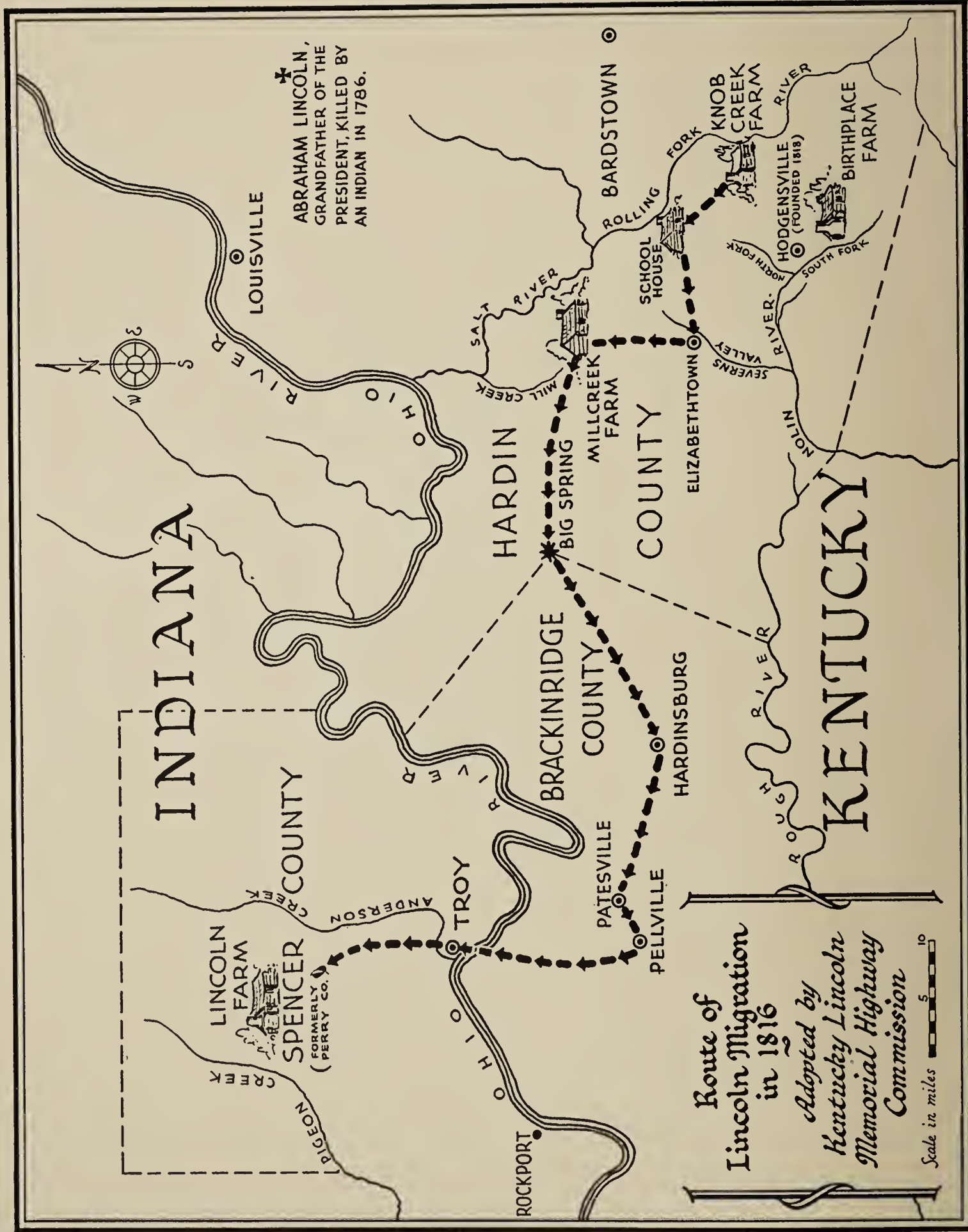
After Thomas had received three consecutive reverses in his farm purchases, it is not strange that Indiana, with its federal land survey, appeared a better place to acquire a clear title to a farm. Neither the kind of conveyance used by Thomas Lincoln to transport his family to Indiana in November or December, 1816, nor the exact route is known. Thomas was taxed on four horses in 1816, and thus it has been assumed by some writers that the household goods were transported in a wagon, while others assume the trip was made on horseback. The route designated by the Kentucky Lincoln Memorial Highway Commission leads from the Knob Creek farm to the Ohio River by way of Eliza-

bethtown, Mill Creek, Big Spring, Hardinsburg and Pellville to the ferry opposite Troy, Indiana. The Lincolns are thought to have visited on Mill Creek with Bathsheba Lincoln, widow of Capt. Abraham Lincoln, the pioneer, and grandmother of Abraham the President, who was then living with her youngest daughter Nancy Brumfield. It was Abraham's last visit with his grandmother.

HIS BOYHOOD AND YOUTH IN INDIANA, 1816-1830

There is a tradition that Thomas made a trip to Indiana to look over the land prior to moving there. However, he did not make a move to buy the land upon which he settled until October 15, 1817, nearly a year after settling in Indiana. He then entered a 160 acre tract, paying the preliminary installment of \$16. In December, 1817 he paid \$64 more, thus completing the first installment. Ten years later the transaction was completed. For a consideration, which we do not know, James McCrery assigned to Thomas an \$80 interest in an eighty-acre tract in Posey County, Indiana. This \$80 he relinquished to the government, which was then added to his two previous payments in 1817 to complete the \$160 to give him title to the west eighty acres of the original one hundred and sixty-acre tract. At the same time he relinquished to James Gentry the east eighty acres. Gentry at once paid the government and took title to the land. Thomas also acquired a twenty-acre tract adjoining his farm on the west, but the date of this purchase is not known.

On October 5, 1818, less than two years after the Lincolns settled in Indiana, Nancy Hanks died of the milk sickness. She was buried on a knoll a quarter of a mile south of the cabin. For over a year Abraham's sister Sarah, then aged twelve, cooked the meals and took care of the log cabin. On December 2, 1819, Thomas Lincoln married Sarah Bush Johnston at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and brought her with her three children of a previous marriage, to Spencer County, Indiana. Abraham's sister Sarah married Aaron Grigsby in Spencer County, August 2, 1826. On January 20, 1828 she died in childbirth,



and was buried in the Pigeon Baptist Church burial ground.

The story of Abraham Lincoln's fourteen years in Indiana has to be taken principally from recollections gathered by Herndon and others from the people who had known Abraham prior to 1830, when he removed to Illinois. Lincoln left several statements, but when all that appears authentic is put together, the picture of his boyhood leaves much to be desired. In writing his life of Lincoln Beveridge made extensive use of the materials collected by Herndon.

In 1859 Abraham recalled that the Pigeon Creek country was an "unbroken wilderness and an axe was put in his hand, and with the trees and logs and grubs he fought until he reached his twentieth year." However it was not all work without enjoyment, for in 1844 Lincoln returned to Rockport and Gentryville to campaign for Henry Clay, and later wrote:

My childhood home I see again,
And gladden with the view;
And still as mem'ries crowd my brain,
There's sadness in it too—

Again in the Autobiography prepared for Jesse W. Fell in 1859, he described the Indiana home as set in "a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. . . . There were some schools, so called, but no qualifications was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin',' to the rule of three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education."

It is the last sentence which should be borne in mind along with Abraham's declaration that he left Indiana without knowing much, when reading the unanimous testimony, given a generation later, that he was forever reading, talking, and seeking to understand what he read and heard. He stated that he went "to A B C schools by littles," and named his three teachers, but con-

cluded that all his schooling did not amount to one year. In 1859 he wrote in his Autobiography: "Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all."

Biographers have found it difficult to reconcile their belief in the great encouragement to education provided by the step-mother Sarah Bush Lincoln, who came into Abraham's life just prior to his eleventh birthday, with his own statement that "there was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education." All testimony points to his reflective turn of mind, his intense interest in reading, and his readiness in the expression of his ideas and knowledge founded upon a retentive memory. His own statement of the vivid impression made upon him by the reading of Weems' *Life of Washington*, he set forth in an address to the Senate of New Jersey on his way to become President.

Abraham's first acquaintance with the world beyond his father's farm came through employment when he was eighteen as a ferryman for James Taylor, near the confluence of Anderson Creek with the Ohio River. In the White House, Lincoln related to Seward how he earned his first dollar in less than a day, by ferrying two men with their baggage out to a steamer in the Ohio River.

At the age of nineteen he made the first of the only two trips he was to make into the deep South, taking a cargo of produce down the Ohio and the Mississippi to New Orleans for James Gentry.

In his fourteen boyhood years in Indiana Abraham grew to his unusual stature and extraordinary strength, two important factors in bringing him leadership in the coming years in New Salem, and in his Black Hawk War service. His unusual physique stood him in good stead in a quarter-century of circuit court travel, and was noted by the examining physicians at his death bed.

The friends of his ferrying days, as well as those about his home, remembered him for his ability at story telling and mim-

icry, for his kindness and helpfulness, a sense of fair play, a talent for leadership, his laconic speech, and his firm desire to excel.

THE LINCOLNS SETTLE IN MACON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 1830-1831

Several members of the Hanks family, relatives of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, had moved to Macon County, Illinois, in the late 1820s. They sent reports to Thomas Lincoln of the more fertile soil in Illinois, and induced him to sell his one hundred acres and make the two-hundred and fifty mile journey. A scare of milk sickness which again swept over Indiana served as the immediate motivating force for the removal. The caravan consisting of three wagons, two drawn by oxen, and one by horses, though accounts of this vary, set out on March 1, 1830. The party of thirteen was made up of Thomas Lincoln and his wife Sarah, her son John D. Johnston, and Abraham Lincoln. The others were Elizabeth Johnston, her husband Dennis Hanks, and their four children, and Matilda Johnston, and her husband Squire Hall, with their one child. The route followed by the caravan is in doubt with the exception of the ten miles between Vincennes, Indiana and Lawrenceville, Illinois. Lincoln, years later, described the journey to Herndon as "painfully slow and tiresome."

Arriving in Decatur in the middle of March, they camped for the night on the public square, the exact spot being pointed out to Henry C. Whitney by Lincoln in 1856. The next morning they proceeded to the farm site in Macon County, on the north bank of the Sangamon River, ten miles southwest of Decatur. Thomas did not buy the land, but squatted on it in the common pioneer fashion. Logs cut by John Hanks, second cousin to Abraham, and a resident in Illinois since 1828, were erected into a new house. Ten acres of prairie were broken and corn was planted. Trees were cut, rails made, and the field fenced during the summer. The fall and winter brought respite from work at home, and Abraham and John Hanks split 3,000 rails for Major William Warnick, Sheriff of Macon County. In company with George Close, Lincoln made about 1,000 rails for James Hanks and Wil-

liam Miller. They received their pay in homespun clothing from Mrs. William Miller, sister of James and John Hanks.

In 1860 Abraham sent John Hanks a statement of his relations with Charles Hanks, an elder brother of John, during this time: "The year I passed in Macon County I was with him a good deal—mostly on his own place, where I helped him at breaking prairie, with a joint team of his and ours, which in turn, broke some on the new place we were improving."

In the Decatur Convention in May, 1860, which unanimously recommended Lincoln as the State's candidate for President, a banner was brought in carrying the inscription: "Two rails from a lot of 3,000 made in 1830 by John Hanks and Abe Lincoln." Looking at the banner, Lincoln said that he did not know if he had made the two rails, but added "I am quite sure I have made a great many just as good."

FLATBOAT TRIP TO NEW ORLEANS, 1831

During the winter of 1830-1831, Lincoln, John Hanks and John D. Johnston hired themselves to Denton Offutt, to pilot a flatboat loaded with produce from Beardstown, Illinois to New Orleans. They were to join Offutt at Springfield as soon as the snow should go off. Lincoln gives the details as follows: "When it did go off, which was about the first of March, 1831, the country was so flooded as to make traveling by land impracticable; to obviate which difficulty they purchased a large canoe, and came down the Sangamon River in it. This was the time and the manner of Abraham's first entrance into Sangamon County. They found Offutt at Springfield, but learned from him that he had failed in getting a boat at Beardstown. This led to their hiring themselves to him for twelve dollars per month each, and getting the timber out of the trees and building a boat at Old Sangamon town [sic] on the Sangamon River, seven miles northwest of Springfield, which boat they took to New Orleans, substantially upon the old contract." The Lincoln farm was only three miles from the eastern boundary of Sangamon County, and Springfield but twenty-five miles to the west. It is worthy of note that Spring-

field then was of so little attraction that Lincoln had not visited it though residing for a year but a few miles away.

Lincoln had shown no particular initiative until his arrival in Sangamo Town. He appeared to be drifting into the same inconspicuous life of a pioneer farmer lived by his father. However, the request of Denton Offutt that his crew build their own flatboat was a challenge to Lincoln. He could wield an axe, and had built and operated flatboats in Indiana. Cutting the trees began at once near Sangamo Town, the logs being moved to William Kirkpatrick's mill. A month was consumed in this labor and in the construction of the flatboat.

Before leaving Sangamo Town, Offutt had discovered qualities of leadership in Lincoln which were verified by their association on the flatboat trip down the Mississippi River. On the journey the flatboat stranded on the mill dam at New Salem. The bow was raised in the air, causing the cargo to shift and the stern to ship water. The boat and cargo were in danger of sinking. Lincoln took charge, borrowed an augur, bored a hole in the bow, removed some of the cargo, and let the water drain out. He then plugged the hole; and the boat, with lightened cargo, was eased over the dam. This chance acquaintance with the location, and the people of New Salem, was responsible for Offutt and Lincoln settling there on their return from New Orleans.

In describing his relations with Offutt, Lincoln wrote: "During this boat—enterprise acquaintance with Offutt, who was previously an entire stranger, he conceived a liking for Abraham, and believing he could turn him to account, he contracted with him to act as clerk for him, on his return from New Orleans, in charge of a store and mill at New Salem."

The flatboat trip marks the end of any dependence Abraham had upon Thomas Lincoln and the members of the Hanks-Hall clan. He was now his own master, and he maintained little contact with his relatives, except for occasional visits with the Hankses while attending court in Decatur and with his parents while attending court in Charleston.

The five months intervening between Abraham's leaving home

and his arrival in New Salem in late July, 1831 were the most colorful and exciting which he had experienced.

OFFUTT—A “COLONEL SELLERS,” INSTALLS LINCOLN
AS HIS CLERK, 1831

New Salem, a village of a few houses perched on a bluff above the Sangamon River, was located twenty miles northwest of Springfield. The first record of Lincoln's residence in New Salem is his vote in the election on August 1.

Lincoln was a newcomer to a village less than two years old. There were but few houses and the town was dependent upon the saw and grist mill to bring it trade. In the ten years that it existed, New Salem was destined never to have many more than one hundred inhabitants, but it had a trading area of ten to fifteen miles radius that gave it an importance beyond its size. During Lincoln's six year's residence it had at times three or four stores, a grist and saw mill, a post office, a blacksmith shop, a carding machine, a tanner, a hatter, a cooper and two doctors. The tavern received occasional passengers from the four-horse mail stage which passed through the village twice a week. Flatboats occasionally halted near the ferry.

Steamboat travel upon the Sangamon appeared to be feasible, with New Salem at the head of navigation, thus bringing hopes of a flourishing trade—hopes that were fed by politicians and land speculators. The announcement of the arrival of the steamboat *Talisman* at Beardstown, with goods from Cincinnati in March, 1832, was received with great joy. When Lincoln and J. Rowan Herndon set out for Beardstown to pilot the boat up the Sangamon, the prosperity of the village seemed assured. Delayed four days at the entrance of the Sangamon by the ice, the *Talisman* proceeded slowly up the winding stream, passing New Salem and Sangamo Town and tying up at Portland Landing. Vincent A. Bogue, the genius of the enterprise, here operated a store and a mill. Springfield, located only five miles to the south, immediately had visions of becoming a great wholesale depot, and the future

was acclaimed at a banquet at Jabez Capps' tavern on Jefferson Street.

Receding water cautioned the pilots that the return trip must not be delayed, and, loaded with produce they began the descent of the Sangamon. At New Salem part of the dam was torn down to let the *Talisman* pass. Arriving at Beardstown, Lincoln and Herndon pocketed their forty dollars apiece and walked back to New Salem.

CAPTAIN (AND LATER PRIVATE) IN THE
BLACK HAWK WAR, 1832

Lincoln had scarcely time to relate his experiences, and to look over the stock in Offutt's store, when war news filled the village. Governor Reynolds called for troops to drive Black Hawk and his band of warriors out of northern Illinois. Lincoln volunteered with others of the neighborhood, and on their rendezvous at Richland on April 21, he was elected captain of the local company. On the conclusion of his thirty-day service, he re-enlisted as a private in Captain Elijah Iles' company of Independent Rangers. The company contained several captains, colonels and a general.

On June 16 he re-enlisted for thirty days in the Independent Spy Corps under Captain Jacob M. Early, a Methodist preacher and physician from Springfield. The last two weeks of his enlistment were spent in a futile search for Black Hawk in the swamps surrounding Lake Koshkonong in southern Wisconsin (then Michigan Territory). Lincoln was mustered out on July 10 at Headquarters on White Water, four miles above its junction with Rock River.

Fifteen years later, in an attempt to ridicule Lewis Cass as a candidate for President upon the basis of a military reputation, he compared his own career in these words: "By the way, Mr. Speaker, did you know I am a military hero? Yes, sir; in the days of the Black Hawk war I fought, bled, and came away. . . . I was not at Stillman's defeat, but I was about as near it as Cass was to

Hull's surrender; and, like him, I saw the place very soon afterward. It is quite certain I did not break my sword, for I had none to break; but I bent a musket pretty badly on one occasion. If Cass broke his sword, the idea is he broke it in desperation; I bent the musket by accident. If General Cass went in advance of me in picking huckleberries, I guess I surpassed him in charges upon the wild onions. If he saw any live, fighting Indians, it was more than I did; but I had a good many bloody struggles with the mosquitoes, and although I never fainted from loss of blood, I can truly say I was often very hungry."

In the war Lincoln learned something of soldiering, the value of discipline and morale, the value and difficulties of leadership. He became acquainted with men with whom he would later be associated at the bar and in politics—John Todd Stuart, Joseph Gillespie, John J. Hardin and Edward D. Baker. Anecdotes of the war tell of his moral courage and independence, his good fellowship and his skill in wrestling and running.

During the march up Sycamore Creek during his last days as Captain, an old Potawatomie Indian came into camp, tired and hungry. Despite a letter of safe conduct from General Lewis Cass, he would have been murdered had Lincoln not stepped forward to defend him. In the angry exchange of words Lincoln was accused of being a coward. His reply was a challenge to any man to combat, with the challenger choosing his own weapons.

At Kellogg's Grove Lincoln arrived soon after a skirmish and helped to bury five men killed by the Indians. Years later he recalled: "I remember just how those men looked as we rode up the little hill where their camp was. The red light of the morning sun was streaming upon them as they lay heads toward us on the ground. And every man had a round, red spot on top of his head, about as big as a dollar where the redskins had taken his scalp. It was frightful, but it was grotesque; and the red sunlight seemed to paint everything all over. I remember that one man had on buckskin breeches." This view of the scalped soldiers was Lincoln's most vivid impression of the war.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE AT TWENTY-THREE, 1832

Home again, Lincoln noted that the *Sangamo Journal* had omitted his name from the list published on May 3 of the nine Sangamon County candidates for office who had gone off to war. At his request, the *Journal* on July 19, carried an apology for omitting the name of Captain Lincoln from those "who were on the frontier periling their lives in the service of their country."

On March 9 Lincoln had announced his candidacy for the Illinois General Assembly, by issuing a hand bill covering nine printed pages, which he had prepared with the aid of Mentor Graham and John McNeil. He advocated the improvement of the Sangamon River, the abolition of the practice of loaning money at exorbitant rates of interest, and the spread of education "as the most important subject which we as a people can be engaged in." In conclusion Lincoln wrote: "Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say, for one, that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellow-men, by rendering myself worthy of their esteem. How far I shall succeed in gratifying this ambition is yet to be developed. I am young, and unknown to many of you. I was born, and have ever remained, in the most humble walks of life. I have no wealthy or popular relations or friends to recommend me. My case is thrown exclusively upon the independent voters of the county; and, if elected, they will have conferred a favor upon me for which I shall be unremitting in my labor to compensate. But, if the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much chagrined."

Only a little over two weeks remained for campaigning before election day. Herndon relates an interesting story of Lincoln stopping his speech at Pappsville, eleven miles west of Springfield, while he descended from the platform to whip a bully who was getting the best of a friend. Another glimpse of the campaign is given by S. T. Logan in an interview with John G. Nicolay in

1875. He said: "I never saw Lincoln until he came up here [Springfield] to make a speech. I saw Lincoln before he went up into the stand to make his speech. He was a very tall and gawky and rough looking fellow then—his pantaloons didn't meet his shoes by six inches. But after he began speaking I became very much interested in him. He made a very sensible speech. . . .

"The manner of Mr. Lincoln's speech then was very much the same as his speeches in after life . . . he had then the same novelty and the same peculiarity in presenting his ideas. He had the same individuality that he kept up all his life. . . .

"But one thing we very soon learned was that he was immensely popular . . . he made a very considerable impression upon me as well as upon other people."

Sangamon County was entitled to four members in the lower house of the Eighth General Assembly. There were thirteen candidates. Lincoln ran eighth with 657 votes, receiving less than one-third the vote of the county. However, he received 277 of 300 votes cast in his own precinct, the next highest vote being 182, given to John T. Stuart. In his Autobiography Lincoln noted that this was "the only time I ever have been beaten by the people."

Though Lincoln was defeated, the campaign had been worth while; new friends and acquaintances had been made, his own interest in politics had been aroused. The election demonstrated his popularity in his own precinct, which was pleasing, but it also pointed out the necessity of becoming better known among the more than 13,000 inhabitants of Sangamon County.

STOREKEEPER, POSTMASTER, SURVEYOR AND "JACK OF
ALL TRADES," 1832-1836

The election over, Lincoln was among the unemployed. He thought of becoming a blacksmith; considered the study of law, but decided against it because of his deficient education. Significantly, he had decided that his life was not to be one of hard physical toil.

The opportunity of purchasing a half interest in the Herndon

Brothers store in New Salem was seized upon as a solution. William F. Berry, son of Reverend John M. Berry, and a corporal in Lincoln's company in the Black Hawk War, had recently purchased the other half by giving his note for the purchase price. Lincoln made his purchase in a similar manner.

In January, 1833, they bought out Reuben Radford, whose store goods had been scattered by a night invasion of the Clary's Grove boys. Berry & Lincoln received from the county commissioners' court a license to operate a tavern on March 6, 1833. Berry took out the license in the firm name, and appears to have signed his and Lincoln's name to the bond. This may have been the cause for the dissolution of the partnership, for in April, 1833 Lincoln disposed of his interest in the store to Berry. Lincoln said the store "winked out," but Berry unsuccessfully struggled to continue the business for something over a year. At his death in January, 1835 Berry's estate inventoried only a little over one hundred dollars. Lincoln filed no claim against it, the three attending physicians taking one-half of the property.

In the debate with Douglas at Ottawa in 1858 Lincoln declared that Douglas was "woefully at fault about his early friend Lincoln being a 'grocery-keeper.' I don't know as it would be a great sin, if I had been; but he is mistaken. Lincoln never kept a grocery anywhere in the world. It is true that Lincoln did work the latter part of the winter in a little still-house, up at the head of a hollow."

On May 7, 1833 Lincoln received the appointment as postmaster of New Salem, a position which he held until the office was discontinued on May 30, 1836. The appointment, unsought by Lincoln, was a tribute to his popularity and standing. He was required to be in the office only long enough to receive and receipt for the mail which came twice a week. Matthew S. Marsh wrote on September 17, 1835 that "The Post Master is very careless about leaving his office open and unlocked during the day—half of the time I go in and get my papers etc. without any one being there as was the case yesterday. The letter was only marked 25 and even if he had been there and known it was double, he

would not have charged me any more—luckily he is a very clever fellow and a particular friend of mine. If he is there when I carry this to the office—I will get him to ‘Frank’ it. . . .” The original letter shows that Lincoln franked it for Marsh.

Letters and newspapers received at the New Salem post office were few in number, and in moving about the neighborhood carrying on his duties as a surveyor Lincoln found it no great inconvenience to personally deliver much of the mail. Income from the office was small. Samuel Hill, the village’s first postmaster appears to have received \$16.92 for the twelve months prior to March 31, 1831, and Lincoln \$55.70 for the twelve months prior to March 31, 1835. His last income, \$19.48, marked “one quarter,” probably covered the period Jan. 1 to May 30, 1836. However the training in clerical duties and keeping of records was added to his previous experience in Offutt’s store and the few months in the store with Berry. A post office was established at Petersburg two miles north of New Salem in the spring of 1836 at about the time the office at New Salem was discontinued. The discontinuance of the post office marks the end of New Salem’s importance as a trading center.

Another appointment, came to him in the fall of 1833, which he described in this brief fashion: “The surveyor of Sangamon [John Calhoun] offered to depute to Abraham that portion of his work which was within his part of the county. He accepted, procured a compass and chain, studied Flint and Gibson a little, and went at it.” Under the guidance of Mentor Graham, the New Salem schoolmaster, Lincoln attacked and mastered the rudiments of surveying.

Early surveying records of Sangamon County are incomplete, but Lincoln’s surveys of the towns of Petersburg, Bath, New Boston, Albany and Huron are of record. From scattered sources a record has been compiled of surveys of three roads, three school sections and a dozen pieces of farm land, ranging from plots of four acres to one hundred and sixty-acre farms. This constitutes but a small percentage of the surveys he is thought to have made. Knowledge derived by Lincoln from his study and practice of

surveying was of great value in his many chancery cases in the courts. The law allowed the surveyor \$2.50 for surveying eighty acres, plus \$2.00 a day traveling expenses.

When there were no surveys to be made, Lincoln worked at odd jobs, cutting timber, in the harvest field or other farm work, and at the grist and saw mill during the busy seasons.

IN HIS FIRST LEGISLATIVE SESSION HE UNOBTRUSIVELY "LEARNS
THE ROPES," 1834-1835

Lincoln decided early in the year 1834, to run again for the legislature. His name first appeared among the list of candidates in the *Sangamo Journal* on April 19. As in 1832, the Democrats around New Salem promised to support him. He issued no campaign platform. The *Journal* records two meetings held for the "especial benefit of candidates," one at Andrew Heredith's mill on Lick Creek, ten miles southwest of Springfield, and a barbecue at Hill's mill on Sugar Creek, six miles south of Springfield. The invitation to the barbecue included all the "candidates of every grade, and all voters of every denomination."

Bowling Green, justice of the peace and Democratic leader at New Salem supported Lincoln's candidacy, thus no party fight took place in his precinct. John T. Stuart, one of the candidates for the Legislature, speaking later to John G. Nicolay of the campaign, said that while Lincoln ran by general consent, there was a move on the part of some of the Jackson followers to defeat Stuart because it was thought that he was planning to run for Congress. "I remember we were out at Danley's on Clear Lake," said Stuart. "They had a shooting match there. The country people met to shoot for a beef. The candidates, as was the custom, were expected to pay for the beef—and we were there electioneering. Lincoln came to me and told me that the Jackson men had been to him and proposed that they would drop two of their men and take him up and vote for him, for the purpose of beating me. Lincoln acted fairly and honorably about it by coming and submitting the proposition to me. From my experience in the former race of '32 I had great confidence in my strength—perhaps too

much—was a young man. But I told Lincoln to go and tell them that he would take their votes—that I would risk it—and I believe he did so. I and my friends, knowing their tactics, then concentrated our fight against one of their men—it was Quinton—and in this we beat Quinton and elected Lincoln and myself.”

Late in November Lincoln was seated in the stage coach bound for Vandalia, attired in a new sixty-dollar suit made for him by a Springfield tailor, with the remainder of Coleman Smoot’s \$200 loan in his pocket to tide him over until the legislators voted themselves a partial salary payment at Christmas time.

Ahead lay new adventures and opportunities undreamed of four years earlier when he entered the state of Illinois. Seated with him in the stage were Sangamon County’s other three representatives, John Todd Stuart, John Dawson and William Carpenter. The first two had each served a term in the House and knew what was ahead. Stuart, like Lincoln was Kentucky-born, and only two years older, while Dawson was born in Virginia in 1791 and Carpenter in Pennsylvania in 1787. The older men were both farmers and Democrats.

Stuart had studied law in Kentucky after his graduation from Centre College. His father, Robert Stuart, and his mother Hannah Todd, sister of Mary Todd Lincoln’s father, were both members of the “first families of Kentucky.” Robert Stuart was a Presbyterian minister and Professor of Languages at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky.

Lincoln’s career at New Salem had qualified him to handle the local problems of roads and the improvement of the Sangamon River, but his experience had not taken him deeply into the major problems that were to confront him in the legislature: the problems of slavery and abolitionism, state banks, temperance, public education, tariff, public lands, the creation of courts, building of rail-roads and canals, and the cause and cure of a panic that would leave the state treasury bankrupt. To listen, and to participate in the discussion and solution of these questions on the floor of the House and in the “Lobby,” was to give him a training for his subsequent career as a politician and states-

man which no college could have supplied. He was now about to enter his freshman course in politics, government, and statesmanship. He was to make new acquaintances and friendships and to learn and practice the subtleties of the politician under the example and tutelage of old and experienced practitioners.

Completing its twenty-hour run from Springfield to Vandalia, the stage driver, on entering town, whipped up his horses and blew a blast on his horn as he drew up to the new Vandalia Inn at the corner of the public square.

Vandalia, a quiet, sleepy village of 800 during nine months of the year, sprang into life with the opening of the legislature and the convening of the Federal and Illinois Supreme Courts. Lincoln found himself among many office seekers who flocked to the capital. Their activities were described in a letter dated at Vandalia on December 1, 1834, which reads: "yesterday, last night, all night nearly this town has been a scene of busy, buzzing bargaining etc. It is said 150 persons, some from the distant parts of the State [are seeking] . . . the appointments of Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives."

Situated on a bluff sixty feet above the west bank of the Kaskaskia River, recently spanned with a new bridge, Vandalia was well laid out with a public square and streets eighty feet wide. The streets were muddy or dusty, dependent on the weather, despite three day's labor during the year by each adult male. Several good grist mills were near at hand and building activity may be gauged by the presence of thirty-four carpenters and seven mason and plasterers. The Presbyterians had the only resident minister, and a frame church building worthy of the name. With the exception of the State House, the only brick structure in town was a two-story brick building, formerly used by the state bank, but now occupied by several state offices.

The State House, a two-story building, was unprepossessing and gave the impression of great age, despite its erection in 1824. It was divided by a middle wall and stairway; to the right of the entrance was the hall of the House with a lobby for spectators;

above was the Senate chamber with its lobby. Complaints of overcrowding by legislators and state officials were common and as early as 1830 the legislature discussed the advisability of remodeling and converting the building to a Governor's mansion and erecting a new State House on the public square.

The House convened at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, December 1, and continued in daily session, except for Christmas Day, until Friday the 13th of February, 1835. Lincoln was present every day on which a roll call was taken, fifty-five of the sixty-four day session, and probably on the other nine days. He voted nay on adjournment over Christmas and attended on the day before and after, so it is certain that he did not return to New Salem at any time during the session.

Little work was done on the opening day beyond the qualifying of the members and the election of officers. James Semple was elected Speaker over Charles Dunn, for whom Lincoln voted. Semple's five-vote margin was in part due to the absence of nine members. When all were present there were thirty-seven Democrats to eighteen Whigs. Each party had a few dissenters.

Among the fifty-five members of the House were seven men besides Lincoln who served as captains in the Black Hawk War, two majors and a colonel, while many had served in the ranks. More than half of the members were farmers and a fourth were lawyers, with merchants, mechanics and doctors well down the list. Four men continued as members during Lincoln's four terms. John D. Whiteside was the only member born in Illinois. Kentucky and Virginia furnished nearly one-half of the membership.

Stuart and Lincoln roomed together, but at what public house, is not known. The town boasted of extensive accommodations at houses kept by Colonels Black, Remann and Leidig. Colonel Blackwell's "New White House" accommodated thirty to forty; the Vandalia Inn contained a dining room twenty by forty feet and thirteen comfortable lodging rooms. John Johnson's "Brick Tavern House," formerly the National Hotel, was seeking patronage for its new addition, enlarged stables and carriage house.

Lincoln's first contact with lobbying and group pressure upon members of the legislature came with the meeting of the State Education Convention on December 5. The Illinois Institute of Education, organized at Vandalia in 1833 to advance education, "especially in the common schools," had set up county conventions in the fall of 1834. At the Sangamon meeting in Springfield on November 22, resolutions were passed favoring common schools at state expense, and eleven delegates to the State Convention were chosen. Sangamon's four members of the Lower House were selected along with George Forquer, E. D. Taylor, S. T. Logan, Dan Stone, Edmund Roberts, C. R. Matheny and Dr. J. M. Early.

The convention memorialized the legislature to establish a system of free primary schools, similar to that in New York to be paid for out of taxation, the citizens of a community to establish school districts and by voluntary action elect their trustees and teachers. However, Illinois, like its sister states generally, was unwilling to adopt a system of local taxation for free public schools. The recommendation of the convention for the handling of "School, College and Seminary funds" resulted in three laws for its improvement. These funds went into the state treasury to pay state expenses, the state holding itself responsible for the payment of interest on the fund to teachers presenting proper teaching schedules to the county school commissioners.

Acting-Governor W. L. D. Ewing sent a valedictory message based upon his two weeks in office, due, as he said, to "a coincidence of extraordinary contingencies." Governor Ewing recommended revision of the criminal code to "ameliorate the rigor of its character," and to make the punishment "proportionate to the nature of the offence." The state debt, said the Governor, was little short of \$214,000. Receipts during the year were \$97,000 and expenditures \$78,000.

Ewing recommended the establishment of a State bank, and lauded President Jackson for his opposition to the National Bank. The remainder of the address was devoted to the necessity of reorganizing the circuit court system; a railroad from Lake

Michigan to the navigable waters of the Illinois River; and the necessity of improving the State House, "the appearance of which was not calculated to add either character or credit to the State," and was "manifestly inconvenient for the transaction of public business."

The following day Ewing took his seat as Senator from Fayette County and accompanied the Senate to the House chamber to hear the incoming Governor, Joseph Duncan, deliver his address. Every available space was packed with delegates to the State Education Convention. Duncan devoted one-third of his time to the subject of education, then opened Pandora's Box with a statement that the "present is a favorable time to commence a general system of internal improvements." Duncan made it clear that he preferred a canal to a railroad between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River, and that he would not oppose the chartering of a state bank, but cautioned the legislature "to be exceedingly careful."

Party leaders were aroused by the mention of the National Bank and Lincoln listened to days of argument of the pros and cons of the question, which was then under prolonged and lively discussion in Washington.

John T. Stuart held leadership among the Whigs in the House, while direction of Democratic policy was in the hands of James Semple and John Wyatt.

John T. Stuart was appointed to two of the eleven standing committees, Petitions and the Judiciary, being made chairman of the latter. With seventy-seven committee memberships to be distributed among fifty-five members, it was obvious that some members would be appointed to two committees. Lincoln's sole assignment was to the comparatively unimportant committee on Public Accounts and Expenditures.

On the fifth day of his attendance Lincoln gave notice that he would soon introduce a bill for "An act to limit the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace." On the following Tuesday he introduced the bill which was read and ordered to a second reading. The original notice and bill in Lincoln's handwriting, his first

legislative effort, are in the files of the Illinois State Archives together with practically all the bills, resolutions and amendments resulting from his seven years in the legislature.

The justice of the peace bill was probably the fruit of his many discussions with Bowling Green, who had held that office at New Salem since the founding of the settlement. The bill proposed that a justice of the peace should not have jurisdiction of any civil case unless it be in the precinct in which the defendant resided, or in which the contract on which the suit is brought was made and entered into, or made payable.

This proposal is of interest because it was Lincoln's first attempt at law making. The bill did not please the select committee that took it in charge and they reported a substitute bill. Attempts to amend the substitute on the floor of the House brought its reference to a second select committee, made up of Rowan of Gallatin, McHenry of White, and Lincoln. This committee wrote a new bill which passed the House but was tabled in the Senate.

A week later Lincoln introduced a bill for an act to authorize Samuel Musick to build a toll bridge across Salt Creek in Sangamon County. Musick, operator of the ferry, felt that increased travel on the Springfield-Peoria road justified the expense of building a bridge. The engrossed bill was later referred to a select committee of three Sangamon members, Stuart, Carpenter and Lincoln. They reported favorably and the bill became a law.

This was the second of thirteen select committees to which Lincoln was appointed during the session. Among other bills considered by these committees were those concerning the collection of debts, school funds, militia law, marks and brands, mills and millers, election precincts and the duties of the Attorney General.

Lincoln's first motion in the House, an addition to the rules worthy of consideration, was not carried. He moved that "it shall not be in order, to offer amendments to any bill, after its third reading." His other eight motions were of a routine character. Only one petition and one resolution were presented by him

during the session. On January 17 he presented the petition "of sundry citizens of the counties of Sangamon, Morgan and Tazewell, praying the organization of a new county out of said counties," which was, on his motion, referred to the committee on Petitions. Agitation to divide Sangamon County in 1835 was just gaining momentum, but was to become a concern of Lincoln's as a member of the committee on Counties in the Eleventh General Assembly.

The land resolution which Lincoln introduced, midway in the session, was a project then popular among the people and continued to interest him while he remained in the House. Though his resolution was tabled on Ficklin's motion, it was printed in full in the *House Journal*. He proposed that Illinois' senators and representatives at Washington should use their influence to have Congress grant to the state not less than twenty percent of the money received for public lands sold annually in Illinois.

A third bill, in Lincoln's handwriting though introduced by Vandeventer of Schuyler, passed the House and Senate without amendment under the vague title of "An act relative to a State Road therein named." There were in 1834 no general laws for locating roads, setting up corporations, or relieving individuals, and even divorce bills had become so numerous that Stuart reported from the committee on Petitions that "delay and hindrance of the appropriate business of legislation" was the result. The committee declared the courts in chancery fully competent to redress such wrongs. In this session forty-six individual relief acts and forty-one road bills were passed.

Lincoln had served Sangamon County both as road viewer and surveyor and often travelled on one of its most important roads, that from Springfield to Lewistown. The mail was carried over this route after January, 1830, giving New Salem two mail deliveries a week. Lincoln drew up a bill naming three friends, Reuben Harrison, surveyor of New Salem, John Clary and Tandy James as commissioners "to view, mark and permanently locate the road from Springfield to George G. Miller's ferry on

the Sangamon River twelve miles north-west of New Salem." As soon as the bill passed, Lincoln made a copy for Harrison. The road which they certified to the county commissioners is today a part of the Lincoln National Memorial Highway.

The two pieces of legislation which filled Vandalia with lobbyists and consumed half of the time of the House were the chartering of a State Bank, and the "Act for the Construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal." Though Lincoln did not take an active part on the floor of the House in the passage of either act, he voted for them and became the champion of both bank and canal throughout his later legislative services. It may be doubted whether he understood all the provisions of the eight-page bank bill, or the effect of extending for twenty years the charter of the Shawneetown Bank, but he did note that politics prompted seven resolutions applauding President Jackson's attacks on the National Bank presented to the House by Jesse B. Thomas, Jr. Days were devoted to discussion and to voting on these resolutions one by one. Some Democrats willing enough to uphold Jackson's destruction of the National Bank, felt that the gap left by its demise should be filled by a State Bank which would provide a medium of currency.

On July 6, 1835, John T. Stuart and Samuel H. Treat, after a visit to the bank's vault in Springfield, notified Governor Duncan that they had counted \$250,000 in specie, whereupon the Governor ordered its doors opened for business. The story of its operation will be dealt with as Lincoln's legislative career advances.

The project to build a canal or a railroad from Lake Michigan to the navigable waters of the Illinois River, brought to the state capital the business leaders of Chicago. Some wanted a railroad, others a canal, some like Governor Duncan wanted a canal deep enough for steamboats, others claimed this was too expensive, but central and northern Illinois wanted some means of getting fifty-cent wheat from the Illinois River valley to Buffalo where it commanded \$1.25 a bushel. Both the House and Senate committees on Internal Improvements brought in long reports favor-

able to the immediate construction of the canal. Discussion of the House report for a waterway improvement could not have failed to interest Lincoln whose local project was the opening of the Sangamon River to steamboat travel.

The importance of this session was the educative value to Lincoln of watching legislative procedure and manipulation, of visiting the federal and supreme courts, listening to nightly discussions and participation in the political and social life of the capital of the state.

Returning to New Salem he took up his law books and pursued his study of law. Resuming the post office duties, which he had left in the hands of Caleb Carman, he again took up surveying as a means of livelihood. In August, 1835, he voted for Thomas M. Neale for county surveyor and the following month was appointed by Neale as one of his three deputies.

IN HIS SECOND LEGISLATIVE SESSION HE BECOMES ACQUAINTED WITH NATIONAL ISSUES AND WHIG POLITICS, 1835-1836

Details of Lincoln's activities in the summer and fall of 1835 are scarce until he takes his seat in the special session of the legislature on December 7, 1835. Governor Duncan, responding to a resolution passed at the preceding session, called the Legislature to make some necessary changes in the Illinois and Michigan Canal act and to reapportion the seats in the legislature on the basis of the state census of 1835.

The House opened on December 7, 1835, and Lincoln took an active part in the passage of several of the nearly 150 bills passed in the seven-week session. Of the 139 House and 106 Senate bills introduced, 99 bills related to roads, 31 to railroads, 7 to bridges, 3 to canals and 5 to navigation. Most of the remaining bills concerned counties and private relief and benefit.

Governor Duncan's message was read by the clerk. In optimistic tones the Governor declared that the sale of state owned lots and lands along the route of the Illinois and Michigan Canal "with judicious management" would pay the costs of the canal. He favored the purchase by the State of the \$1,000,000 of un-

subscribed stock of the State Bank. Stock was at a premium of thirteen percent when the Governor called the special session and he was expecting the state to realize \$130,000 profit. In closing, he invoked upon the legislature the "blessings of an overruling and a merciful Providence," attaching to the message his correspondence with Edward Coles, the state agent for the sale of canal bonds. The eastern bankers hesitated to take the bonds because they had only the canal lands behind them as security and not the credit of the state.

The House at once referred to the committee on Finance that part of the Governor's message relating to the State Bank. A bill was soon brought in and discussed at length by the committee of the whole House. Lincoln proposed that the bank be required to report to each general session of the legislature a statement of debts owned by, and to, the bank, the amount of specie in its vaults, the details of its land holdings, and "if the bank at any time refuse all its records to a full and fair examination, it shall forfeit its charter." His proposal was defeated by a vote of 34 to 15. Its adoption might have prevented several investigations made in the next five years. Lincoln in later sessions served on two of these committees and, though always a defender of the bank, he could not refrain from reminding the House of his amendment when a similar proposal was made years later.

The canal bill as finally passed acceded to the Governor's wishes. The subject of internal improvements thrown open at the last session had introduced a spirit of trading, which, backed by many newspapers, caused an immediate demand for charters for railroad companies during the session. In the end, seventeen railroads were incorporated connecting the towns of importance in the state. With the leading citizens in the state willing to direct the destiny of \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 corporations, members of the legislature gave in to the spirit of the day and packed the 1836 volume of Illinois laws with railroad charters.

During this second session of the Ninth General Assembly, Lincoln introduced a bill for a supplement to the "act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, approved January 12, 1829." It passed

the House but failed in the Senate. Three days after the session opened he presented a petition praying a re-location of that part of the Jacksonville-Musick's Bridge road which lay between Peter Cartwright's farm on Richland Creek and the Sangamon River. Lincoln also prayed an alteration in the road from Springfield to George G. Miller's ferry on the Sangamon River.

"The legislature taken as a body," said the *Chicago American*, "is composed of men of talent, industry and integrity, and their proceedings are conducted in true democratic style."

Apportionment of seats in the legislature under the 1835 census naturally brought its controversies. The population of 1830 was 157,445 as compared to 269,974 in 1835, a sixty percent increase. All counties showed some increase, but most of the immigration was to the northern and central portions of the state. The southern region known as "Egypt" increased about 25%, whereas the central area increased more than 100%.

Lincoln favored setting a population figure of 4,000 for each representative, but the majority placed it at 3,000. Erection of more than a dozen new counties since the last apportionment with each being entitled to at least one representative, made the pressure to increase radically the size of the House too great to be stopped. In the end the membership was increased from fifty-five to ninety-one, Sangamon County receiving seven seats, a larger number of seats than was accorded to any other county.

It is remarkable that the session produced so much legislation when a reading of the *House Journal* indicates much time was spent in party debate and resolutions on national affairs. The approaching presidential election was touched off by the meeting of the first State Democratic Convention on the opening day of the legislature. This convention, of which Stephen A. Douglas was one of the organizers, prompted a bitter fight in the House over the good and evil of conventions. It is significant that Lincoln and the Whigs generally opposed the convention as a tool of party politicians. Not until the Democrats had demonstrated its virtues did the Whigs in 1839 adopt it, and then with reluc-

tance. Lincoln, one of the first Whig converts to the convention, fought and won its adoption and planned the eminently successful first Whig State Convention, held in Springfield in October, 1839. Beveridge, in his *Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1858*, has treated the party discussions of this session in great detail on pages 171-74 of volume one.

Letters from an unidentified correspondent in Vandalia may be found in the *Sangamo Journal*, the Springfield Whig weekly newspaper. These letters are thought to have been written by Lincoln, and mark the beginning of a newspaper correspondence under pseudonyms, an activity on his part that continues until the fall of 1842. It was a practice which Lincoln perhaps learned from reading Thomas Paine. It also marks another step in his close association with the *Journal*, which was to continue throughout his life. His connection with the *Journal* had begun when he succeeded Dr. John Allen as the paper's agent at New Salem in December, 1834.

Back in New Salem Lincoln's first major activity in the spring of 1836 of which there is record is the survey of the town of Huron, twelve miles northwest of New Salem. He had put through the legislature a bill for a road from Springfield to Miller's Ferry located at Huron and also in the preceding December helped in securing the charter of the Beardstown & Sangamon Canal, the eastern terminus of which was to be Huron. The town, promoted by Springfield men including Stuart, Logan, Ninian W. Edwards, James Adams and Simeon Francis, was laid out on the bluff on the south side of the Sangamon River at the site of George G. Miller's ferry on the Springfield and Lewistown road. Lincoln spoke in Petersburg on February 13, 1836, in the interests of the canal, urging people to subscribe to the stock of the enterprise. Taking this position of advocating the canal it is probable that he purchased some stock. The Menard County tax records show that he owned for a half dozen years several lots in Huron. Lincoln bought on March 16, at \$1.25 an acre, at the federal land office in Springfield, a 47-acre tract one

mile east of Huron. A year later he sold Dr. Gershom Jayne of Springfield an undivided half interest for \$30. In 1848 they sold the tract to Pleasant Armstrong and John Yardley for \$100.

The Sangamon Commissioners Court at its March term appointed Robert Conover, William G. Jeter and Lincoln to locate a road from Watkins Mill, near the Morgan County line, to Miller's Ferry at Huron and thence north and east to the northern boundary of Sangamon County in the direction of Pekin. Lincoln drew the plat of the road on June 2, the County Commissioners allowing each of the three viewers, one dollar and fifty cents.

A WHIG CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION—ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL IN COUNTY POLITICS, 1836

In June, 1836, Lincoln opened his campaign for re-election to the legislature, announcing in the *Sangamo Journal*, that as other candidates have shown their hands "Agreed, Here's mine. I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens. Consequently, I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms (by no means excluding females) .

"If elected, I shall consider the whole people of Sangamon my constituents, as well those that oppose as those that support me.

"While acting as their representative, I shall be governed by their will on all subjects upon which I have the means of knowing what their will is; and upon all others, I shall do what my own judgment teaches me will best advance their interests.

"Whether elected or not, I go for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the several States, to enable our State, in common with others, to dig canals and construct railroads without borrowing money and paying the interest on it." Thus he announced himself for re-election with an appeal for votes as a candidate who favored internal improvements. He concluded his announcement by declaring "if alive on the first Monday in November," he would vote for Hugh L. White for President. A week later in a well written political letter, he

challenged Robert Allen of Springfield to make public facts on which Allen had made certain accusations concerning Lincoln during a visit to New Salem, while Lincoln was absent surveying the town of Albany. Allen did not avail himself of the opportunity to publish his evidence.

Lincoln probably attended with other candidates, the fourth of July celebration at Petersburg. Campaign procedure in 1836 called for legislative candidates to meet at specified points and debate the issues. Lincoln's first debate of record was held in the brick court house in Springfield on July 11. Ninian W. Edwards, a Whig lawyer opened the debate. Dr. Jacob Early, a Methodist preacher and local Democratic leader, and Lincoln's captain in the Black Hawk War, spoke next and then in turn came Dan Stone, John Calhoun, Lincoln and Richard Quinton.

The *Sangamo Journal* reporter who signed himself "Up to the Hub," gave an interesting description of Lincoln's method of speaking. He wrote: "Mr. Lincoln succeeded Mr. Calhoun. At first he appeared embarrassed; his air was such as a modest merit always acts. He claimed only so much credit as belonged to one of the members of the last legislature for getting the state out of debt. Next he came to Calhoun and the land bill. At one fell stroke he broke the ice upon which we have seen Mr. Calhoun stand, and left him to contend with the chilling waters and dashing waves. Lincoln's speech became more fluent and his manner more easy as he progressed."

A week later the cavalcade began at Athens a series of ten engagements which carried them over the county, which had then twice the area of Rhode Island. Robert L. Wilson, one of the candidates later wrote, "We travelled on horse back from one grove to another. . . . The speaking would begin in the forenoon, the candidates speaking alternately until all who could speak had his turn, generally consuming the whole afternoon." Lincoln became adept at this type of campaigning. His rustic appearance, ready wit, and fund of stories, plus a willingness to take the cradle and make a round in the harvest field, won him votes.

In the election on August 1, Lincoln received the highest vote of the seventeen candidates. In New Salem his total of 107 votes was 23 more than was received by any other candidate. He led in Athens, but was third in Springfield, receiving 783 votes to 798 for Edwards, and 811 for William F. Elkin. Six of the seven members elected from Sangamon were Whigs, John Calhoun being the only Democrat.

“LONGEST OF THE LONG NINE” AND WHIG LEADER IN THE
HOUSE, 1836-1837

The Tenth General Assembly which convened at Vandalia on December 5, 1836, adjourned March 6, 1837, the longest session held up to that time. It was the most notable session ever held in the State, both on account of the legislation enacted and because of the notable men among its membership. Two-thirds of the members were young men, and lawyers or farmers in about equal numbers, with county officials, doctors and merchants composing most of the remaining one-third.

The Senate held 22 Democrats and 18 Whigs, whereas in the House there were 64 Democrats to 27 Whigs. The Democratic majority re-elected James Semple, Speaker of the House. Semple, an Alton lawyer, a brigadier general in the Black Hawk War, was then beginning his third term in the House. In 1837 he was appointed minister to New Granada, South America, completing his political career as United States Senator from Illinois, 1843-1847.

Stephen A. Douglas of Morgan, then in his twenty-fourth year, and serving his only term in the Legislature was to take an active part in its affairs.

William A. Richardson of Schuyler County, one of the small group of college trained men in the House, served in Congress from 1847-1856, and again from 1861-1863. In 1863 he was elected to the United States Senate where he served for two years.

W. L. D. Ewing of Vandalia led the Democratic majority while Lincoln was chosen by his Whig colleagues to direct the party policies and tactics.

Sangamon's delegation, the "Long Nine," was the largest in number, and the tallest. Archer G. Herndon and Job Fletcher, sat in the Senate and Lincoln, William F. Elkin, Ninian W. Edwards, John Dawson, Dan Stone, Robert L. Wilson and Andrew McCormick in the House. All were tall men, but Lincoln's six feet and four inches topped them all. Lincoln, Fletcher, Dawson and Elkin had served previously in the legislature.

In his message Governor Duncan, who had served eight years in Congress as a Democrat, denounced President Jackson for his hostility to the United States Bank. This was too much for the Democratic majority in the House and a select committee brought in a report, written by John A. McClernand, which delineated the constitutional aspects of the controversy. Debate brought forth Stephen A. Douglas and his fellow townsmen John J. Hardin, a young Jacksonville Whig, whose noteworthy career was to be cut short ten years later when he was killed in the battle of Buena Vista. In the end a Democratic resolution sustaining Jackson was adopted 64 to 18, Lincoln voting nay, and a resolution rebuking Governor Duncan was carried 57 to 25.

On December 29 a short note from the Governor accompanying memorials from six states notified the House that the slavery question was becoming a burning issue. Angered by the abolition movement the legislatures of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi and Virginia lashed out against it, demanding that legislatures of Northern States curb the activities of the abolitionists, particularly in the broadcasting of abolition literature in the South. Memorials from Connecticut and New York also condemned abolition societies, but the former thought it unnecessary to enact laws restrictive of the press. A joint committee took over the task of formulating a reply. Their report declared the misguided and incendiary movements of the abolitionists were reprehensible and dangerous to "every portion of the Union." One statement in the report read: "Citizens of slave States are no more to blame for slavery than citizens of free states; it was introduced by our common ancestry and came from them to us with the inviolable charter of our liberty, as a part of our heritage."

The committee recommended the adoption of a long series of resolutions, among which was the statement that "the General Government cannot abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the consent of the citizens of said district without a manifest breach of faith." To this Lincoln's motion to add "Unless the people of the said District petition for the same," was rejected without a roll-call. The resolutions were adopted finally by a vote of 77 to 6, Lincoln and Dan Stone voting nay. Six weeks later, on March 3, 1837, Lincoln and Stone filed a protest against the passage of these resolutions. They deprecated the denunciatory tone of the House resolutions. "They believe" said Lincoln and Stone "that the institution of slavery is founded on both injustice and bad policy, but that the promulgation of Abolition doctrines tends rather to increase than abate its evils."

Lincoln was not then, nor did he become an abolitionist. Their protest was very carefully drawn. Stone, a graduate of Middlebury College, practiced law and served in the city council of Cincinnati and in the legislature of Ohio before his removal to Springfield in 1833. He at once took rank with the best lawyers and was serving his first term in the Legislature.

In his Autobiography in 1860, Lincoln mentioned only this one event of his legislative career. He quoted the protest and noted that it "briefly defined his position on the slavery question; and so far as it goes, it was then the same that it is now."

Seventeen charters for private construction of railroads had been granted at the last session of the Legislature. Transportation was badly needed, and energetic businessmen and land speculators had hoped to borrow eastern capital and build the roads, thus filling a public need and at the same time realize a private profit. Their plans, however, failed through inability to obtain the loans. Needing the railroads, they now turned to the State as the only body having, as they supposed, the credit needed to borrow the necessary funds.

A state Internal Improvement Convention opened in Vandalia the day the legislature convened. Many of the delegates were members of the legislature. In their resolutions the con-

vention committed itself to an ambitious program of roads and canals. Southeastern Illinois along the Indiana boundary was wildly excited over the deepening of its numerous rivers. In Indiana canals and roads were being constructed out of a \$200,000 canal bond issue sold at a five percent premium and a \$400,000 bank loan sold at a premium of four and one-half percent. Edward Smith of Wabash, chairman of the committee on Internal Improvements, became the guiding spirit in welding together the great omnibus bill that, when finally passed, obligated the State of Illinois to build 1,300 miles of railroad that would cost several million dollars; deepen five rivers at an expense of \$400,000; spend \$250,000 on the western mail route from Vincennes to St. Louis, and divide \$200,000 among the counties so unfortunate as to get neither a canal nor a railroad.

In this connection it is interesting to note Lincoln's report from the Finance [Appropriations] Committee to the House giving the income and expenditures of the state during the year. He reported that the State's annual income derived from taxes on non-resident landholders and from the two banks was \$57,895.15. The expenditures were \$55,151.97, leaving a surplus of \$2,743.18. The committee deemed the contingent fund much too small and recommended that \$15,000 be added to it.

A deficit in the State's finances appeared to be no reason for not granting an increase in the capital of the banks. Liberal dividends paid by the State Bank appealed to the advocates of internal improvements as a method of financing "their ambitious project without subjecting themselves to the unpopularity sure to arise from an application of increased taxation." The stock of the State Bank at Springfield was increased by a State subscription of \$2,000,000 and the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown by a \$1,400,000 State subscription. This stock was to be paid for by the sale of State bonds, at not less than par.

On January 7, 1837, Usher F. Linder, a member from Coles, introduced sweeping resolutions for an examination of the State Bank by a committee of the House. His list of things to be examined cover four pages of the *House Journal*. An entire after-

noon was spent on the subject, most of the time being taken up by Linder's speech favoring the investigation and Lincoln's spirited reply. This was Lincoln's first printed speech. It was an able defense of the Bank, though the speech contains not a little specious reasoning.

Linder was fighting Vandalia's battle to keep the State capital. By instituting an investigation by a House committee a majority of whom would probably be Democrats opposed to the bank, the future of the institution would be at stake, and rather than lose the bank Springfield would yield her claims to the State capital. Linder later altered his tactics by offering an amendment that a proposed committee examine "the affairs and conditions of the bank and its branches." Lincoln's move to strike from the new proposal the authority to inquire into the "organization" of the bank, was lost (44 to 34). Linder's substitute proposal was adopted by a vote of 61 yeas to 21 nays. Later the Senate proposal of a joint committee was adopted. The committee after investigation gave the bank a clean bill of health.

From February 11 to the 24, Lincoln's attention was occupied with the Senate bill to "permanently locate the seat of government of the State of Illinois," by joint vote. Vandalia's two defenders, John Dement and William J. Hankins, could command thirty votes on every issue. Every parliamentary move possible, was made to prevent the House accepting the Senate bill; including the introduction of substitute bills, motions to table, a rash of amendments, motions to adjourn, and motions to refer the bill to a committee in the control of members from southern Illinois known to favor the retention of the capital at Vandalia. Again and again Lincoln and one other member would call for the yeas and nays. Dunbar of Coles at Lincoln's suggestion moved to add a proviso to the Senate bill, that unless \$50,000 and not less than two acres be donated by the new site chosen, the act would be null and void. The proviso was adopted 56 to 26, with the Sangamon delegation voting yea. Scarcely was this move made when a motion to table the bill until the 4th of July passed (39 to 38). Lincoln would not concede defeat on so close a vote.

Absent members were sought out and their support promised; next morning a motion to reconsider was adopted with two votes to spare, and again the vote was taken on tabling the bill. This time Lincoln won out with nine votes to spare. Dement then proposed to submit the question of the removal of the capital to a state-wide vote. Lincoln arose and moved to table the bill until Monday. His motion was adopted, but again on the following Tuesday defeat seemed certain when, by a vote of 41 to 40, the House refused to take the bill from the table. Later in the day, Smith of Wabash, leader of the internal improvement forces, who had voted in the morning with the majority, moved a reconsideration and the motion carried.

The internal improvement bill of which Smith was the leading supporter was returned on February 25 with the objections of the Council of Revision. The House repassed the bill. This suggests strongly that some understanding was reached between Smith and the Long Nine, after Smith's vote against taking the capital bill from the table, and before his motion, later in the day, to reconsider.

When the capital bill was taken up again, Lincoln presented a proposal which he hoped would gain a vote or two for the passage of the bill. The proposal, which was added to the bill, reserved to the General Assembly the right to repeal the act at any time. With this concession the bill passed on February 24 by a vote of 46 to 37.

The bill passed four days before the date set by the Senate for the two houses to meet and "select some suitable point or place for the permanent location of the seat of government." Springfield led the field of nineteen towns on the first ballot, receiving 35 votes to 16 for Vandalia, 15 for Alton and 14 for Jacksonville. Springfield increased its lead on each of the four ballots taken, getting 73 votes to 50 for all others on the fourth ballot. Douglas voted for Jacksonville on all four ballots knowing that he would move to Springfield within a few days to take up his duties as Register of the Land Office.

A celebration was in order and John Dawson crossed the street

to Ebenezer Capps' Tavern to make the preparations. The Sangamon delegation's invitation to all members of the Assembly to attend was generously accepted. Eighty-one bottles of champagne at two dollars each were consumed, along with thirty pounds of almonds and fourteen pounds of raisins. Cigars were passed and oysters were served. The celebration was an orderly one, the breakage being limited to \$2. Ninian W. Edwards paid the bill, \$223.50.

On February 9, 1837, Douglas presented petitions of sundry citizens of Sangamon County for a division of the county. He moved their reference to the committee on petitions of which he was chairman, however, Lincoln's motion to refer the petitions to a select committee of five was adopted. He was made chairman, with Douglas a member. Remonstrances against the division were referred to the committee. A week later Lincoln reported that the committee had found 1,437 names on the petitions and 2,213 names on the remonstrances and had unanimously agreed that the petition should not be granted. The report was adopted.

Lincoln wrote two road bills, of particular interest to the New Salem neighborhood. Both became laws. He served as chairman of the select committee that reported the bill for a road from Crow's Mill in Morgan County to Bloomington, by way of Petersburg. Jack Armstrong of Clary's Grove, his friend and wrestling opponent in 1831, was appointed one of the commissioners to locate the road.

The second road bill was in answer to a petition filed by several of his New Salem friends. The bill appointed Samuel Berry, James Pantier and John Jones to relocate that part of the Springfield-Lewistown road that lay between the farms of James Pantier and John Jones, two farmers on Sand Ridge, seven miles north of New Salem.

Lincoln had skillfully directed the general policies of his party in the passage of the internal improvement bill and the increase of the capital of the banks. He had dexterously handled the general interests of his party and at the same time the special interest of Springfield in obtaining the State capital.

William Pickering a member of the State Internal Improvement Convention, and later Governor of Washington Territory from 1862-66, left a fine character sketch of Lincoln as he observed him during this session. He wrote that Lincoln's "continuously moral and self-reliant conduct formed a striking contrast with the general manners of nearly all by whom he was surrounded, and with whom he mingled all the time for Strong language and Strong Drink, were almost universally prevalent, in *that early age of Legislation*—but I never heard Mr. Lincoln use a profane expression, in his own conversation, nor did I *ever know him to make use of* any stimulating liquid of any kind—but he was always as cheerful as any man who most constantly made use of the strongest beverage so very fashionable in that age."

PIONEER STUDENT OF THE LAW, 1834-1836

On his return from the Black Hawk War in 1832, Lincoln, as he wrote in his Autobiography, "thought of trying to study law—rather thought he could not succeed at that without a better education." However, he did loaf around Bowling Green's justice of the peace court, and occasionally tried petty cases. With a form book he prepared deeds and wills for residents of the New Salem neighborhood. In April, 1833 he attended the Sangamon Circuit Court for a week or more, serving part of the time as a juror and witness.

In 1834 during the canvass in which Lincoln and Stuart were both candidates for the Legislature, Stuart "in a private conversation . . . encouraged Abraham [to] study law. After the election he borrowed books of Stuart, took them home with him, and went at it in good earnest. He studied with nobody. He still mixed in the surveying to pay board and clothing bills. When the Legislature met, the law-books were dropped, but were taken up at the end of the session." At an auction in Springfield Lincoln bought a copy of Blackstone's *Commentaries*.

Lincoln tells in a letter written in 1858 the method he pursued in studying for the bar. "When a man has reached the age that

Mr. Widner has, and has already been doing for himself, my judgment is, that he reads the books for himself without an instructor. That is precisely the way I came to the Law. Let Mr. Widner read Blackstone's Commentaries, Chitty's Pleadings, Greenleaf's Evidence, Story's Equity, and Story's Equity Pleadings, get a license, and go to the practice, and still keep reading. That is my judgment of the cheapest, quickest, and best way for Mr. Widner to make a lawyer of himself."

In the midst of his campaign for the Presidency in 1860, Lincoln stopped to advise a young man on the best method of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the law. He wrote: "The mode is very simple, though laborious and tedious. It is only to get books and read and study them carefully. Begin with Blackstone's 'Commentaries,' and after reading it carefully through, say twice, take up Chitty's 'Pleadings,' Greenleaf's 'Evidence,' and Story's 'Equity,' etc., in succession. Work, work, work, is the main thing."

When he had once set his mind to the study of law, his progress was noticeable. Henry E. Dummer, a graduate of Bowdoin College and student at the Harvard Law School and Stuart's law partner from 1833 to 1837, told Herndon in 1865: "Lincoln used to come to our office—Stuart's and mine—in Springfield from New Salem and borrow law books. . . . He was the most uncouth looking young man I ever saw. He seemed to have but little to say; seemed to feel timid, with a tinge of sadness visible in the countenance, but when he did talk all this disappeared for the time and he demonstrated that he was both strong and acute. He surprised us more and more at every visit."

On March 24, 1836 Judge Stephen T. Logan had entered upon the record of the Sangamon Circuit Court, a certification of Lincoln's good moral character. This was the first of three steps in becoming a member of the bar. The second step, examination before two justices of the Supreme Court, was completed on September 9, 1836. Neither the names of the two justices, nor the place where the examination took place are known. On October 5, 1836 he appeared as an attorney in the Sangamon Circuit Court in *Hawthorn v. Wooldridge*. Technically this was a viola-

tion of the law adopted March 1, 1833 (*Revised Laws of 1833*, 99-100), regulating the admission of attorneys. The provisions of the statute are somewhat ambiguous. The third step, enrollment on the record of the clerk of the Supreme Court, Lincoln complied with at Vandalia on March 1, 1837, one of the last days of the legislative session he was attending.

Looking back over Lincoln's six years at New Salem we can see his faculty for attracting friends and for extracting the good from his environment. New Salem though only a small pioneer village had among its inhabitants several who were Lincoln's superiors in subjects in which he was interested. Mentor Graham, the schoolmaster, became his friend and helped him to a mastery of grammar and mathematics. In slack periods in the Offutt store, Lincoln tested his knowledge of grammar with William Green, his fellow clerk, holding the borrowed text book. Jack Kelso, though fighting shy of work, preferring to spend his time in hunting and fishing, willingly passed on to Lincoln his knowledge and love for Burns and Shakespeare. Bowling Green, out of his years of experience as justice of the peace and county commissioner, talked of the application of the law in a pioneer community. His successful wrestling match with Armstrong, and the resulting friendship with his opponent, had given him a following among the Clary's Grove boys which was most helpful in his early political advancement. They expressed their faith in his leadership by electing him captain of the local company that volunteered for service in the Black Hawk War. This recognition, he later wrote, "gave me more pleasure than any I have had since."

At New Salem Lincoln had taken part in the debating society, learning to express himself in the plain simple words that all would understand. It may be conjectured that his success was a spur to obtain a seat in the Legislature, with its more exacting audience. His study of grammar and the reading and memorizing of Burns and Shakespeare, and the study of such documents as Jackson's Nullification Proclamation, had set him apart as "different" among the young men of New Salem. His most effec-

tive writings of this period were his campaign platform of 1832, his letter to Robert Allen in 1836 and his slavery protest March 3, 1837. His speech in defense of the State Bank at Springfield was a product of much study, thought and careful organization of ideas. In his second session in the legislature he had tried his hand at journalism, sending several letters from Vandalia to the *Sangamo Journal*. As his six years in the village drew to a close he could note that he had not only held his own, but had been accorded a place of leadership, not only in the New Salem neighborhood but throughout Sangamon County.

New Salem as a village ceased to exist at almost the same time that Lincoln ceased to be a resident. The inhabitants were gone, but the majority did not go far, and today the descendants of many reside in Menard, which was organized as a county in 1839, with Petersburg as its county seat.

When Lincoln became President, despite the adherence of many to the Democratic party, the people of the New Salem neighborhood remembered with pride their association with Lincoln. As they told their recollections, exaggerating in some cases their part in the "me and Abe" story, they set Lincoln up as the outstanding figure of the by-gone era. They continued to talk of him and gradually the Lincoln legend grew. Tales were told of his amazing strength, his ability with an axe and his speed at shucking corn. People recalled his fairness in judging athletic contests, his kindness and meticulous honesty while working in Offutt's store, his helpfulness of the weak and overburdened, and the motherly way he was treated by Mrs. Jack Armstrong, Mrs. Bennett Abel and Mrs. Bowling Green.

In 1865 and 1866 William H. Herndon gathered the recollections of those who had known Lincoln a generation before, and even at that early date it was difficult to determine where history ended and legend began. This is particularly difficult in telling the story of Ann Rutledge and Lincoln.

According to Herndon, Lincoln in his twenty-fifth year, had his first romance. In 1832 he had boarded at the Rutledge Tavern where he became acquainted with the proprietor's daughter Ann,

a pretty girl of nineteen, with blue eyes and auburn hair. Ann, however, was engaged to John McNeil, partner in the Hill-McNeil store. In the late summer of 1832 McNeil, whose real name he revealed before leaving was McNamar, returned to his former home in New York. Time passed, months lengthened into years, and McNamar did not return. Lincoln had fallen in love with Ann soon after he began to board at the tavern, however, he made no avowal of his love. But as time passed and McNamar did not return, Lincoln pressed his suit. After a courtship of several months, the tradition is, they became engaged, but their plans for the future were cut short by Ann's death on August 25, 1835.

In the fall of 1836 Mary S. Owens came from Kentucky to New Salem to visit her sister, Mrs. Bennett Abel. Lincoln courted her and had some thought of marrying her when he went to Vandalia in December, 1836.

On December 13, he wrote to Miss Owens, saying that he had been ill and depressed, and was disappointed in not hearing from her, and asked her to write on receipt of the letter. On May 7, 1837, less than a month after he moved from New Salem to Springfield, he wrote to her again, a letter "revealing his depression, loneliness, consciousness of poverty and pathetic indecision." They had talked of getting married, but now he gave a doleful picture of her lot should she decide to share his fortunes. If she still had any idea of marrying him, his opinion was "that you had better not do it." This letter did not settle matters and in August he rode to New Salem to see her. On his return to Springfield he wrote a long letter, telling her that she was at liberty to marry him if she thought it would make her happier. This ended the romance.

In a long letter to Mrs. O. H. Browning, on April 1, (April Fool's Day) 1838, Lincoln burlesqued the entire romance, relating how mortified he was when she refused him three times. In closing he said that he had most emphatically made a fool of himself—that he had come to the conclusion never to think of marrying, because he could never be "satisfied with any one who would be blockhead enough to have me."

LIFE IN THE NEW CAPITAL, 1837-1839

On April 15, 1837, Lincoln, as he wrote in his Autobiography, "removed to Springfield, and commenced the practice—his old friend Stuart taking him into partnership."

Springfield contained eleven lawyers and eighteen doctors among its 1,400 population. Six churches, each boasting a "resident" minister and "respectable congregations" met in their tiny frame meeting houses. Nineteen stores and six "groceries" catered to the bodily needs of the town and hinterland.

The new capital had many institutions not to be found in New Salem—a State Bank, land office, two newspapers, wholesale establishments and manufacturing enterprises. Materials for the new State House were being assembled. Speculation was rife and artisans were pouring into town. There were numerous organizations devoted to amusement, self improvement and moral uplift. Outstanding were the Thespian Society, the Young Men's Lyceum, a Colonization Society and a Temperance Society.

There were Yankees, liberal in religion and puritanical in morals, mixed among the Southerners, who were strict in religion and less so in moral attitude. In 1835 the Yankee element in the Presbyterian Church, which included several abolitionists, withdrew and formed the Second Presbyterian Church, now the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Something of the crudeness of the West as it appeared to a young man from New York City can be found in the recollections of R. H. Beach who visited the Sangamon Circuit Court in the fall of 1835. "To us, just from the city of New York, with the sleek lawyers and the prim and dignified judges, and audiences to correspond, there was a contrast so great, that it was almost impossible to repress a burst of laughter. Upon the bench was seated the judge (S. T. Logan), with his chair tilted back and his heels as high as his head, and in his mouth a veritable corn cob pipe; his hair standing nine ways for Sunday, while his clothing was more like that worn by a woodchopper than anybody else. There was a railing that divided the audience; outside of which

smoking and spitting and chewing of tobacco seemed to be the principal employment."

Small and crude as Springfield may have appeared to a young man acquainted with New York City, it was the largest town in which Lincoln had yet lived. It had the beginnings of society, directed by several "first families" from Kentucky. Lincoln noted this in his letter to Mary Owens written three weeks after his arrival, in which he said "There is a great deal of flourishing about in carriages here. . . ."

Springfield was the natural place for him to take up his residence. New Salem had "winked" out, and Petersburg nearby was but a village with hopes of becoming a county seat when Sangamon County was divided.

Lincoln had visited Springfield many times since March, 1831, when in company with Hanks and Johnston, he had met Denton Offutt at Andrew Elliott's tavern. He had paid official visits to serve as a witness and juror in the circuit court; to bring the New Salem elections returns and his reports as road surveyor; to receive his pay for services in the Black Hawk War, and to speak at political rallies. He had been a correspondent of the *Sangamo Journal* on the activities of the Legislature at Vandalia. He had a large acquaintance among the leading citizens and was known by reputation to many others.

Largely through his efforts in the Legislature, Springfield had become the State Capital. John T. Stuart, one of the town's leading social, legal and political leaders had asked him to become his law partner. He came not as an unknown youth as he had entered New Salem six years before. In his first days in Springfield, he appears less in the role of a hero. His coming was unannounced and created no excitement and it is doubtful if a place of leadership was at once accorded to him. His early reception did not please him, if we accept the picture of his first three weeks residence as he gives it in a letter to Mary Owens on May 7, 1837. He wrote, "This thing of living in Springfield is rather a dull business, after all; at least it is to me. I am quite as lonesome here as I ever was anywhere in my life."

His first public activity came as a member of a committee chosen on April 10 to consider ways and means of rushing through the construction of the railroad from Quincy via Springfield to the Wabash River. The resolutions, however, brought no railroad.

On January 27, 1838, he delivered an interesting address before the Young Men's Lyceum, an organization of which he was a member. His theme was the danger and wickedness of mobs and the value and necessity of the maintenance of law and order. The theme of the address was a timely one, following so closely after the Lovejoy murder at Alton, however it is worth noting that Lincoln avoided the subject of slavery, and made only a slight reference to the Lovejoy affair.

On June 24, 1839 Lincoln was chosen a trustee by the Board of Trustees of the town of Springfield to succeed Samuel H. Treat, who had resigned upon becoming judge of the Eighth Circuit. He attended the monthly meetings and took an active part in its proceedings until his duties in the special session of the legislature in December absorbed all his time. He served until April, 1840, when Springfield began to operate under its city charter, which he helped to pass through the Legislature.

A contemporary description of Springfield from the pen of William Stuart, editor of the *Chicago American*, who spent several days there in July, 1839, gives an impression of great activity in the new state capital. The Supreme Court, meeting in the Episcopal Church, and the United States Court in the Christian Church, were closing their sessions when the editor arrived. He found about sixty lawyers in attendance, including those of Springfield. The McKenzie Theatrical Company of Chicago was finishing a two-week performance to crowded houses in a building of rough lumber, the "timber of which was taken from the woods and worked into a theatre in ten days." The town boasted of 2,500 to 3,000 people, a jail, market house, six churches, three printing offices, one academy and several school houses. "It has a few beautiful private residences, and is very well ornamented and shaded with trees—among which are poplars and locusts."

The Chicago editor found real estate higher than in his own city, a twenty-foot lot on the public square belonging to former United States Senator Naudain of Delaware, bringing twenty dollars a front foot.

Springfield received an influx of citizens in July, 1839 when the state offices were brought up from Vandalia. Preparations were made to receive the legislators for the first time in December. Social life which had taken a spurt in 1837 was now greatly increased. Leaders of society were Mr. and Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards. Mrs. Edwards had invited her sister Mary Todd to come to Springfield and live. Her arrival added one more to the already numerous relatives of the Todd-Edwards family living in the capital city. A sister Frances had married Dr. William Wallace. Dr. John Todd, an uncle of Mary Todd, with his daughter Elizabeth, and John Todd Stuart, a cousin of the Todd sisters, all belonged to the social group. Lincoln was among the young men who were invited to their social affairs, and thus began the romance with Mary Todd, which, after following a troubled course, resulted in their marriage on November 4, 1842.

THE YOUNG LAWYER IN SPRINGFIELD, 1837-1839

The invitation of John T. Stuart to become his law partner, in place of Henry E. Dummer, who was moving to Beardstown, was welcomed by Lincoln. He was not to be confronted with a long period of waiting for clients, but fortunately stepped into a place in a leading law firm.

Stuart & Dummer then had more business than any other firm in Springfield and the new firm of Stuart & Lincoln continued this leading position. At the July, 1837 term of the Sangamon Circuit Court, they had 66 cases as compared to 45 for Logan & Baker, their nearest competitor. A large majority of the cases in this court were about equally divided in 1838 and 1839 between Stuart & Lincoln, Logan & Baker and Treat & Campbell. The firm fee book, with entries by both men, shows that they had numerous cases in the justice of the peace courts and carried on a sizeable collection business for wholesale firms in Pittsburgh,

TABLE OF APPEARANCES AND CONTINUED CASES AND LEADING LAWYERS

SANGAMON COUNTY—JULY, 1837-NOVEMBER, 1839

TERMS	TOTAL CASES	STUART & LINCOLN FIRM BEGAN, APR. '37	LOGAN & BAKER FIRM BEGAN, 1837	FORQUER & TREAT	TREAT & CAMPBELL FIRM BEGAN, JULY '38	ANTRIM CAMPBELL	WALKER & HEWETT FIRM BEGAN, 1835	THOMAS & PRICKETT	DOUGLAS & URQUHART FIRM BEGAN, 1838	STRONG & DOREMUS FIRM BEGAN, 1839	WALKER & CONKLING	OTHER LAWYERS	JUDGES	STATES ATTORNEYS
<i>July, 1837</i> Chancery..... Common Law.. Criminal.....	49 110 20	25 41	10 35	16 18			5 11	13				1 7	Wm. Brown	David Prickett
<i>October, 1837</i> Chancery..... Common Law.. Criminal.....	49 121 23	21 51	4 34	9 11			5 10	1	9			1 7	John Pearson Oct. 9-14 J. B. Thomas, Jr. Oct. 16-20	David Prickett
<i>March, 1838</i> Chancery..... Common Law.. Criminal.....	68 137 20	30 43	9 33		14 28		8 14	1				3 2	J. B. Thomas, Jr.	J. D. Urquhart pro. tem. S. A. Douglas pro. tem.
<i>July, 1838</i> Chancery..... Common Law.. Criminal.....	69 143 9	30 52 1	14 39 2		17 53		5 2		2 5 3			3 6	J. B. Thomas, Jr.	Josephus Hewett J. D. Urquhart
<i>October, 1838</i> Chancery..... Common Law.. Criminal.....	68 202 37	23 37 1	13 42 1		10 44		4 28		8			2 3	J. B. Thomas, Jr.	D. M. Woodson S. A. Douglas pro. tem.

Cincinnati and St. Louis. Much of the collection business had resulted from the Panic of 1837.

When Lincoln was admitted to practice Sangamon was the central county in a circuit that extended north to Tazewell County and south to Calhoun County. During the years 1837 and 1838 he did not attend the courts to the south, but did attend those to the north. On the formation of the Eighth Judicial Circuit in 1839, Lincoln began his practice of regular circuit travel each spring and fall, attending most of the courts in the circuit. He was in active charge of the firm's business during the summer of 1838, while Stuart was continuously away campaigning for a seat in Congress in the thirty-four counties to the north. In September 1839 Lincoln attended the Pike Circuit Court at Pittsfield where he had two cases.

Lincoln's reputation as a lawyer was enhanced in 1838 by his part in the defense of Henry B. Truett for murder. Stephen A. Douglas and Wm. L. May were contending for the Democratic leadership in central Illinois. As Congressman, May had been responsible for the appointment of Truett, his son-in-law, as Register of the Galena Land Office. Dr. Jacob M. Early, a leader of the Douglas faction, had critically commented on the appointment, whereupon Truett came to Springfield and shot and mortally wounded Early. Truett was arrested and indicted.

The case was postponed from spring to fall term of the Sangamon Circuit Court. The prosecution was represented by Douglas and David M. Woodson, and the defense was in charge of Lincoln, Logan, Baker and Cyrus Walker. The trial opened on October 9, nearly three days being consumed in getting a jury. The remainder of the week was given up to the presentation of the evidence and argument. The closing address for the defense, made by Lincoln, was an important factor in the acquittal of Truett. The fact that Logan and Baker, more experienced lawyers, assigned Lincoln the closing argument was an early recognition of his competency with a jury.

In April 1839 Lincoln attended the Hancock Circuit Court at

Carthage as attorney for William Fraim. Fraim, a laborer on the Illinois River steamboat *Hero*, murdered a fellow laborer William Neathhammer in a drunken brawl at Frederick in Schuyler County. Lincoln and T. Lyle Dickey put forth their best efforts, but the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Lincoln's motion for arrest of judgment was overruled by Judge Ralston and Fraim was sentenced to be hanged on May 18 within a mile of Carthage. Fraim was the only murderer, defended by Lincoln, who was hanged for his crime. No spring terms in 1839, of the Tazewell, Dane or McLean circuit courts were held. The judge's docket for the Macon Circuit Court is not available, but the record shows that Lincoln had at least one case in that court in the June term. On June 17, he attended the first term of the Menard Circuit Court at Petersburg. At the fifteen day summer term of the Sangamon court, the firms of Stuart & Lincoln and Logan & Baker each had sixty-five cases.

Lincoln was probably a spectator when the Supreme Court met in Springfield for the first time in July, 1839, though he had no cases in the court prior to June, 1840. Twenty-eight lawyers from out of town and the sixteen members of the Springfield bar attended the July, 1839 term. Interest centered in *Alexander P. Field v. The People*, appealed from the Fayette Circuit Court. John A. McClernand had been appointed Secretary of State, but Field then refused to give up the office. The Fayette Circuit Court, in April, 1839, had ousted Field, but by agreement the case was appealed to the Supreme Court. While the case was pending in the Supreme Court in the summer of 1839, McClernand tried to replevin the books and papers of the office stored with Robert Irwin & Co. by Field, upon the removal of the State offices on July 4, 1839, from Vandalia to Springfield.

Lincoln and Mason Brayman became the attorneys for the defendants in *John A. McClernand, Sec. of State v. Robert Irwin & Co.*, in the Sangamon Circuit Court. They filed their grounds and moved the court to quash the writ of replevin issued on July 5. The motion was argued by Douglas representing Mc-

Clernand. The Supreme Court denied McClernand's contention and upheld Field's right to the office of Secretary of State on July 22. Judge Samuel H. Treat in the Sangamon Circuit Court six days previously had quashed the writ of replevin, and ordered McClernand to pay the costs.

On November 2, 1839, Stuart left for Washington to be gone until the next August. The responsibility for the firm thereupon devolved upon Lincoln and he expressed his elation by entering in the firm fee book, "Commencement of Lincoln's administration." A month later he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court and a few days later handled his first case in that court.

LEADER OF THE SANGAMON COUNTY WHIG "JUNTO," 1837-1839

One of the acts passed by the first session of the Tenth General Assembly was an act making the office of probate justice of the peace elective, and setting the first Monday in August, 1837 as the date of the first election. General James Adams had held the office in Sangamon County, by election by the Legislature, since 1825. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, the Winnebago fracas of 1827, and was a man of fifty-four with much political experience. It was expected that Adams would be a candidate for election as a Democrat. Late in May, 1837 Dr. Anson G. Henry announced himself as the Whig candidate. Henry was then one of the three commissioners directing the building of the new State House, but was the only commissioner actively engaged in the work. Immediately after the announcement of Henry's candidacy, an article appeared in the *Illinois Republican* criticizing Henry's work as State House commissioner. He demanded that a public investigation of his work be made, and a public meeting was called and on Lincoln's suggestion a bi-partisan investigating committee was appointed. The committee report exonerated Henry from all blame.

Meanwhile Dr. Garret Elkin, the sheriff, angered by the article in the *Illinois Republican* criticizing Henry, had cancelled his

subscription. The paper's comment on this move of the sheriff was uncomplimentary, whereupon the sheriff horsewhipped George R. Weber, the editor. The editor's brother defended the right of a free press by stabbing the sheriff.

Lincoln appears to have been one of the promoters of Dr. Henry's candidacy. Under the pseudonym of "Sampson's Ghost," Lincoln launched an attack on the integrity of General Adams, in a letter to the *Sangamo Journal*. Lincoln intimated that if the truth were known Adams' own house stood upon disputed ground. Adams had better look well to his own integrity before challenging that of Dr. Henry. "He should take a retrospective view of his own conduct—official as well as private." For six consecutive weeks a new "Sampson's Ghost" letter appeared in the *Journal*. Sampson had once owned two lots in Springfield, on one of which Adams' house now stood, and there was something peculiar, stated Lincoln in letter after letter, about the way in which Adams got a ten year lease to the lots for \$10. The ghost letters asked for an explanation. Adams never produced the lease nor did Lincoln bring his charges into court.

The sixth letter brought into the controversy the case of Joseph Anderson, which was then pending in the Sangamon Circuit Court.

Briefly the facts of the Anderson case, filed in the Sangamon Circuit Court June 22, 1837, under the title of Joel Wright, Adm. *et al.* v. James Adams, were as follows. Mary Anderson and her son Richard, widow and son of Joseph Anderson, deceased, came to Springfield from Fulton County, to get possession and sell ten acres of land located north of Springfield. They found General James Adams, the former attorney of Anderson, in possession of the land. He refused to surrender possession. The widow then appealed to Lincoln to recover the land by bringing suit against Adams. Lincoln drew up a contingent fee contract by which Stuart & Lincoln and Logan & Baker were to have one half of the ten acres worth \$100 if they won the case. The small value of the land involved and Lincoln's linking the case with

the Sampson's Ghost affair makes it appear that he believed he could destroy a political opponent by a law suit, and thus defeat Adams in the election for probate justice of the peace.

Two days before the election a handbill, written by Lincoln, appeared on the streets. It gave a detailed account of the discovery of Adams' alleged fraud in acquiring the Anderson land, and how the widow and her son had placed the case in his hands.

In one of his answers to Lincoln, published in the *Illinois Republican*, Adams intimated that Stephen T. Logan was guilty of forgery, whereupon Logan filed a suit against Adams for slander, asking damages of \$10,000. The suit was removed to Schuyler County, where it was settled in 1841, with Adams paying the costs.

Public resentment against Lincoln's accusations against Adams may have been one of the reasons for Adams' large majority over Henry in the election on August 7. His election was not a defeat for the Whig party, because in July Edward D. Baker had been elected to the House of Representatives over John Calhoun one of the Democratic leaders in Sangamon County.

Adams' election to the office of probate justice of the peace did not halt the newspaper controversy. Letters appeared in the *Journal* from the pens of S. T. Logan, A. G. Herndon and Benjamin Talbott refuting statements made by Adams concerning their part in the controversy. In October, three letters signed an "Old Settler" appeared in the *Journal*, which were obviously written by Lincoln. The controversy appears to be Lincoln's outstanding interest during the year, and he was subject to criticism for trying his law suit in the newspaper, and the inept way he handled the long drawn out controversy.

The fight over the division of Sangamon County into three or four counties was the only important issue in Lincoln's campaign for re-election to the Legislature in August, 1838. Whigs in the outlying districts opposed to the domination of Stuart, Lincoln, Baker and a few others who composed the "Junto," put three candidates in the field. The "Junto" was a small clique that controlled the local Whig party. A meeting on the south fork of

the Sangamon River nominated candidates, but only one, Davis Robinson, remained in the race. John Calhoun, the Democratic leader, was again a candidate. Thomas J. Nance and Moses K. Anderson from the northwest part of the county, both Democrats, were committed to the division of the county. The Democrats for the most part favored the division of the county and the Whigs for the most part opposed it. Division of the county had been an issue since 1832 when one hundred and fifty-nine farmers met at New Salem and signed a petition to the legislature. As the county grew in population the demand for division increased. As the only newspapers were published in Springfield, and opposed it, the movement gained momentum slowly. The *Sangamo Journal* was vigorously opposed to it, the *Illinois Republican*, while the question of the removal of the State Capital to Springfield was unsettled in 1836 and 1837, had little to say. Groups interested in cutting off three counties from Sangamon centered around Petersburg, Postville and Allenton, prospective county seats. Mt. Pulaski had ambitions to supplant Postville.

Dr. John Allen of New Salem, Dartmouth graduate, Sunday school and temperance leader and Lincoln's predecessor as agent of the *Sangamo Journal*, continued to live in the town after most of its inhabitants moved to Petersburg. In a long letter to the *Journal*, July 14, 1838, Allen advocated the necessity of county division and appealed to Springfield for a fair deal.

In August, six Whigs who had served in the Tenth Assembly were re-elected, John Calhoun, a Democrat, completed the House delegation from Sangamon. Lincoln again received the most votes, but his election as well as that of the other Whigs was due to the large majority received in Springfield. Calhoun was an old resident of Springfield, and his election was due largely to friends in the town who gave him 100 more votes than the other Democrats. In Petersburg he received 200 votes to 55 for Lincoln, and in New Salem, 101 to 31 for Lincoln. Lincoln's loss of popularity in New Salem was probably due in large part to his attitude on the division of Sangamon County, but also because New Salem and Petersburg were now Democratic strongholds. In Allenton

the Whigs did not get a vote. In New Salem and Petersburg, Bowling Green, a candidate for the Senate, received 304 votes to 8 for his opponent, A. G. Herndon, although the latter carried the county by 47 votes.

Overshadowing the legislative contest was that of John T. Stuart and Stephen A. Douglas for a seat in Congress. Both men were busy campaigning over the thirty-four northern counties from early spring until the election in August. Lincoln took care of the firm's law business, handled the cases in court and at the same time helped along Stuart's campaign. During Stuart's illness, Lincoln debated the issues with Douglas at Bloomington, and probably on other occasions. Stuart was elected by a margin of only thirty-six votes in thirty-six thousand. When Douglas threatened to contest the election, Lincoln took an active part in thwarting Douglas' move.

LINCOLN IN THE "PANIC OF 1837" SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

Advocates of internal improvements either in or out of the legislature in February, 1837, had no thought that a panic would upset their plans. However, the system of internal improvements was just getting under way when a panic did come in the spring making it impossible to obtain loans in the East. This situation was further complicated by the suspension, late in May, of specie payments by the State banks of Illinois. Slightly over a million dollars of State funds were on deposit in these two banks. The banks would be forced to close at the end of sixty days if they continued to refuse to resume specie payments. This would deprive the State of a circulating medium. Something had to be done. A meeting of the citizens of Springfield was held on May 25 at the court house to discuss the suspension of specie payments. S. T. Logan, S. M. Tinsley, James L. Lamb, William L. May and John Williams were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. They resolved that the suspension was "absolutely necessary" that they had the utmost confidence in the "Bank's ability to redeem its paper under any circumstances;" and pledged themselves to receive "its notes . . . in payment of

debts and business transactions." To meet the situation Governor Duncan called a special session of the legislature to convene on July 10.

In his message the Governor traced the short and bitter history of state bank currency, and, as in his previous messages, found President Jackson the source of all evil. "But it is easier, sometimes," said the Governor "to trace the causes of evil than to find out a remedy for them." With this admission both Whig and Democratic members could agree. Duncan had opposed the internal improvement bill. He asked now that the bill be repealed. Now was the time to "escape from the perils of that system of Internal Improvement adopted last winter . . . so fraught with evil." The Illinois and Michigan Canal, however, should be built. In closing, the Governor remarked that "never was wisdom from above to direct your counsels, more to be implored than at this moment."

Ewing and Hankins, representatives from Fayette, perhaps hoped that wisdom from above would aid their efforts to repeal the bill removing the State Capital to Springfield. Ewing at once introduced a bill and after some parliamentary manoeuvring it was tabled. A few days later he called the bill up again and debate began in the committee of the whole House. Linder, of Coles, describes the exciting scene, of Ewing's savage onslaught on the arrogance and presumption of Springfield in claiming the seat of government. The removal law, said Ewing, had been passed by chicanery and trickery; the "Long Nine" of Sangamon had sold out to the internal improvement forces, and had supported every measure that would gain them a vote to remove the seat of government.

To this diatribe Lincoln replied with such severity, says Linder, that "for the first time I conceived a very high opinion of the talents and personal courage of Abraham Lincoln." Losing his temper, Ewing called Lincoln a coarse and vulgar fellow. Failing to repeal the bill outright, the friends of Vandalia moved to repeal the clause granting funds to build the State House. To forestall this move Lincoln introduced a bill directing that "no

money shall hereafter be drawn from the Treasury . . . for the purpose of erecting a State House, except such as may hereafter be paid into the said Treasury, by the citizens of Springfield." His bill provided also that the funds which had been drawn out of the State treasury be replaced as soon as the first installment of one-third of the \$50,000 pledged, was paid by Springfield. These concessions, however, were not needed, Lincoln winning on every roll call taken during the parliamentary scrimmage.

On the question of forfeiture of the State Bank charters for suspension of specie payments, Lincoln did not take an active part. The bill authorizing the suspension passed and was approved, Lincoln, inconsistently it would seem, voting nay.

Governor Duncan's suggestion to abandon the internal improvement scheme was reported in a bill providing for complete repeal. With little discussion this was tabled until the 4th of July by a vote of 53 yeas to 34 nays. Mixed with the major problems of the banks and internal improvements were the inevitable road bills. This two-week session produced nearly thirty such bills. Lincoln was responsible for two of the bills, both of which passed. On one of these bills he tacked on the end, authority for Petersburg to incorporate under the general law, notwithstanding the fact that it did not contain one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

Lincoln took charge of the Senate bill extending the corporate powers of the town of Springfield. The bill enlarged the town boundaries, increased the taxing power, and provided for the extension and improvement of the streets.

The two-week session over, Lincoln returned at once to Springfield. On arrival the Sangamon delegation and other members of the legislature en-route home were entertained by a "sumptuous dinner" at Spottswoods Rural Hotel. Orville H. Browning, Adams County Senator, toasted the Long Nine for "their judicious management, their ability, their gentlemanly deportment . . . their constant and untiring labors for your interest." When called on Lincoln proposed a toast to "all our friends. They are too numerous to be now named individually, while there is no one of them who is not too dear to be forgotten

or neglected." A week later Athens, the home of Robert L. Wilson, a member of the Long Nine, gave a dinner at which Lincoln toasted the good feeling that existed between Athens and Springfield.

AS WHIG LEADER HE GREATLY INFLUENCES
LEGISLATIVE POLICIES, 1838-1839

When the House convened at Vandalia on December 3, 1838, for a thirteen-week session, Lincoln was clearly the outstanding Whig member. In recognition, his party put him forward as its candidate for Speaker. His opponent was W. L. D. Ewing, with whom he had carried on the bitter debate over the removal of the State capital, in July, 1837. Ewing had been closely identified with Vandalia since surveying the town in 1823, and in an active career had been speaker of the Seventh General Assembly, Governor for fifteen days, and United States Senator for a year and a half. Known as a brilliant and resourceful debater and parliamentarian, Ewing had again pledged himself to bring about the repeal of the law removing the State capital from Vandalia.

The House was more evenly divided than in 1836 when the Whigs had only 27 members to 64 Democrats. Now there were 44 Whigs, 43 Democrats and 4 Conservatives. The Whigs, heretofore in the minority, were now conscious of their increasing strength and willing to measure arms. Nonetheless, Ewing was elected on the third ballot with a vote of 43 to 38 for Lincoln. Four votes were scattered and six members were absent. Two Whigs voted for Ewing, and three Whigs had not yet taken their seats. With Vandalia's chief lieutenant in the Speaker's chair it behooved the Sangamon delegation to be on their guard. The Senate was clearly Whig. President Van Buren's Sub-treasury plan was the dividing issue in both houses.

Governor Duncan in his valedictory, declared the supreme problem before the Assembly was to rid the State of the internal improvement scheme. Money had been squandered—nearly two millions had been spent and there was nothing to show for it. Private industry should build canals and railroads, not the State

government. While he was on the subject of squandering money, Duncan detailed all the financial crimes of the Van Buren administration.

Thomas Carlin, the incoming Governor was a tall, spare man, with a pale face partially offset by his red hair and beard. His generally feeble appearance was augmented by weak eyes. His address was a contrast with Duncan's, being full of hope and cheer for the Democrats and full of words of praise for Van Buren. It was "slick as a possum" said the Whigs, who thought the author could be none other than United States Senator Richard M. Young. No one but Young could have put so much milk and honey into each and every line.

Disgusted as many Whigs were with the internal improvement system, many like Lincoln felt that as nearly two million dollars had been spent, and no railroad or canal was yet complete, it was better to go on. The system to an uninterested observer had many defects beside the lack of funds to complete it. Interest on the funds borrowed was more than ten times the annual revenue. Every railroad had turned out to be longer than its estimated mileage and each looked like a jointed snake where the grading had been done. Private schemes were closely interwoven with the plans of the State.

Lincoln had a solution for the financial muddle in which the State was involved. He brought in from the Finance committee a long report and resolutions which were adopted by both houses, urging the Federal government to sell to the State the 20,000,000 acres of land owned by the government in the State, at twenty-five cents an acre. The State would borrow the \$5,000,000 to pay for the lands, then sell the land for \$1.25 an acre, repay the loan, and use the balance for internal improvements. Many of his colleagues were amused at the naive idea, and Congress ignored the suggestion.

Lincoln's pet plan for saving the credit of the State was yet in its formative stage when Archibald Williams of Adams, the Whig chairman of the committee on Finance, brought before the House a remarkable report on the subject of banking. Drawn up

obviously as a Whig campaign document, it was in all probability written by Lincoln. It traced the history of banks in their relation to the government from Washington to Van Buren. The Van Buren plan to substitute for the national bank a new and untried device of a Sub-treasury, which Congress had twice rejected, was severely criticized. The committee recommended that the Illinois delegation in Congress be instructed to vote against the Sub-treasury and to "use all their efforts to prevent the chartering of a National Bank of any kind." This about-face on the part of the Whigs astutely allied the Whigs and a faction of the Democrats in support of the State banks.

Lincoln's shrewd move was made possible by a committee consisting of four Whigs and four Democrats and a Conservative, Edwin B. Webb, who held the deciding vote. Webb was nominally a Whig and thus opposed to the Sub-treasury plan, but he was also opposed to rechartering a National Bank. During the discussions of the Finance committee report, came a series of Senate resolutions condemning the Van Buren administration for its "partiality" in depositing in St. Louis funds collected at the land offices in Illinois. Days were spent in this party controversy.

When the law removing the State capital to Springfield passed in February, 1837, it was the intention to erect the new capitol building with the \$50,000 donated by Springfield. This seemed reasonable to the members of the Assembly then meeting in a new structure that had cost less than \$17,000. However, the three commissioners, dominated by Dr. Anson G. Henry, had allowed their zeal for a fine building to run away with them. Brick had been discarded and stone substituted, and a large foundation had been laid on the assumption that funds available would erect enough of the building, that necessity would compel the appropriation of funds to complete it.

Unfriendly visitors from Vandalia in Springfield witnessing the early stages of construction predicted bankruptcy for the State before the building was completed. It was with a hope of making an issue out of the cost of construction that Hankins of

Fayette called for a report from the State House commissioners. The Senate was discussing a bill providing \$128,300 to complete and furnish the State House. There was little doubt that the Whig majority in the Senate would pass the bill, but Hankins believed enough sentiment against the expenditure could be created in the House to defeat the bill.

When the Senate bill was presented to the House, Lincoln arose to defend it, his remarks centering around the theme that as long as the building was being built it should be well done. Ficklin, of Coles, offered an amendment that the House authorize the expenditure if the money would be supplied by the people of Springfield. If money was needed, why did not Springfield turn over the third installment of the \$50,000 pledged? Friends of Springfield came to Lincoln's aid and one after another moved that the House adjourn. There appeared to be general disgust that Vandalia had re-opened the question of repeal of the removal law, when the issue was an appropriation bill to complete the capitol building. The appropriation bill was passed, and at last the capitol fight was over.

The annual celebration of Jackson's victory at New Orleans came in the midst of the fight over the appropriation for the State House. Ex-Governor John Reynolds planned an exclusive Democratic noon-day dinner at Ferguson's Tavern. One hundred guests were present. After the cloth was removed came the champagne, patriotic toasts and party speeches. John Dean Caton, a Chicago lawyer and Democratic party leader, wrote his wife that when he left the party at 4 o'clock "there was not a drunken man among us. As for me, when a toast was drunk, I took my wine in my mouth, and while the rest were swallowing I spit mine under the table."

Not to be outdone, the Whigs issued an invitation to *everyone* to come to the hall of the House to hear the oration of Edward D. Baker of Sangamon. The *Quincy Whig* declared "the crowded audience was chained for over an hour by his impassioned eloquence." Both parties joined in the evening ball in the hall of the House. Caton attended, wearing his boots so he would not be

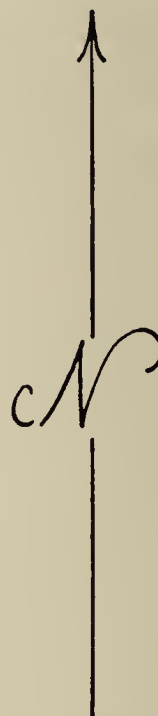
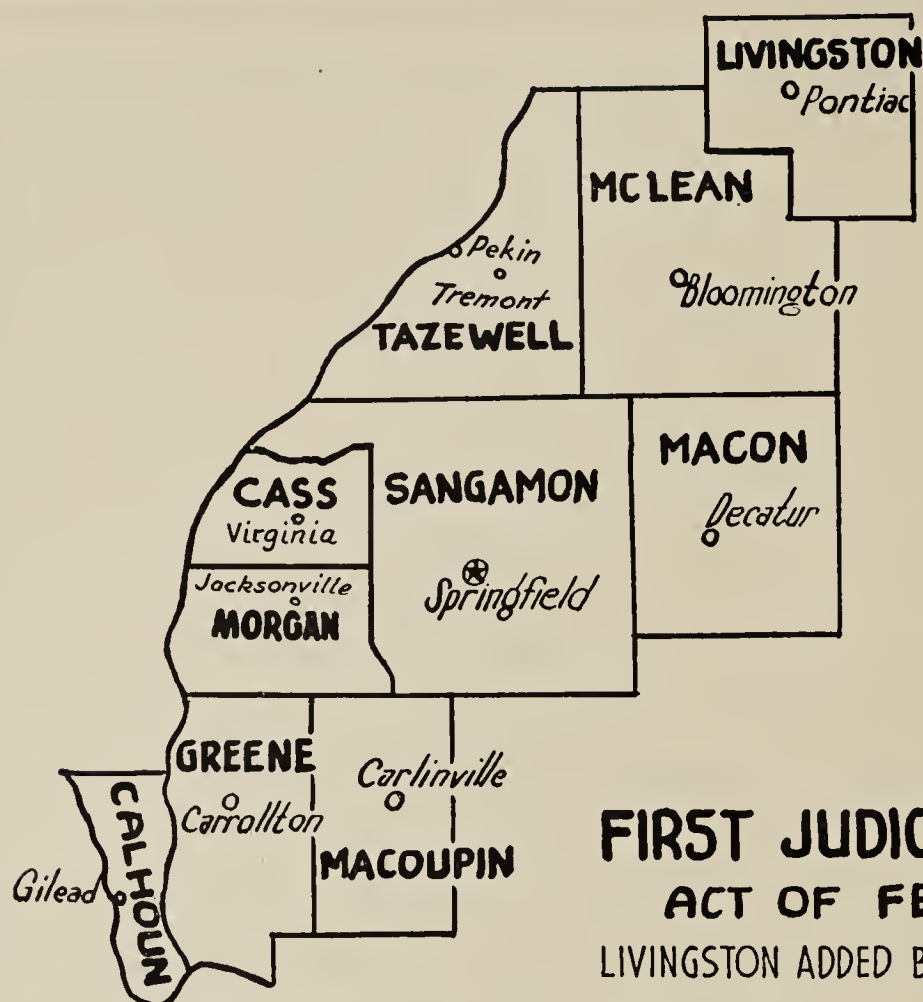
tempted to dance, but Stephen A. Douglas, taking him by the arm, brought him among the company of thirty wives and daughters of the members and introduced him to them all, including the attractive young wife of Ex-Governor Reynolds. Soon Caton caught the spirit, and forgetting his boots, joined in the cotillion.

Petitions for the division of Sangamon into four counties were circulated early in the fall of 1836 throughout the county, with the exception of Springfield. John Taylor, owner of the town of Petersburg, directed the movement to obtain signers, postponing the circulation of the petitions in Springfield until the members of the legislature had gone to Vandalia. When it became known that Taylor, Calhoun and General James Adams were circulating petitions for division, a counter move of remonstrance got under way.

Calhoun presented the petitions to the House at Vandalia on January 9 and had them referred to the committee on Counties of which Lincoln was a member. Four days later Lincoln presented the "remonstrances of many citizens of Sangamon County, against its division into four parts." These were referred to the same committee, along with a second batch of petitions and remonstrances.

On January 16, Lincoln brought in from committee a bill which he had written entitled "An act to establish the counties of Menard, Logan and Dane," which was read twice, and on Calhoun's motion referred to a select committee of which Calhoun was chairman and Lincoln a member. Six amendments were brought in, three of which the House adopted, and the bill as amended became a law.

The formation of thirteen new counties during the session, plus the already crowded dockets of the courts in operation, made necessary the alteration of the circuit court system. A bill for this purpose was introduced and while it was in committee Lincoln presented three amendments, one of which was later adopted. He served as the Sangamon representative on a committee of eighteen to arrange the time of meeting of the courts in the first and eighth circuits. The north half of the old first circuit, of



FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT ACT OF FEB. 13 1835

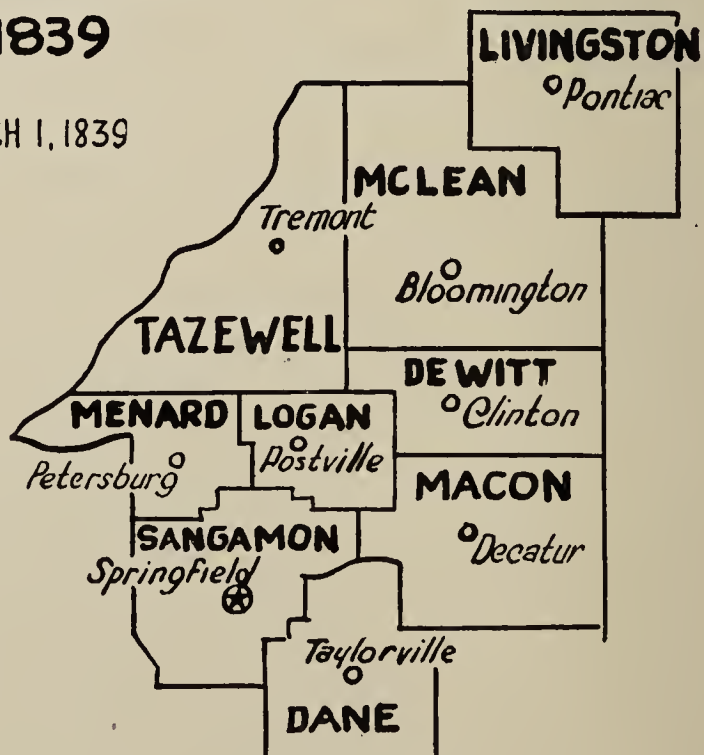
LIVINGSTON ADDED BY ACT OF FEB. 27, 1837

CASS ADDED BY ACT OF MARCH 3, 1837

Lincoln began his circuit court practice in the First Judicial Circuit...
After the circuit was divided March 2, 1839, he attended the courts
of the Eighth Judicial Circuit. See footnote for March 2, 1839.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT ACT OF MAR. 2 1839

DE WITT ADDED BY ACT OF MARCH 1, 1839



which Sangamon had been the center, was cut away to make the new Eighth Circuit. Menard, Logan and Dane counties, newly created out of Sangamon, were added to the old counties of Tazewell, McLean, Livingston, Macon, DeWitt and Sangamon to make the Eighth Circuit. In future years, this circuit, altered from time to time as to its constituent counties, was to be the scene of most of Lincoln's activities in the lower courts.

No discussion of Lincoln's seven years in the Illinois Legislature should omit some mention of the third house—The Lobby. Presided over by Stephen W. Whitney of Pike County, a learned and witty eccentric, it met several evenings a week in the hall of the House. Its sessions, open to all, served several purposes. There the Senators and members of the House could get together and discuss informally many problems which were crowded out by the routine business of the Assembly. The Lobby served as a social medium, a means of entertainment, and a place where oratory could hold full sway.

Whitney, known as "Lord Coke," opened his "parliament" with an inaugural address that in satire, sarcasm and invective was savage in its handling of the follies of the politicians and the State government, since last the Lobby had met. Mixed in was a fund of wit and humor. Ridicule in the Lobby killed many purposeless bills. From a knowledge of Lincoln's personality it is probably safe to assume that he attended the meetings and took an active part in its discussions.

Reapportionment of the State again came up for consideration and the advisability of increasing the House membership to more than 100 was discussed. Lincoln suggested that it be kept below 100 even if it had to be as high as ninety-nine. In reply a member dwelt upon the number nine and suggested that Sangamon County had its "Long Nine" and old women seemed to favor the number nine. Lincoln jokingly replied that his county did have nine members and that he was the longest of the nine. "Now," he said, "if any woman, old or young, ever thought there was any peculiar charm in this distinguished specimen of number 9, I have, as yet, been so unfortunate as not to have discovered it."

This sally thrown into an angry discussion was greeted with loud applause and the measure was dropped.

The *House Journal* shows that Lincoln attended the daily sessions regularly, taking seriously his duties as Whig leader. He may have returned to Springfield during the Christmas recess, although it is not definitely known that he did so.

An *Alton Telegraph* reporter, who had attended the Assembly for years, in reviewing the session wrote that he had "never witnessed as little dissipation among the members as at present. Indeed you scarce see any drinking at all. It is truly a pleasing reflection to witness the improvement in this particular. Indeed, it is my own opinion that at no preceding session has there been more intelligence, more general good feeling, or more sobriety among members, than is here seen at present." On February 1 the Senate had carried on a semi-humorous debate over a resolution to prevent fiddling, dancing and phrenological lecturing in the State House. Debate brought out the fact that several members had been recently examined by a phrenologist.

In the fall of 1839 the leading Whigs were convinced of the necessity of adopting the convention system which they had heretofore questioned. When the Democrats held their first State convention in December, 1835, the Whigs had scoffed at the convention plan of nominating candidates, but Democratic success had now convinced many Whig leaders. The call for the first State Whig Convention to assemble in Springfield on October 7 and 8, 1839, had met with considerable opposition. Some counties refused to send delegations because of opposition to the convention system. It was to be largely a meeting to boost William Henry Harrison as the Whig presidential candidate and to line the party up to accept beforehand his almost certain nomination by the National Whig Convention to convene in Harrisburg in December.

Lincoln made neither speeches nor served on any of the committees when the convention assembled in Springfield. He was, however, one of the moving spirits behind the two-day meeting and was selected as one of the five presidential electors along with

Cyrus Walker, E. B. Webb, Samuel D. Marshall and B. S. Morris. More important was his appointment as the leader of the State Central Committee consisting of five Springfield men, Lincoln, Dr. A. G. Henry, R. F. Barrett, E. D. Baker and J. F. Speed.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE SESSION IN SPRINGFIELD—HE EMERGES AS
STATE LEADER OF THE WHIGS, 1839

As the session drew to a close, the Whigs met one evening to consider measures to be taken in the coming presidential campaign. Lincoln explained the object of the meeting. Browning, declared that the Jackson and Van Buren administrations had increased the yearly cost of the federal government from thirteen to forty millions, and one sub-treasurer had stolen enough to have built houses for twenty-six hundred poor families. To stop this squandering of money, all Whigs and Conservatives should unite on the candidate to be nominated by the coming national convention of the Whig party. Lincoln offered a resolution that the chair appoint a committee of nine to draft an address to the people of the State, setting forth the causes of the Whig opposition to the Van Buren administration, and recommending that all opponents of "misrule" unite upon a common platform. Significantly the resolutions do not disclose the basis of union and the planks of the common platform. This suggestion brought Lincoln the chairmanship of the committee.

The 1840 presidential campaign opened in Springfield with the convening of the circuit court on November 18. A political discussion in the rear of the Speed store was broken up by Stephen A. Douglas declaring that it was no place to discuss politics and challenging the Whigs to publically discuss the issues. The series of debates began on Tuesday and continued through a week. Cyrus Walker led off for the Whigs; Douglas replied and Lincoln closed the evening in what the *Democratic Register* termed a plot of "two pick one." Lincoln was accused of an assumed clownishness, which he was advised to correct. The following night he replied to Douglas on the Sub-treasury and the subject of banks. John Calhoun for the Democrats, and E. D.

Baker and A. P. Field for the Whigs, closed the week of debate. A similar discussion took place on December 23-26, when the Legislature was in session with Lincoln, Browning, William Brown, and Logan speaking for the Whigs, and Douglas, Peck and Lamborn for the Democrats.

Interest in the debate had lagged before Lincoln came to give his lengthy, and carefully prepared speech on Van Buren's Sub-treasury scheme. The speech, in pamphlet form, was to be a campaign document in the coming presidential election. He contrasted the injurious effects upon the community produced by Van Buren's plan of hoarding money in "iron boxes" as compared with the Bank loaning public funds to individuals and thus keeping money "almost constantly in circulation." He met the Democratic arguments that the National Bank was unconstitutional, with the statement that the arguments applied equally against the Sub-treasury. He drove home the contrast between Democratic extravagance and Whig economy. He closed with a flowery peroration. The Democratic *State Register* admitted that it was an effective speech, containing less invective than was customary with Whig orators.

In October Governor Carlin, when notified that the two State banks had again suspended specie payments, called a special session of the legislature to meet on December 9 in Springfield.

This was the first session to be held in Springfield. The capitol building was a year from completion, forcing the Senate to convene in the Methodist Church, the House in the Second Presbyterian Church, the Supreme Court in the Episcopal Church and the United States Court in the Christian Church. The interior of the Presbyterian Church, which was just completed, was altered somewhat to suit the needs of the ninety-one house members. Four stoves were hurriedly installed at the expense of the State and sawdust strewn on the floor to provide warmth and to reduce the noise.

The Whigs had a majority of one in the House, while in the Senate each party had eighteen members.

Governor Carlin angered many of the Democratic leaders by delivering his message without consulting them as to its contents. He had prepared a report on the financial condition of the State. In a little over two years of state construction of internal improvements a debt of some ten and a half millions had developed, the annual interest on which was \$637,800. To complete the system as planned would take thirteen millions more. The 270,182 acres of canal lands would, if sold advantageously, pay for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Carlin then suggested that the improvement projects generally be dropped. The State Bank at Springfield was again in need of assistance, and, said the Governor, "it remains for you to determine, gentlemen, whether relief shall be extended to her." He suspected that instead of "furnishing that assistance and aid to the State in the prosecution of her public works, which she in honor and good faith was bound to do, she has engaged in the staple products of the country." By staple products the Governor meant pork and lead, and the latter in particular. The House had not waited for the Governor's suggestion—a joint bank investigation committee had been appointed, with Lincoln a member.

The series of questions asked by the committee of Thomas Mather, President of the State Bank, brought out many interesting facts concerning its activities since its doors were opened in July, 1835.

Twelve officers of the bank had borrowed a total of \$121,355.08 and endorsed notes for their friends to a total of \$74,866. Godfrey, Gilman & Co. of Alton had borrowed \$800,748 and had devoted \$506,905.31 of this to an attempt to corner the Galena lead trade. On March 4, 1837 the Bank was made depository of funds of the State. Early in 1838 the balance to the credit of the State was exhausted and current expenses since that time had exceeded the revenue, and by degrees the State had become indebted to the bank, at one time to the extent of \$196,000. The revenue law of March, 1839, taxing for the first time for State purposes all real estate, resident and non-resident, precipitated a

tax-payers' strike, thirteen counties making no assessments for the year 1839. On November 26, 1839, the State owed the Bank \$142,300.

The capital stock of the State Bank at Springfield was \$3,644,655 of which the State owned \$2,100,000, yet the State appointed but five directors on the board of fourteen, thus leaving control in the hands of the minority stockholders.

Lincoln attended thirteen of the twenty evening sessions of the joint investigating committee, beginning on December 26, 1839, and closing January 20, 1840. He was not assiduous in propounding questions to be answered either by letter or by the bank officials called before the committee. At the conclusion of the committee's labors three reports were made. One report of special interest was signed by Monroe of Clark, and Wood of Perry, Senators, and Ficklin of Coles, and Lincoln of the House. Wherever possible they favored the Bank in drawing up their conclusions, though condemning the Bank in several particulars. They admitted that the Bank, by the suspension of specie payments on October 23, had after sixty days forfeited its charter. No evidences of mismanagement could be found in the bank's relations with eastern banking houses or individuals except the loans made to Samuel Wiggins of Cincinnati. In allowing Wiggins to borrow \$108,000 to pay the installments on his \$200,000 of bank stock, the directors were subject to censure. Likewise the directors had erred in allowing large loans to themselves, and to a few favored individuals.

The lead trade speculation was treated in very general terms, the odium cast upon the Bank was unwarranted. The cry that the Bank had been speculating in pork had its basis in only one minor incident in Chicago, and no evidence of speculating in land was to be found.

Their report closed with a list of the difficulties under which the State Bank was compelled to operate and a rosy picture of the solvency of the institution. Lincoln had upheld his reputation as a stout, resourceful and successful defender of the interests of the State Bank.

A week after the investigating committee reports were presented, the House legalized the suspension until the close of the next session of the General Assembly.

The attempt to impeach Judge Pearson was the second such move in Illinois history. The charges were presented by James M. Strode and others of the Galena bar. The Judiciary committee recommended that the House investigate the charges on the first Monday in January, 1840. The report was adopted by a vote of 64 to 23, and subpoenas were issued for twenty-two members of the bar of Chicago and the other courts in Pearson's circuit.

The House occupied itself with the investigation for five days, beginning January 8. A resolution declaring that Pearson should not be impeached was adopted, 45 yeas to 40 nays; largely a party vote. Thirty-two of those who voted nay, Lincoln being one of them, signed a protest drawn up by E. D. Baker and demanded that it be entered upon the *Journal* of the House.

During the session Lincoln introduced seven bills, five of which he had drawn up. However, only one passed, the act incorporating the Springfield Mechanics Union, an organization which he had recently addressed. The Union played an important part in the life of the mechanics of Springfield for six years. It provided some of the facilities of a club, conducted a loan and insurance business and an elementary school for children of mechanics.

Lincoln took charge of the Senate bill granting a city charter to Springfield, serving as chairman of the select committee, and reporting several amendments which were adopted. When the session closed on February 3, 1840, he had voted on nearly every roll call, made twenty-four motions, and served as chairman of the thirteen select committees to which he was appointed.

LINCOLN'S GROWTH, 1831-1839

Lincoln came to Illinois at the beginning of manhood driving an ox-team. He was one of several hundred thousand pioneers who produced great changes in the State in the decade of the thirties. He was fortunate in selecting New Salem for his home.

At New Salem the environment offered opportunities not found in older communities. Little schooling and lack of family prestige were not handicaps, for they were common deficiencies. His physical prowess, friendly personality, talent for leadership and honesty in financial dealings soon established him in the New Salem community. His friends early expressed their confidence by electing him captain of the local company in the Black Hawk War.

Friends came forward to help him improve himself: Mentor Graham in grammar and mathematics, Jack Kelso in Burns and Shakespeare, and Bowling Green in politics and the study of the law. In 1832 and 1834 party lines at New Salem were forgotten in supporting him for the Legislature. Rising to leadership of the Whigs in his second term in the Legislature, the party chose him as its candidate for Speaker of the House in his third term. His talent for political manoeuvre and party management was best expressed in the removal of the State capital from Vandalia to Springfield.

His contact with people at New Salem helped him to understand the Southern temperament and point of view. There he witnessed the processes of democracy, and began to judge public opinion, that factor so important to a politician.

A talent for attracting sympathetic interest on the part of his friends is illustrated by John T. Stuart encouraging him to study law, loaning him books and then taking him into partnership. Thrust into a good legal practice, seldom accorded to a new practitioner at the bar, with the senior partner continuously absent from Springfield for long periods, Lincoln was charged with the responsibility of the firm's business. The satisfactory way in which Lincoln handled questions of importance in the Legislature had assured Stuart that he could handle the simple problems involved in the law office and in the circuit court. The firm of Stuart & Lincoln continued one of the three leading law firms in Springfield during 1837-1839.

One illustration among many incidents of Lincoln's talent for politics is demonstrated in his early adoption of the convention as

a tool of party affairs, and his promotion of the first Whig State Convention in the fall of 1839. This convention accorded him the leadership of his party in the 1840 Presidential campaign.

"A piece of floating driftwood" in 1831, as he said of himself, he had achieved both place and recognition in 1839. In this year he was appointed chairman of the committee to write the Whig address to the people; appointed a trustee of the town of Springfield; selected as one of the five members of the Whig State Central Committee and as a Whig elector; appointed a marshal of the 4th of July celebration, and chosen a member of the Cotillion ball committee.

In Springfield and at Vandalia, as earlier at New Salem, Lincoln had confronted new and broader problems, had found his way to leadership and had in reasonable degree fulfilled its responsibilities. He had yet to develop that poise and sober judgment which John Hay, his private secretary, admiringly, though irreverently, noted in September, 1863, in an intimate letter to John G. Nicolay, the other private secretary, then temporarily absent from Washington: "The old man sits here and wields like a backwoods Jupiter the bolts of war and the machinery of government with a hand equally steady and equally firm."

FEBRUARY 12, 1809. HARDIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY. "I was born February 12, 1809, in the then Hardin County, Kentucky, at a point within the now County of Larue, a mile or a mile and a half from where Hodgen's Mill now is. My parents being dead, and my own memory not serving, I know no means of identifying the precise locality. It was on Nolin." [Thomas Lincoln was in possession of 348½ acres of land when Abraham was born. Abraham's birth-place is approximately three miles south of present day Hodgenville, on Nolin River.] *Note of Lincoln to Thomas Hicks in Rice, 607.*

MARCH 15, 1809. ELIZABETHTOWN, HARDIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY. Thomas Lincoln serves on the jury in the case of Daniel Kennedy v. Tobias Hendricks and Jesse Morgan, in the Hardin County Court. *Order Book C, 277; Warren, 339.*

MARCH 17, 1809. ELIZABETHTOWN. The damage suit for \$100 brought by Denton Geoghegan against Thomas Lincoln in the Hardin Circuit Court in June, 1808, is dismissed. Geoghegan brought suit alleging that Lincoln had prepared timbers for a still in an "unworkman like manner." The suit was brought in anger over a judgment given Lincoln May 9, 1808 against Geoghegan for failure to pay under terms of a contract. *Warren, 161-64.*

Lincoln in the Year 1810

SUMMER, 1810. HARDIN COUNTY. Thomas Lincoln is taxed as the owner of two horses and 200 acres of land on Mill Creek. He purchased the farm for 118 pounds of John F. Stater, Sept. 2, 1803, and there he and Nancy Hanks lived for some months after their marriage on June 12, 1806. *Hardin County Tax Book, 1810.*

— 1810. HARDIN COUNTY. The name of Thomas Lincoln appears on the United States census for Hardin County as a male between twenty-six and forty-five years of age with a wife between twenty-six and forty-five, a boy (Abraham) under ten and a girl (Sarah) under ten. This is the first time Abraham Lincoln is referred to in the public records.

Lincoln in the Year 1811

SPRING, 1811. HARDIN COUNTY. Thomas Lincoln moves his family from the Nolin River farm to a better farm of 230 acres on Knob Creek, ten miles north and six miles east of the present town of Hodgenville. This farm is on the old Cumberland Road, a well-traveled highway from Louisville to Nashville. In 1860 Abraham wrote, "the place on Knob Creek I remember well" and again "My earliest recollection, however, is the Knob Creek Place." *Warren, 111-12; Works, VI, 39.*

MAY 11, 1811. HARDIN COUNTY. "Taken up by Thomas Lincoln in Hardin County on Knob Creek, on the road leading from Bardstown to Nolin a gray mare, eight years old . . . appraised at twenty dollars." *Estray Book 1806-1815, 426, Hardin County Court; Warren, 174.*

SEPTEMBER 2, 1811. ELIZABETHTOWN. Thomas Lincoln serves on the jury in the case of John Handley v. Charles Stewart in the Hardin Circuit Court. *Order Book D, 49, Hardin Circuit Court; Warren, 339.*

— 1812. HARDIN COUNTY. It is believed that Thomas, the third child of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, was born in this year. Abraham noted that "A brother, younger than himself . . . died in infancy." How long Thomas lived is not known. It is now believed he was buried in the Redmond family burying ground, one half mile from the Knob Creek farm. A headstone marked "T. L." was found in 1933. *Autobiography in Works*, VI, 26; *Lincoln Kinsman*, No. 9.

JUNE 11-12, 1812. ELIZABETHTOWN. Thomas Lincoln serves on the jury in the case of Joseph Kirkpatrick *v.* William Cessna in the Hardin Circuit Court. *Order Book D*, 188; *Warren*, 339.

Lincoln in the Year 1813

SEPTEMBER 1-13, 1813. ELIZABETHTOWN. Thomas Lincoln is defendant with David Vance and Isaac Bush, in a suit brought by Richard Mather to force payment of a note which he claims Vance has not paid. Mather, the original owner of the Nolin River farm, sold it to Vance, who sold it to Bush who, in turn, sold it to Lincoln. Vance did not complete payment on the farm, the obligation being assumed in turn by Bush and then by Lincoln. *Equity Papers Bundle No. 24, Hardin Circuit Court; Warren*, 113.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1813. ELIZABETHTOWN. Thomas Lincoln, bondsman, for Cosbie Scott who is being sued on a debt, delivers Scott to the Hardin Circuit Court. *Order Book D*, 361.

Lincoln in the Year 1814

APRIL 23, 1814. ELIZABETHTOWN. Thomas Lincoln calls at the Hardin County court house to get the deed to the Mill Creek farm. The deed has been in the file since he purchased the farm in 1803. *Deed Book B*, 253 (*marginal note*); *Warren*, 115.

MAY 9, 1814. ELIZABETHTOWN. Thomas Lincoln, Isom Enlow, Josiah LaFollette and Daniel Vittetow are appointed to appraise "the personal estate and slaves if any of Jonathan Joseph, deceased." *Order Book C*, 144, *Hardin County Court; Warren*, 113. [Josiah LaFollette was the grandfather of Robert Marion LaFollette (1855-1925), Governor of Wisconsin, United States Senator and Progressive candidate for President.]

JULY 19, 1814. HARDIN COUNTY. Thomas Lincoln purchases "1 truck wagon" for eight and one-third cents at the sale of Thomas Hill. This is thought to have been a child's home made wagon. *Will Book C*, 254, *Hardin County Court; Warren*, 114.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1814. ELIZABETHTOWN. Thomas Lincoln files an amended answer in Richard Mather *v.* Vance, Bush and Lincoln. *See entry for Sept. 1, 1813. Equity Papers Bundle 24, Hardin Circuit Court.*

OCTOBER 10, 1814. HARDIN COUNTY. Thomas Lincoln attends the sale of his former neighbor Jonathan Joseph, where he purchases a curry comb for 63 cents and a heifer for \$9.42½. The latter was the highest price of three calves sold. *Will Book B*, 183, *Hardin County Court; Warren*, 114.

OCTOBER 27, 1814. HARDIN COUNTY. Thomas Lincoln sells for 100 pounds to Charles Melton his farm of 238 acres on Mill Creek, seven miles north of Elizabethtown, which he purchased from John F. Stater, Sept. 2, 1803. *Deed Book E*, 193, *Hardin County Court; Warren*, 115.

SUMMER, 1815. ELIZABETHTOWN. Thomas Lincoln is taxed on four horses and 230 acres on Knob Creek. *Commissioners Tax Book for 1815, Hardin County*.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1815. ELIZABETHTOWN. Stout, Sheridan and Thomas Rhodes bring a suit in ejectment against Thomas Lincoln to recover the Knob Creek farm. *Equity Papers Miscellaneous Bundle, Hardin Circuit Court*.

AUTUMN, 1815. HARDIN COUNTY. "Before leaving Kentucky, he [Abraham] and his sister were sent, for short periods, to ABC schools, the first kept by Zachariah Riney, and the second by Caleb Hazel." *Autobiography in Works*, VI, 26. [Riney, a Catholic, is believed to have kept a subscription school on the location of the present town of Athertonville, two miles northeast of the Lincoln farm. Here Sarah and Abraham attended for a few weeks in the fall of 1815. In the fall of 1816 Caleb Hazel, who lived on a farm across the road from the Lincolns, taught the school. *Ibid.*]

The summons in the suit in ejectment on the Knob Creek farm is served on Thomas Lincoln. *Equity Papers Miscellaneous Bundle, Hardin Circuit Court*.

Lincoln in the Year 1816

MAY 13, 1816. ELIZABETHTOWN. Thomas Lincoln is appointed "surveyor of that part of the road, leading from Nolin to Bardstown, which lies between the Bigg Hill and the Rolling Fork." He appears to supervise the care of this road until he moves to Indiana in the autumn. *Order Book C, 311, Hardin County Court; Warren, 119*.

JUNE 14, 1816. HARDIN COUNTY. Thomas Lincoln is summoned to appear to answer to the Knob Creek ejectment suit. *Equity Papers Miscellaneous Bundle, Hardin Circuit Court*.

SEPTEMBER 11, 12, 1816. ELIZABETHTOWN. Thomas Lincoln's Nolin River farm case is tried. The court orders Isaac Bush to return to Thomas the \$200 which he paid for the land in December, 1808. *Equity Papers Bundle No. 24, Hardin Circuit Court*.

AUTUMN, 1816. Austin Gollaher's boyhood recollection of saving Abraham from drowning in Knob Creek is one of the few stories of Lincoln's boyhood in Kentucky which appears to have foundation in fact. This is the only story Gollaher remembered when interviewed by William H. Herndon in 1865. *Herndon, Life of Lincoln (1930 ed.)*, 18.

OCTOBER 12, 1816. ELIZABETHTOWN. Thomas Lincoln signs the marriage bond of Caleb Hazel, his nearest neighbor, and Abraham's schoolteacher. *Marriage Bonds, 1816, Hardin Circuit Court; Warren, 119-20*.

NOVEMBER 11, 1816. ELIZABETHTOWN. Thomas Lincoln makes oath that the statements in the cross bill filed in the suit of Richard Mather *v.* Lincoln, Bush and Vance, are true. The case has been transferred to the Nelson County Court. This is Thomas Lincoln's last recorded act performed in Kentucky prior to his moving to Indiana. *Equity Bundle No. 24, Hardin Circuit Court; Warren, 118*.

DECEMBER, 1816. EN ROUTE FROM KENTUCKY TO INDIANA. "From this place [Knob Creek farm] he [Thomas Lincoln] removed to what is now Spencer County [then Perry County], Indiana, in the autumn of 1816, Abraham then being in his eighth year." *Autobiography in Works*, VI, 26. "We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union."

Lincoln in the Year 1816

[Indiana was admitted on December 11, 1816.] *Ibid.*, V, 287. This trip of ninety-one miles took approximately five days. *Warren*, 294.

Lincoln wrote that Indiana was then "a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods." *Works*, V, 287. "He [Thomas] settled in an unbroken forest, and the clearing of surplus wood was the great task ahead. Abraham, though very young, was large for his age, and had an axe put into his hands at once; and from that till within his twenty-third year he was almost constantly handling that most useful instrument—less, of course, in plowing and harvesting seasons." *Works*, VI, 26-7.

Lincoln in the Year 1817

FEBRUARY, 1817. PERRY COUNTY, INDIANA. "At this place [Abraham] took an early start as a hunter, which was never much improved afterward. A few days before the completion of his eighth year, in the absence of his father, a flock of wild turkeys approached the new log cabin, and Abraham with a rifle-gun, standing inside, shot through a crack and killed one of them. He has never since pulled a trigger on any larger game." *Autobiography in Works*, VI, 27.

OCTOBER 15, 1817. VINCENNES, INDIANA. Thomas Lincoln enters at the government land office at Vincennes the farm upon which he is living. [S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 32, T. 4 S. R. 5 W. of 2 P.M.] He pays the preliminary installment of \$16. *Beveridge*, I, 47; *Land Entry Book, Carter Township, Spencer County*, 296.

DECEMBER, 1817. VINCENNES, INDIANA. Thomas Lincoln pays \$64 at the government land office, thus completing the first installment of \$80, one fourth of the purchase price of his farm. *Beveridge*, I, 47.

Lincoln in the Year 1818

— 1818. SPENCER COUNTY, INDIANA. "In his tenth year he [Abraham while at Gordon's Mill] was kicked by a horse, and apparently killed for a time." *Autobiography in Works*, VI, 28. [Herndon's *Life of Lincoln*, pages 51-52, contains an interesting account of this incident which, he says, Lincoln considered one of the remarkable events of his life.]

SEPTEMBER 21, 1818. SPENCER COUNTY. Nancy Hanks Lincoln signs as a witness to Thomas Sparrow's will, making her mark. *Spencer County Court Record*. [Soon after the will is made, Thomas Sparrow and his wife, Elizabeth Hanks Sparrow, aunt of Nancy Hanks, die of milk sickness. They are buried on a knoll a quarter-mile south of the log cabin home of the Lincolns.]

OCTOBER 5, 1818. SPENCER COUNTY. Nancy Hanks Lincoln dies of milk sickness and is buried near Thomas and Elizabeth Hanks Sparrow. *Photo of Lincoln Family Bible*. [The date of her birth is not known, but she is thought to have been about 25 or 26 years of age when she married Thomas Lincoln in 1806.]

Lincoln in the Year 1819

AUGUST, 1819. SPENCER COUNTY. Thomas Lincoln votes at an election held in the house of Jonathan Greathouse. Thirty-one votes are cast. *History of Warrick, Perry & Spencer Counties*, 272.

Lincoln in the Year 1819

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DECEMBER 2, 1819. ELIZABETHTOWN. Thomas Lincoln and Sarah Bush Johnston are married in Elizabethtown. The Rev. George L. Rogers, a minister of the Methodist Church, performs the ceremony. *Photo of Lincoln Family Bible.*

Lincoln in the Year 1820

— 1820. SPENCER COUNTY. Abraham is listed in the United States census as a "male under 16." The other seven individuals in the Lincoln cabin are Thomas, 44, Mrs. Sarah Johnston Lincoln, 32, Dennis F. Hanks, 21, Sarah Lincoln, 13, Elizabeth Johnston, 13, Matilda Johnston, 9, and John D. Johnston, 5.

WINTER, 1820. SPENCER COUNTY. Nat Grigsby says he attended Andrew Crawford's school with Abraham and Sarah Lincoln. *Hertz, The Hidden Lincoln, 354; Lincoln Lore, No. 59.*

Lincoln in the Year 1821

JUNE 14, 1821. SPENCER COUNTY. Elizabeth Johnston Lincoln, the eldest of Abraham's two step-sisters, marries Dennis F. Hanks, a first cousin of Nancy Hanks Lincoln. *Marriage Register, Spencer County; The Lincoln Kinsman, No. 19.*

Lincoln in the Year 1822

— 1822. SPENCER COUNTY. Abraham attends the "blab" school kept by James Swaney for about four months during the year. The school is located four miles from the Lincoln home. *Hertz, The Hidden Lincoln, 354; The Lincoln Kinsman, No. 19.* John Hanks, a cousin of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, lived "near to and with Thomas Lincoln for four years," beginning this year. *Hanks' statement in Hertz, The Hidden Lincoln, 346.*

Lincoln in the Year 1823

JUNE 7, 1823. SPENCER COUNTY. Thomas Lincoln joins the Pigeon Baptist Church by letter. *Pigeon Church Record.*

Lincoln in the Year 1824

— 1824. SPENCER COUNTY. Abraham attends the school of Azel Dorsey for about six months. *Hertz, The Hidden Lincoln, 354; The Lincoln Kinsman, No. 19.*

APRIL 10, 1824. SPENCER COUNTY. Thomas Lincoln is appointed by the Pigeon Baptist Church board to attend a church conference. *Pigeon Church Record.*

Lincoln in the Year 1824

- 1824. SPENCER COUNTY. "Abraham Lincoln is my name and with my pen I wrote the same. I wrote in both haste and speed and left it here for fools to read." *Lincoln's book of examples in arithmetic with date 1824 on the page. Ohio Book & Art Auction Catalog. Sale 24, p. 10.*
- OCTOBER 9, 1824. SPENCER COUNTY. Thomas Lincoln is put on the Pigeon Baptist Church discipline committee to visit a man and wife who have separated. *Pigeon Church Record.*

Lincoln in the Year 1825

- JUNE 12, 1825. SPENCER COUNTY. Thomas Lincoln is one of the three church trustees to arrange for repairing Pigeon Baptist Church meeting-house. *Ibid.*
- JUNE 21, 1825. SPENCER COUNTY. Thomas Lincoln's name appears on Pigeon Baptist Church membership list with his wife Sarah. *Ibid.*

Lincoln in the Year 1826

- MARCH 1, 1826. SPENCER COUNTY. Abraham Lincoln writes this date on a page of his "Book of Examples in Arithmetic." *Lincoln Lore, Nos. 67, 596.*
- APRIL 4, 1826. SPENCER COUNTY. Abraham's sister Sarah, is received into membership in Pigeon Baptist Church. *Pigeon Church Record.*
- AUGUST 2, 1826. SPENCER COUNTY. Abraham's sister Sarah, two years his senior, marries Aaron Grigsby. *Marriage Record, Spencer County.*
- AUGUST 4, 1826. SPENCER COUNTY. Thomas Lincoln is appointed on a committee of Pigeon Baptist Church to interview persons not in good standing in the church. *Pigeon Church Record.*

Lincoln in the Year 1827

- 1827. SPENCER COUNTY. Abraham Lincoln works for James Taylor for nine months as a farm hand, and at the ferry at the mouth of Anderson Creek. *Statement of Jos. C. Richardson in Hertz, The Hidden Lincoln, 362.*
- 1827. OHIO RIVER. Some time during this year Abraham earns his first dollar ferrying passengers to a steamer in the Ohio River. He is acquitted in Squire Samuel Pate's court of violating the Ohio River ferry ordinance. *Beveridge, I, 85.*
- MARCH 9, 1827. SPENCER COUNTY. The Pigeon Baptist Church subscription list records a gift from Thomas Lincoln of twenty-four pounds of manufactured corn. *Pigeon Church Record.*
- APRIL 30, 1827. VINCENNES. On April 5, 1827 James McCrery assigns to Thomas Lincoln an \$80 interest in an 80-acre tract in Posey County, Indiana. This interest Lincoln relinquishes to the government to complete the payment on the west 80 acres of his farm, he having made two payments of \$16 and \$64 in October and December, respectively, in 1817. His patent for the west 80 acres is signed by President Adams on June 6, 1827. Lincoln relinquishes the east half of the 160 acres he entered in 1817, to James Gentry. *Beveridge, I, 95; Lincoln Lore. No. 413.*

JANUARY 20, 1828. SPENCER COUNTY. Sarah Lincoln Grigsby, sister of Abraham, dies in childbirth. She is buried in the Pigeon Baptist Church burial ground. *Photo of Lincoln Family Bible.*

SEPTEMBER, 1828. SPENCER COUNTY. Thomas Lincoln resigns as a trustee of Pigeon Baptist Church. *Pigeon Church Record.*

— 1828. OHIO RIVER. "When he was nineteen, still residing in Indiana, he made his first trip upon a flatboat to New Orleans." Lincoln and Allen Gentry, the son of James Gentry, owner of the cargo, make the trip. "The nature of part of the 'cargo-load,' as it was called, made it necessary for them to linger and trade along the sugar-coast; and one night they were attacked by seven negroes with intent to kill and rob them. They were hurt some in the melée, but succeeded in driving the negroes from the boat, and then 'cut cable,' 'weighed anchor,' and left." *Autobiography in Works, VI, 28.* The flatboat trip, which began at Rockport, Indiana, is said to have taken three months.

Lincoln in the Year 1829

— 1829. SPENCER COUNTY. Lincoln works in James Gentry's store at a place later named Gentryville. *The Lincoln Kinsman, No. 19.*

NOVEMBER 26, 1829. SPENCER COUNTY. Thomas Lincoln receives, an unknown amount, from Charles Grigsby to be applied on his purchase of the Lincoln farm. *Spencer County Deed Book B, 63.*

DECEMBER 12, 1829. SPENCER COUNTY. Thomas and Sarah Lincoln are granted a "letter of dismission" from Pigeon Baptist Church, which is recalled on the objection of Mrs. Nancy Grigsby that they are unworthy of such credential. Differences are patched up, as Thomas is appointed Jan. 10, 1830, on a committee to settle a quarrel between two sisters of the congregation. *Pigeon Church Record.*

Lincoln in the Year 1830

FEBRUARY 20, 1830. SPENCER COUNTY. Thomas and Sarah Lincoln convey their eighty-acre farm for \$125 to Charles Grigsby. *Spencer County Deed Book, B, 63.* [Thomas also owned twenty acres in the southeast corner of Sec. 31, adjoining his farm on the west. The date of purchase and sale of this tract are not known. The only record of Lincoln's ownership is in a deed made March 11, 1834, by James Gentry to Joseph Gentry. *Lincoln Lore, No. 413.*]

MARCH 1, 1830. EN ROUTE TO VINCENNES. "On the first of March, 1830, his father determined to emigrate once more . . . The emigrant company was made up of Thomas Lincoln's family, and the families of Mrs. Lincoln's two sons-in-law. Their means of progress and conveyance were ox-wagons, one of which Abraham Lincoln drove." [Mrs. Harriet Hanks Chapman said "they had three wagons, two drawn by two yoke of oxen each, and one by two teams of horses."] *Howells, 23.*

The company consisted of Thomas Lincoln, his wife, Sarah Bush Lincoln, her son, John D. Johnston; Dennis Hanks, his wife, Sarah E. Hanks, their daughters, Sarah Jane, Nancy M. and Harriet, and a son, John Talbot; Squire Hall, his wife, Matilda, and their son, John; and Abraham Lincoln, thirteen in all. Sarah E. Hanks and Matilda Hall were daughters of Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln.

There is no distinct proof of the route followed by the Lincoln party on the 225 mile journey from Gentryville to Decatur, Illinois, except from Vincennes to Lawrenceville. The Indiana Lincoln Memorial Way Commission chose the Troy-Vincennes trail, which passed through Polk Patch [now Selvin], Petersburg and Monroe City. It probably took them four or five days to complete the seventy-five mile journey to Vincennes. *Lincoln Lore*, No. 161. (1)

MARCH 6, 1830. EN ROUTE TO LAWRENCEVILLE AND PALESTINE.

The caravan crossed the Wabash River then flooded by the spring rains. Leaving the ferry they continued west along a road, much of which was covered by water. The ten miles across Purgatory Bottom brought them to Lawrenceville. Leaving Lawrenceville they turned northeast toward Palestine. It was during this day's journey that Abraham rescued his dog. *Lincoln Lore*, No. 480.

MARCH 7, 1830. EN ROUTE TO PALESTINE. At Palestine Abraham saw a juggler performing. The party camped for the night near Palestine. *Bulletin No. 11, A.L.A.; Thompson, Investigation of the Lincoln Way*, 8.

MARCH 8-11, 1830. EN ROUTE TO PARADISE. The Lincolns probably continued north on the old Indian trail to Hutsonville. The route from here to the old site of Paradise, three miles southwest of Mattoon, can not be clearly defined. It is suggested that they continued north to West Union, then turned northwest, passing through Melrose and Martinsville. They then continued northwest to Paradise where they stayed on the night of March 11 with the Sawyers and Radleys, who were relatives of Mrs. Lincoln. *Bulletin No. 11, A.L.A.*

MARCH 12-14, 1830. EN ROUTE TO DECATUR. From Paradise the caravan turns north through Nelson, crossing the Kaskaskia River at Willow Ford, four miles southeast of the present town of Sullivan. The trail then passes through Chipps and Lovington to Decatur. [On the night of March 14 they camp in the village square of Decatur. Decatur, which had been granted a post office a week before the Lincolns arrived, contained less than a dozen log houses set in the heart of a grove of oaks.] *Ibid.*

MARCH 15, 1830. MACON COUNTY. "Lincoln's family 'located' on some new land, about ten miles northwest [southwest] of Decatur, on the north bank of the Sangamon river, at a junction of forest and prairie land. Here the father and son built a log-cabin [also smoke house and barn], and split rails enough to fence in their land." [The Lincoln farm was located on the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 28, T. 16 N. R. 1 E. of 3 P.M.] *Howells*, 23; *Davis (Hanks)*, 83.

SPRING, 1830. MACON COUNTY. "Lincoln broke up fifteen acres of land. Abraham and myself split the rails; he owned four yoke of oxen; broke prairie in the summer; broke thirty acres for my brother; he broke prairie for others." *John Hanks' statement in Hertz, The Hidden Lincoln*, 347.

JUNE 17, 1830. MACON COUNTY. There is a tradition that Lincoln attends the wedding of Mary (Polly) Warnick to Joseph Stevens. [This is one of the nine weddings in Macon County this year.] *Davis (Hanks)*, 89, 95.

SUMMER, 1830. DECATUR. Lincoln makes his first political speech in Illinois during a campaign meeting held in front of Renshaw's store in Decatur. W. L. D. Ewing and John F. Posey of Fayette County, candidates for the legislature, speak. Lincoln advocates the improvement of the Sangamon River for purposes of navigation. *Howells*, 28; *Davis (Hanks)*, 97.

JULY, 1830. MACON COUNTY. "The year I [Abraham] passed in Macon County I was with him [Charles Hanks] a good deal—mostly on his own

place, where I helped him at breaking prairie, with a joint team of his and ours, which in turn, broke some on the new place we were improving.” *Angle*, 254.

AUGUST 2, 1830. MACON COUNTY. [W. L. D. Ewing and John F. Posey are elected from the field of nine candidates to the Seventh General Assembly. Ewing gets eighty-six votes to fifty-four for Posey in Decatur. Lincoln does not vote in this election. He is not eligible under the law requiring six months residence. *Davis (Hanks)*, 98-9.]

Lincoln in the Years 1830-1831

WINTER, 1830-31. MACON COUNTY. “Abraham during the winter of 1830-31 walked three miles and made a thousand rails for Major [William] Warnick.” *John Hanks’ statement in Hertz, The Hidden Lincoln*, 347. (2)

Lincoln in the Year 1831

FEBRUARY, 1831. MACON COUNTY. While crossing the Sangamon River, Lincoln breaks through the ice and gets his feet wet. In going the two miles to the house of William Warnick he freezes his feet. Mrs. Warnick puts his feet in snow, to take out the frost bite, and rubs them with grease, perhaps “rabbit ile.” *Davis (Hanks)*, 103.

MARCH, 1831. EN ROUTE TO SANGAMO TOWN. “In the month of March, 1831, in company with others, I commenced the building of a flatboat on the Sangamon, and finished and took her out in the course of the spring. . . .” *Works*, I, 4. Lincoln, John Hanks and John D. Johnston embark in a canoe on the north fork of the Sangamon River for Springfield. Their purpose is to see Denton Offutt, who has hired them to take a flatboat of produce to New Orleans. Leaving the canoe at Jamestown, now Riverton, they proceed afoot to Springfield, finding Offutt at Andrew Elliott’s tavern. The next two weeks are spent in cutting logs and rafting them from the mouth of Spring Creek, four miles north of Springfield, down the Sangamon to Sangamo Town, seven miles northwest of Springfield. The logs are sawed at William Kirkpatrick’s mill on Prairie Creek one and a half miles southwest of Sangamo Town. *Works*, VI, 29-30. (4)

MARCH 11 (?), 1831. SANGAMO TOWN. Lincoln signs his name, and also that of John Hanks and John D. Johnston, to a petition to the county commissioners’ court to fill the vacancy in the office of constable in the Springfield district. [This is the earliest document with Lincoln’s signature to be found after his removal to Illinois.] *Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.*

APRIL, 1831. SANGAMO TOWN. Erastus Wright, assessor of Sangamon County, visits Sangamo Town and watches the building of the flatboat. He sees Lincoln with his “boots off, hat, coat and vest off. Pants rolled up to his knees and shirt wet with sweat and combing his fuzzie hair with his fingers as he pounded away on the boat.” *Bulletin No. 50, A.L.A.*

APRIL 18, 1831. EN ROUTE TO NEW SALEM. “We finished making and launching the boat in about four weeks. We loaded the boat with barrel pork, corn, and live hogs, and left Sangamontown.” *Statement of John Hanks in Hertz, The Hidden Lincoln*, 348. Lincoln describes himself as “a stranger,

friendless, uneducated, penniless boy, working on a flatboat at ten dollars a month." *Works, I, 262.*

APRIL 19, 1831. NEW SALEM. "We landed at the New Salem mill about April 19 and got fast on Rutledge's mill dam . . ." *Hanks, op. cit. 348.* Lincoln gets his first view of New Salem. In his address March 9, 1832 he said: "The time at which we crossed the mill-dam being in the last days of April, the water was lower than it had been since the breaking of winter in February, or than it was for several weeks after." *Works, I, 4.*

APRIL-JULY 8, 1831. EN ROUTE TO AND FROM NEW ORLEANS. The flatboat journey to New Orleans is reported to have taken a month. John Hanks left the boat in St. Louis, but Offutt, Lincoln and Johnston continue on to New Orleans and appear to have stayed there a month. Lincoln and Offutt may have returned together to Springfield, for a license to retail merchandise in Sangamon County is granted to Denton Offutt on July 8, 1831. The five dollar fee indicates the stock in the store was valued at \$1,000. *Works, VI, 30; County Commissioners Record C, 256.*

JULY, 1831. NEW SALEM. Lincoln arrives in New Salem late in July, a "piece of floating driftwood" as he later described himself. As he notes in his Autobiography in 1860, he is for the first time in his life residing at a distance from any relatives. *Works, VI, 31. (5)*

AUGUST 1, 1831. NEW SALEM. Lincoln casts his first vote and gains a reputation as a story teller. The voting place of the Clary's Grove precinct, which includes New Salem, is at the house of John M. Camron. He votes for James Turney for Congress who is opposed by Edward Coles, Joseph Duncan, Alexander P. Field and Sidney Breese. He votes for Bowling Green and Edmund Greer for justices of the peace, and for John [Jack] Armstrong and Henry Sinco for constables. *Election Returns. (6)*

SEPTEMBER 2, 1831. NEW SALEM. Lincoln and William G. Green witness the deed given by William Batterton to Denton Offutt for Lot 14 in the town of New Salem. Offutt pays ten dollars for the lot upon which he intends to erect a store building. Lincoln begins clerking in the store sometime in September. *Record E, 297.*

SEPTEMBER 13, 1831. [Denton Offutt, with Joseph Glasscock as surety, gives a note for \$110 to William Porter. The note, drawn in the presence of Virgil Hickox, is for sixty days at sixty per cent interest. Porter immediately assigns the note to William H. Brown who files suit against Offutt to collect on the note in the September, 1832, term of the Sangamon Circuit Court. *Files.*]

OCTOBER 20, 1831. NEW SALEM. Lincoln signs as witness to the following: "This is to certify that I have sould all my Rite and title to the New Salem ferry to John Ferguson this 20th of October 1831 James Richerson." [Richardson had taken over the ferry from William Clary.] *Photo.*

NOVEMBER 12, 1831. NEW SALEM. Lincoln writes out a bond for a deed for James Estep. Estep agrees to convey to Solomon Teter within five years a certain tract of land situated in St. Clair County "which falls to my wife as an heir of Abraham Teter deceased." *Photo.*

DECEMBER 9, 1831. NEW SALEM. Lincoln and Charles Maltby witness two deeds given by John Camron to John McNamar. McNamar buys, for \$200 each, a forty-acre tract and an eighty-acre tract located on Sand Ridge seven miles northwest of New Salem. *Deed Book F, 48, 49.*

DECEMBER 19, 1831. NEW SALEM. Lincoln and Charles Maltby witness a deed of John M. Camron to David Whary. Camron deeds Lot 12 on the — side of Main Street in the first survey of New Salem of \$16. *Deed Book E, 309.*

JANUARY 16, 1832. NEW SALEM. Lincoln and Bowling Green witness a deed given by John Jones, Sr., to John Watkins, Sr., for an eighty-acre tract located five miles northwest of New Salem. The consideration is \$120. *Deed Book E, 433-34*.

JANUARY 25, 1832. NEW SALEM. Lincoln writes the following agreement: Know all men by these presents that I John Ferguson for and in consideration of the sum of thirty five dollars have given granted bargained and sold all my right and title in and to the New Salem ferry in Sangamon County unto Alexander Trent. In testimony where of I have hereunto set my hand this 25th January 1832." *Photo*.

MARCH 8, 1832. NEW SALEM. Lincoln writes the following receipt: "Mr James Rutledge please to pay the bearer David P. Nelson thirty dollars and this shall be your receipt for the same. A. Lincoln for D. Offutt." [This is the first record of the expression "this shall be your receipt for the same," which Lincoln uses so often.] *Facsimile in Tarbell, 132*.

[Denton Offutt informs the farmers of Sangamon and Morgan counties that he will have by the last of March 3,000 or 4,000 bushels of seed corn at New Salem, which he proposes to sell at one dollar per bushel. He will also have a quantity of cotton seed from Tennessee. Subscriptions will immediately be opened for seed corn, and subscribers will have the preference. *Journal, March 8.*]

MARCH 9, 1832. NEW SALEM. With the help of Mentor Graham and John McNamar, Lincoln writes his platform as a candidate for the Illinois Legislature. Published first in the *Sangamon Journal* it is later issued as a hand bill. He describes in detail the need for improvement of the Sangamon River and closes with his views on usury laws, and the need for universal education. *Works, I, 1-9*.

MARCH 13-APRIL 6 (?), 1832. The steamboat *Talisman*, J. M. Pollock, Master, leaves Beardstown to ascend the Sangamon River to Vincent A. Bogue's mill at Portland, five miles north of Springfield. Several citizens of New Salem and Springfield, including Lincoln, go along to help clear the obstructions from the river. Four days are spent breaking through the ice at the entrance of the Sangamon. The boat does not arrive at Portland until March 24.

Lincoln probably attended the ball at the court house in Springfield on March 26. After staying a week at Portland, the trip down the Sangamon begins with Lincoln as assistant to J. Rowan Herndon of New Salem who is engaged as pilot. *Journal, March 20; Missouri Republican, Feb. 21, 28; March 6, 13, 27; April 2*.

APRIL 6, 1832. [Black Hawk crosses the Mississippi River into Illinois for the purpose, as he declares, of raising corn along Rock River. With him are 368 warriors, three times that many women and children, and 450 horses. *Gen. Henry Atkinson to Henry Gratiot, Galena, Ill. April 15, 1832. Letter Book in Black Hawk War Collection.*]

APRIL 10, 1832. NEW SALEM. The news reaches New Salem of Gov. Reynolds' call for an indefinite number of mounted volunteers to meet at Beardstown on April 22 to drive Black Hawk and his band west of the Mississippi River. Sangamon County is called on for 350 men. *Stevens, 123; Bulletin No. 54, A.L.A.*

APRIL 21, 1832. NEW SALEM AND RICHLAND. Lincoln gives William Sampson a receipt "in full of all demands up to the day." *Photo*. [In 1860 Lincoln wrote: "In less than a year Offutt's business was failing—had almost failed—when the Black Hawk war of 1832 broke out."] Black Hawk War recruits of the New Salem neighborhood meet at the farm of Dallas

Scott on Richland Creek, nine miles southwest of New Salem. They form a company and elect Lincoln their captain. *Elliott, 100.*

APRIL 22, 1832. BEARDSTOWN. Lincoln's company goes into camp at Beardstown. In a wrestling match with Lorenzo Dow Thompson, Lincoln is thrown in two straight falls. The match is to settle whether Lincoln's company or Captain William Moore's company shall have a certain camp ground. *Transactions, Ill. State Hist. Soc., 1904, 433-34.*

Governor Reynolds writes to General Henry Atkinson at Fort Armstrong that he expects to have "about 1,500 mounted men on the 25th or 26th inst." The spring of 1832 has been wet and little farm work has been done. Farmers who have volunteered expect to be home from the campaign in a few days to begin work in the fields. Horses are hard to get, and forage is scarce. The daily calls from the northern frontier for immediate aid causes the Governor to abandon the idea of using wagons to haul provisions. Only the most necessary baggage is to be taken. *Gov. Reynolds' Letter Book in B.H.W.C.*

APRIL 23-26, 1832. BEARDSTOWN. Lincoln and the other captains hold light drills of their companies. On the 25th, Lincoln draws from Brigade Quartermaster William Thomas, corn, pork, salt, one barrel of flour and five and a half gallons of whiskey. The next day he draws fifty pounds of lead. *Quartermaster's Record in B.H.W.C.*

The *Sangamo Journal*, April 26, bursts into poetry. The first verse carries an appeal for immediate action:

Brave Sangamo hath arm'd
All to defend her right
Arouse ye bold Kentucky boys
The foremost in the fight
Away! away! away!

Black Hawk refuses to recross the Mississippi. He bids Henry Gratiot, Sub Agent for Winnebagoes on Rock River, to tell General Atkinson that "his heart is bad—that he intends to go further up Rock River." *Henry Gratiot to Gen. Atkinson, Rock Island, Ill. April 27, 1832, in B.H.W.C.*

APRIL 27, 1832. BEARDSTOWN. Captain Lincoln draws one axe from the quartermaster. *Quartermaster's Record in B.H.W.C.*

Contemporary letters indicate that Lincoln's company, like many others, has changed its view of the war after five days in camp. Little disposition was at first manifested to question the propriety of the call of the Governor upon the patriotism of his fellow citizens. But the lack of discipline and the shameful way in which appointments are made cause many of the soldiers to believe that they are on a holiday excursion and not an expedition against hostile Indians.

APRIL 28, 1832. BEARDSTOWN. Captain Lincoln's company is enrolled in the state service by Colonel John J. Hardin, Inspector General and Mustering Officer. Lincoln draws supplies to be used on the march—soap, candles, flints, 50 grid irons, 4 tin buckets, 7 coffee boilers, 7 tin pans and 16 tin cups. From Cyrus Edwards, Acting Quartermaster General, he draws thirty muskets and bayonets. [When Lincoln returns these arms, three muskets and nine bayonets are missing.] *Governor's Correspondence, Military, in Ill. State Archives.*

Black Hawk's band passes through Dixon's Ferry today. Had Governor Reynolds known this, his order for a march to Yellow Banks [Oquawka] on the Mississippi would have been changed to a march up the Illinois River. *Gov. Reynolds' Order and Letter Book in B.H.W.C.*

- APRIL 29, 1832. EN ROUTE TO YELLOW BANKS. The march from Beardstown begins. One hundred and fifty soldiers who are without horses, are ordered to go by boat to Yellow Banks. Governor Reynolds and 1,600 mounted militia camp for the night three miles east of Rushville. *Gov. Reynolds' Order and Letter Book in B.H.W.C.*
- APRIL 30, 1832. EN ROUTE TO YELLOW BANKS. The militia moves to a new camp four miles north of Rushville, the days march being but seven miles. *Diary of O. H. Browning in Stevens, 117-18.* General Whiteside orders that "There is to be no firing of guns in the lines or encampment without permission." Lincoln's company is made a part of the Fourth Illinois Regiment of Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Samuel M. Thompson, in the brigade of Brigadier General Samuel Whiteside. Colonel Thompson began his service as a First Lieutenant in Lincoln's company. *David Prickett to editor, Illinois Herald (Springfield), May 3; Gov. Reynolds to Col. David Bailey, Camp near Rushville, April 30, 1832, Order and Letter Book of Gov. Reynolds, B.H.W.C.*
- MAY 1, 1832. EN ROUTE TO YELLOW BANKS. After a march of twenty-five miles, camp is made on Crooked Creek, six miles northeast of Macomb. *Diary of O. H. Browning in Stevens, 117-18.*
- MAY 2, 1832. EN ROUTE TO YELLOW BANKS. A march of twenty miles is made. The militia camps on a large prairie, two miles from timber or water, eighteen miles south of Yellow Banks. Much dissatisfaction and murmuring is heard from the troops about the cold and the dampness of the ground. *Ibid.*
- MAY 3, 1832. EN ROUTE TO YELLOW BANKS. Henderson River is reached about noon. It is fifty yards wide and running "like a mill-tail." By felling trees into the river at different places, the militia crosses, swimming the horses. The march is resumed and camp is made at Yellow Banks. The citizens are calm and this same spirit spreads through the militia. No guard is placed at night. *Ibid.; Gov. Reynolds to Gen. Atkinson, Yellow Banks, May 4, 1832, B.H.W.C.*
- MAY 4, 1832. YELLOW BANKS. The militia remains at Yellow Banks for three days. Provisions are scarce and hogs on nearby farms are shot by the undisciplined troops. Governor Reynolds writes General Atkinson that he must "have cartridges for 5 or 600 muskets."
- Keokuk, Chief of the Sacs, crosses the river with fifty warriors and a few squaws to the encampment, where a war dance is held. Keokuk declares that it is not his intention to raise arms against the United States. *Gov. Reynolds' Order and Letter Book, 39-41. B.H.W.C.*
- MAY 5, 1832. YELLOW BANKS. Governor Reynolds dispatches three messengers to Fort Armstrong, fifty miles distant, for provisions. In twenty-four hours the troops will be without food. Before noon the steamboat *William Wallace* arrives from St. Louis with ample supplies. *Ibid., 42.*
- MAY 6, 1832. YELLOW BANKS. A steamboat, loaded with provisions, arrives from Fort Armstrong in the evening. *Ibid.*
- MAY 7, 1832. EN ROUTE TO ROCK RIVER. The march toward the mouth of Rock River continues and camp is made thirty miles north of Yellow Banks on Camp Creek. *Ibid.*
- MAY 8, 1832. EN ROUTE TO ROCK RIVER. Most of the space in the baggage wagons is used for officers' equipment. Privates carry rations for eight to ten days together with cooking utensils. About nightfall the militia, after a march of twenty miles, makes camp at the old Sac Village, three miles southeast of the mouth of Rock River. In response to a requisition made upon

him, Governor Reynolds turns the militia over to General Atkinson. A rumor spreads through the camp that Black Hawk is coming down the river. *Letter Book of Gov. Atkinson, B.H.W.C.*

MAY 9, 1832. ROCK RIVER. Governor Reynolds' volunteers are mustered into Federal service. General Atkinson reviews the militia and issues to them 25 muskets and 12,000 musket ball cartridges, 35 barrels of flour, 20 barrels of pork, and 3 barrels of whiskey. The troops are to be ready to march at a moments notice. *Journal of A. S. Johnston, B.H.W.C. (14)*

MAY 10, 1832. EN ROUTE TO PROPHETSTOWN. By order of General Atkinson, the 1,500 militia under General Whiteside march up the left bank of Rock River following the trail taken by Black Hawk. General Atkinson, with the regulars, follows in keel and mackinaw boats. Colonel Zachary Taylor is in immediate command of the regulars and the unmounted Illinois infantry. *Orders No. 12-14 in Stevens, 126; Gen. Whiteside to Gen. Atkinson, May 12, 1832, B.H.W.C.*

The baggage wagons often mire down in the swamps along the trail, and the militia do yeoman service in pushing and pulling through the black muck and tangled roots. The tents, of poor quality, afford little protection against the spring rains. Men and horses are exhausted at the end of the twenty-six mile march. *Ibid.*

MAY 11, 1832. PROPHETSTOWN. The Prophet's village is reached at noon. Stopping only long enough to burn the Indian huts, the men resume their laborious march. Twelve miles north of the village, General Whiteside abandons twenty cumbersome baggage wagons drawn by slow moving oxen, and orders a forced march toward Dixon's Ferry. Camp is made eight miles south of the ferry. *Gen. Atkinson's Order No. 15 in Stevens, 128.*

MAY 12, 1832. DIXON'S FERRY. Whiteside's army arrives at Dixon's Ferry at 10 o'clock in the morning with less than two days provisions. Here Whiteside finds Major Isaiah Stillman with 260 men. General Whiteside refuses Governor Reynolds' request to take command of Stillman's men. *Gen. Whiteside to Gen. Atkinson, Dixon's Ferry, May 12, 1832, B.H.W.C.*

MAY 13, 1832. DIXON'S FERRY. The battalions under Major Stillman and Major David Bailey march out, with four days rations, to meet Black Hawk's band encamped twenty-five miles to the north at the head of Old Man's Creek. General Whiteside and Governor Reynolds finding these troops too impatient to await the arrival of General Atkinson and the regulars, have given them orders to go and "kill Injuns." *Order, May 12, 1832 in Stevens, 131-32.*

MAY 14, 1832. DIXON'S FERRY. General Whiteside's army remains inactive. The militia grows angry over the long wait for the regulars. The majority are in favor of going home. *Gov. Reynolds and Gen. Whiteside to Gen. Atkinson, May 14, 1832, B.H.W.C.*

Several groups of Stillman's men rush out of camp at dusk and attack Black Hawk's truce bearers bringing on a battle with forty Indians. The whites are soon routed and leaving twelve of their number dead, flee back to Dixon. *Journal, May 3, 14, 24, Oct. 6; Letter Book of Gen. Atkinson, B.H.W.C.*

MAY 15, 1832. EN ROUTE TO STILLMAN'S BATTLEFIELD. The survivors of Stillman's brush with the Indians, arrive in the early morning, with news of what each reporter describes as a terrible slaughter. The mad scramble of the returning soldiers disheartens those encamped at Dixon's Ferry. Before daybreak, the Governor issues a call for 2,000 militia to rendezvous at Hennepin on June 10. *Original Call in B.H.W.C.*

At 7 A.M., General Whiteside's army, including Captain Lincoln's company, starts for the site of Stillman's engagement. They arrive an hour before sunset and find the bodies of the slain, scalped and mangled in the most barbarous manner. *Gov. Reynolds to Gen. Atkinson, Dixon's Ferry, May 18, 1832, B.H.W.C.*

MAY 16, 1832. STILLMAN'S BATTLEFIELD AND EN ROUTE TO DIXON'S FERRY. The dead soldiers are buried. Before the return march to Dixon's Ferry begins, General Whiteside draws up the army in battle line on the prairie, doubtless by way of a challenge to Black Hawk. A hasty march is made by the hungry army back to the ferry. General Atkinson has not yet arrived. The militia are eager to go home, and only by the earnest appeal of Governor Reynolds, and the promise that the regulars will arrive tomorrow, are the officers able to hold the men. General Atkinson is encamped six miles below Dixon's Ferry. *Ibid; Journal of A. S. Johnston, B.H.W.C.*

MAY 17, 1832. DIXON'S FERRY. Atkinson arrives at noon with 320 regulars, 165 volunteers and one six-pounder. Two Potawatomi chiefs come into camp and assure him that their people will remain peaceful. The militia camps south of the river and the regulars on the north side. An order is issued against the unauthorized firing of arms in and about the vicinity of the camp. *Letter Book of Gen. H. Atkinson, B.H.W.C.; Order No. 16, in Stevens, 128.*

MAY 18, 1832. DIXON'S FERRY. Colonel William S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, is dispatched with a small party of spies to the vicinity of Stillman's defeat. General Atkinson spends the day organizing his forces for tomorrow's march. *Journal of A. S. Johnston; Gen. Whiteside to Gen. Atkinson, May 18, 1832, B.H.W.C.*

Colonel Thompson's regiment, to which Lincoln's company belongs, draws 1,590 pounds of pork, 2,385 pounds of flour, 76 pounds of soap, and three dozen candles to be used on the march. *Quartermaster's Record in B.H.W.C.*

MAY 19, 1832. EN ROUTE UP ROCK RIVER. The army starts up Rock River, the regulars taking the cannon and supplies by keel boat. Ostensibly the march is in pursuit of the Indians, but its real purpose is to keep the militia busy so they will not desert and go home. Camp is made twelve miles from Dixon's Ferry. *Order No. 21 in Stevens, 146-47.*

MAY 20, 1832. EN ROUTE TO STILLMAN'S BATTLEFIELD. The army continues to the site of Stillman's battlefield. That tragic disaster is reflected in General Atkinson's detailed orders for making camp and in preparations against attack. *Gen. Atkinson's Letter Book, B.H.W.C.*

MAY 21, 1832. EN ROUTE TO ROCK RIVER. The army moves northwest to the bank of Rock River. At noon Colonel Hamilton brings news of the massacre on the day before of fifteen persons at Davis Settlement, twelve miles north of Ottawa on Indian Creek. *Journal, May 31.*

MAY 22, 1832. EN ROUTE UP SYCAMORE CREEK. General Atkinson, with the regulars, returns to Dixon's Ferry, the general headquarters and base of operations. Colonel Zachary Taylor is ordered to accompany the volunteers as Inspector General, and to "superintend their movements, order of encampment, of battle, etc." Captain W. S. Harney is sent along as Assistant Inspector. General Whiteside with 1,400 men marches northeast to Kishwaukee River, then along the south bank to Sycamore Creek, now the south branch of Kishwaukee River. Camp is made ten miles up Sycamore Creek. *Order No. 22, and Special Order No. 11 in Stevens, 161; Gen. Atkinson's Letter Book in B.H.W.C.*

MAY 23, 1832. EN ROUTE TO POTAWATOMI VILLAGE [SYCAMORE].

Continuing up Sycamore Creek, the army follows an Indian trail to a small Potawatomi village where spies yesterday found a number of scalps. A crisis develops when the troops demand their discharge. Governor Reynolds calls the captains together, including Captain Lincoln, and asks for a vote on (1) continuing the pursuit of the enemy or (2) going home. When a tie vote is announced, General Whiteside wrathfully declares he will no longer lead such men except to be discharged. *Col. Zachary Taylor to Gen. Atkinson, Ottawa, Ill., May 26, 1832, B.H.W.C.*

MAY 24, 1832. EN ROUTE TO PAW PAW GROVE. The march south to Ottawa begins. A large number of souvenirs are taken from the deserted Indian village at Shabonee's Grove. Camp is made near Paw Paw Grove. *Ibid.*

MAY 25, 1832. CAMP ON FOX RIVER. Arriving at Fox River, twenty miles north of Ottawa, the day is spent in searching the men for articles of plunder taken from the two Indian villages. *Ibid.; Special Order of Brig. Gen. Whiteside in Stevens, 162.*

MAY 26, 1832. EN ROUTE TO OTTAWA. General Whiteside's army arrives at Ottawa and the mustering out of the troops is begun. *Col. Zachary Taylor to Gen. Atkinson, Ottawa, Ill., May 26, 1832, B.H.W.C.*

At the suggestion of Colonel Taylor, Lincoln and a group of 300 militia decide to re-enlist. After enrollment, Alexander White is elected captain of the company that includes Lincoln. *Order No. 26 in Stevens, 172.*

MAY 27, 1832. FORT JOHNSON AT OTTAWA. Captain Lincoln's company is mustered out of the service of the United States by N. Buckmaster, Brigade Major. *Letter of R. C. Drum, Adj. Gen. U. S. Army in Nicolay & Hay, Abraham Lincoln, A History, I, 96.* He writes out the muster roll of his company, certifying that the remarks on activities of several members are accurate and just. *Photo.* Either today, or on last evening, Lincoln drops out of White's company and re-enlists in Captain Elijah Iles' company for twenty days service.

The militia is without discipline and is contemptuous, insubordinate, and anxious to go home. Governor Reynolds' effort to get some of the men to enlist for six months service meets with no success. Anticipating the discharge of the militia, General Atkinson has ordered twenty-five barrels of pork and fifty barrels of flour to Fort Clark [Peoria], for the returning troops. *Gen. Whiteside to Gen. Atkinson, Camp at the Mouth of Fox River, May 27, 1832, B.H.W.C.; Elliott, 174-75.*

MAY 28, 1832. FORT JOHNSON AT OTTAWA. After an all day ride from Dixon's Ferry, General Atkinson arrives in Ottawa. Disgusted with the mustering out of the militia, though it is in accord with his order of May 22, he complains that the 300 who have re-enlisted are unorganized and about to disperse. *Gen. Atkinson's Letter Book in B.H.W.C.*

Colonel Thompson's regiment, consisting of 166 men, divided into three companies, including Lincoln's, drew the following supplies from May 3 to May 28: 6,882 pounds and 11 barrels of flour, 3,507 pounds of pork, 1,918 pounds of bacon, 340 pounds of beef and 381 bushels of corn. This diet was slightly improved by 57 gallons of whiskey, 4 bushels of beans and 8 bushels of meal. Four hundred bars of lead, 630 cartridges, 370 flints and two kegs of powder have also been issued despite the paucity of warfare with the Indians. *Quartermaster's Report in B.H.W.C.*

MAY 29, 1832. FORT JOHNSON AT OTTAWA. Lieutenant Robert Anderson musters Lincoln and sixty others into the company of mounted Independent Rangers under Captain Iles. The company contains a number of former generals, colonels and captains. Lincoln furnishes his own arms and a horse.

The arms are valued at \$10 and the horse and equipment at \$120. Achilles Morris of Sangamon County and William Kirkpatrick, Lincoln's opponent for the captaincy, appraise the equipment, private arms and horses of the troops. *Muster Roll in B.H.W.C.*; Robert Anderson to E. B. Washburne, *Tours, France, May 10, 1870, Journal, Ill. State Hist. Soc. Oct. 1917, 422-28.*

Lieutenant Robert Anderson of the Third Regiment of Artillery was appointed, May 9, Assistant Inspector General of the troops in the field. Lieutenant Anderson's order of appointment was signed by Lieutenant Albert Sidney Johnston. Colonel Jacob Fry, in command of the re-enlisted militia, is ordered by General Atkinson to put Fort Johnson, on the south side of the Illinois River opposite the mouth of the Fox River, into the best condition possible to protect the inhabitants of the vicinity. *Gen. Atkinson's Letter Book in B.H.W.C.*

MAY 31, 1832. FORT JOHNSON AT OTTAWA. General Atkinson returns in the evening after a hurried trip to the Illinois Rapids [Peru], to see Governor Reynolds. He has decided not to take up the pursuit of Black Hawk until the new militia forces arrive June 15. *Gen. Atkinson's Letter Book in B.H.W.C.*

JUNE 4, 1832. FORT JOHNSON AT OTTAWA. When the militia was mustered out at Ottawa, May 27, Governor Reynolds, at the request of General Atkinson, issued a call for 1,000 militia, 800 of whom were to meet at Ottawa on June 12. *Gov. Reynolds' Letter Book in B.H.W.C.* The following letter of Captain Bowling Green to Governor Reynolds, from Lincoln's home village of New Salem, June 4, portrays the attitude of the Illinois frontier: "I have Raised a militia Company to Defend the frontiers if necessary. We shall wait your order if you think proper we should like to Range on the Frontiers at any points it is Dangerous. The Boys has all got home well except [Joseph] Hohimer, he is yet like to Die. They appear to complain of the officers when they first [got] home, but all appear satisfied, and willing to go back if it is thought proper, the people is alarmed in Fulton County and sent to me, to come with men to their assistance. No more War is the order of the day. P. S. We are not anxious if the good of the country Does not Require." *Original in B.H.W.C.*

JUNE 5, 1832. FORT JOHNSON AT OTTAWA. General Atkinson orders Captain Iles' company to be ready to march tomorrow "on an excursion of several days." The day is spent running bullets and getting flintlocks in order. General Atkinson expresses his satisfaction "at the prompt, patriotic and soldierly conduct of the Illinois Corps of Volunteers under Colonel Fry," which includes Capt. Iles' Company. He urges them to re-enlist at the end of their twenty days service offering them a preference over the "new levies," and invites them in terms of "confidence and esteem to share with him the trials, dangers, and he hopes, honors of anticipated conquest." *Iles, 46; Gen. Atkinson's Letter Book in B.H.W.C.*

JUNE 6, 1832. EN ROUTE TO DIXON'S FERRY. Captain Iles' company of forty-eight men, in which Lincoln is a private, leaves Ottawa on a march to Dixon's Ferry with orders to report to Colonel Zachary Taylor. "We wanted," wrote Captain Iles, "to be as little encumbered as possible, and took nothing that could be dispensed with, other than blankets, tin-cups, coffee pots, canteens, a wallet of bread, and some fat side meat, which we ate raw or broiled." Camp for the night is made southeast of the present town of Sublette in Lee County. *Iles, 46-8.*

JUNE 7, 1832. EN ROUTE TO DIXON'S FERRY. Captain Iles' company reaches Dixon's Ferry in the afternoon, and camps at a spring a half mile above the ferry on the left bank of the river. Iles and Lieut. Colonel James D.

Henry, who has come along for the excitement, cross the river and report to Colonel Taylor. A few days before when Taylor had ordered a company of militia to march to Galena, the men refused to go. Reporting the incident, Taylor wrote: "The more I see of the militia the less confidence I have of their effecting anything of importance." *Ibid.*; *Col. Zachary Taylor to Gen. Atkinson, Dixon's Ferry, June 9, 1832, B.H.W.C.*

JUNE 8, 1832. EN ROUTE TO GALENA. Captain Iles is ordered to follow the Kellogg Trail to Galena. He is to examine the whole country for Indians, and to collect as much information about the enemy as possible. At sundown the company meet Colonel Henry Dodge with 150 men coming from Galena. Camp is made twenty miles from Dixon's Ferry. *Ibid.*

JUNE 9, 1832. EN ROUTE TO GALENA. The march to Galena is continued. Camp is made one hundred yards from Apple River Fort. There, the night before, the Indians stole twelve horses, and this afternoon they had shot at and chased two men into the fort. The company sleep with their guns in their arms. Lieut. Colonel Henry drills the men at odd times during the night, forming them into two lines, the front ready to fire and then fall back to reload while the other line steps forward. *Iles.*, 48-9.

JUNE 10, 1832. GALENA. When the company arrives in Galena, they find the townspeople completely demoralized. Captain Iles believes the citizens are so terrified they will not take any steps or measures to prevent the Indians from recrossing the Mississippi were they to pass in sight of their doors. *Ibid.*, 49-50.

JUNE 11, 1832. EN ROUTE TO DIXON'S FERRY. With letters and dispatches from Colonel James M. Strode, Captain Iles begins the return march to Dixon's Ferry. Camp is made on the same spot near Apple River Fort, used on the 9th. *Ibid.*

JUNE 12, 1832. EN ROUTE TO DIXON'S FERRY. The march to the ferry is continued. Eighteen miles out, Iles meets Major Bennet Riley's two companies of regulars and Captain Adam Snyder's company of militia. Camp is made on the site used on the 8th. *Ibid.*

JUNE 13, 1832. DIXON'S FERRY. Captain Iles brings his company into Dixon's Ferry. At Buffalo Grove, twelve miles from the ferry, they pass a camp of 170 Sioux, Menominee, and Winnebago Indians, under the command of Colonel William S. Hamilton. Captain Iles reports to Colonel Taylor signs of small parties of hostile Indians who have committed minor depredations, but who seem more anxious to get horses than scalps. *Ibid.*; *Col. Zachary Taylor to Gen. Atkinson, Dixon's Ferry, June 13, 1832, B.H.W.C.*

JUNE 14, 1832. EN ROUTE TO FORT WILBOURN [OPPOSITE PERU]. The company takes up the fifty-mile march to Fort Wilbourn, which has recently been erected near Crozier's ferry, on the south side of the Illinois River at the foot of the rapids. The fort is one and one-half miles below the little Vermilion River at the head of steamboat navigation. They remain here until the morning of June 22. *Gov. Reynolds to Gen. Atkinson, Fort Wilbourn, June 16, 19, 1832, B.H.W.C.*

JUNE 16, 1832. FORT WILBOURN. Captain Iles' company is mustered out of the service by Lieutenant Robert Anderson. Lincoln re-enlists for thirty days as a private in the Independent Spy Corps under Captain Jacob M. Early. Captain Early, a Springfield preacher and physician, was a private in the companies of Lincoln and Iles. *Elliott*, 174, 176. The spy corps are given certain privileges: camping within the lines, freedom from camp duties, and drawing rations as often and as much as they please. *George M. Harrison to Wm. H. Herndon, no date, Herndon MSS.*

JUNE 17, 1832. FORT WILBOURN. General Atkinson issues an order against the vending of ardent spirits to the Illinois militia who have just been mustered into service. *Gen. Atkinson's Letter Book in B.H.W.C.*

JUNE 20, 1832. FORT WILBOURN. Captain Early's company reports to General Atkinson and is mustered into the service of the United States and made a part of Lieut. Col. James D. Henry's brigade. *Ibid.* (17)

JUNE 22, 1832. EN ROUTE TO DIXON'S FERRY. Captain Early is ordered to proceed with his company of spies to Dixon's Ferry and report to General Hugh Brady. Captain Early's company remains at Dixon's Ferry until June 25. *Ibid.*; *Lieut. Col. J. D. Henry to Gen. Atkinson, Fort Wilbourn, June 22, 1832, B.H.W.C.*

JUNE 25-26, 1832. EN ROUTE TO KELLOGG'S GROVE. A battle is fought on June 24 at Kellogg's Grove, about thirty-eight miles northwest of Dixon's Ferry, between a small force under Major John Dement and a party of Sacs commanded by Black Hawk. Five white men and nine Indians are killed. Major Dement calls for assistance. *Gen. A. Posey to Gen. Atkinson, Kellogg's Grove, June 26, 1832, B.H.W.C.*

Captain Early's company is ordered out on an all-night march to the scene of the battle. Captain Early writes General Atkinson: "I arrived here by day brake this morning [26th] and found General Posey's men encamped here. The circumstances connected with the attack on Major Dement's Battalion are as well as I can gather substantially these. Yesterday morning the Major ordered out a small party for the purpose of examining a trail leading to the Mississippi. The detachment had not proceeded more than half a mile when they discovered a few Indians at a small distance from them, the men rushed on them in a disorderly manner till they came to the main body of the Indians where they were secreted in a thicket. On seeing the Indians the men wheeled and fled precipitately and all the efforts of Major Dement to rally them were unavailing (for at the time the men commenced retreating before the Indians, Major Dement came up with a reinforcement from the Garrison).

"The Major stated to me that his force on the field was equal in numbers to that of the enemy. After the men retreated to the Fort, the Indians surrounded the house and commenced killing the horses. They kept up a constant fire on the House and Horses for 2 or 3 hours. Major Dement lost 5 killed and several wounded but none mortally. When the Indians left the ground they retreated towards their encampment at the 4 lakes. When General Posey came up about an hour by sun, he sent a regiment in the direction in which the Indians had retired. When they had proceeded about 1/2 mile, the Indians showed themselves from a thick wood which skirted the prairie . . . they [the regiment] retired to their camp without engaging the enemy. The trail spoken of above has not yet been examined, General Posey says he will send a detachment with me to examine it. As soon as I see it you shall have the best information in my power to give you. . . ." *Original in B.H.W.C.*

JUNE 27, 1832. EN ROUTE TO DIXON'S FERRY. Captain Early's company makes a hurried march back to Dixon's Ferry.

JUNE 28, 1832. EN ROUTE UP ROCK RIVER. Brig. Gen. James D. Henry's brigade of 900 militia and 440 regulars under Col. Zachary Taylor, accompanied by General Atkinson and Governor Reynolds, leave Dixon's Ferry and take up a line of march along the left bank of Rock River. Early's company goes with Henry's brigade. Each horseman packs fifteen days provisions

and the same is carried by the infantry. Twelve miles out the army camps for the night. *Order 44, in Stevens, 203-04.*

JUNE 29, 1832. STILLMAN'S BATTLEFIELD. Stillman's battlefield is reached in the afternoon and the army makes camp for the night. *Gen Atkinson's Letter Book in B.H.W.C.*

JUNE 30, 1832. EN ROUTE UP ROCK RIVER. The army crosses Kishwaukee River and four miles above touches Rock River "which is very narrow at this place, and continues so." *Ibid.*

JULY 1, 1832. EN ROUTE UP ROCK RIVER. In the afternoon the army crosses into Michigan Territory [now Wisconsin] at Turtle Village, where Beloit now stands. Camp is made on the bank of Rock River about a mile above the village. As usual, the camp is made in the timber, breastworks being thrown up and the soldiers sleeping on their arms. *Ibid.*

JULY 2, 1832. EN ROUTE TO LAKE KOSHKONONG. Captain Early's company marches in advance of the army during the day. They find the main trail of Black Hawk's warriors near the southern outlet of Lake Koshkonong. After the army comes up, Early's company makes a tour of the western boundary of the lake, but finds nothing of importance. *Ibid.*

Lincoln's mess is composed of his stepbrother John D. Johnston, G. B. Fanchier, George M. Harrison, privates, and First Corporal R. M. Wyatt. *George M. Harrison to W. H. Herndon, no date, Herndon MSS.* Camp is made near the outlet of Lake Koshkonong until July 6. Early's company is kept busy performing spy and scout duty.

JULY 6, 1832. EN ROUTE TO WHITE WATER RIVER. The regular troops and Henry's brigade march up the east bank of Lake Koshkonong under the command of General Brady. They camp four miles above the mouth of White Water River. *Gen. Atkinson's Letter Book in B.H.W.C.*

JULY 7, 1832. EN ROUTE UP WHITE WATER RIVER. Indians fire on the camp, wounding one soldier. The Winnebago scouts report that Black Hawk is in camp on the White Water River, a few miles to the east. General Atkinson advances over a difficult and almost impassable route some fifteen miles, where he camps. The Winnebago guides have deceived him and provisions are running low. *Ibid.*

JULY 8, 1832. EN ROUTE TO BURNT VILLAGE. A council of war is held. It is decided to return to the mouth of the White Water River at Burnt Village, near the present city of Fort Atkinson. On reaching the camp site of the 6th, the army halts for the night. Captain Early's company continues to scour the country in search of the Indians, but without success. *Gen. Atkinson's Letter Book, B.H.W.C.*

After the two-day wild-goose chase through the swamp and sink holes, the enemy is as far away as ever. "If we had pushed on up the river," wrote Governor Reynolds later, "by forced marches, for a day or two, the Indians would have been reached and the war ended." *Ibid.*

JULY 9, 1832. BURNT VILLAGE. The Winnebagoes report that Black Hawk is in camp on an island in Lake Koshkonong. Early's company crosses to the island on rafts, but no Indians are found. General Atkinson writes to General Winfield Scott: "The country is so cut up with prairie, wood and swamp, that it is extremely difficult to approach them. Indeed many parts of the country for miles is entirely impassable even on foot. We are engaged at this moment [July 9] in throwing a bridge across this creek, White Water, with a view of getting up with the enemy, who are represented to be only five or six miles before us. . . ." General Atkinson has at his command 450 regulars, and about 2,100 mounted volunteers, with 100 Indian allies. *Ibid.*

JULY 10, 1832. BURNT VILLAGE. Lacking provisions, the army remains near the mouth of the White Water River. The brigades of Generals Alexander and Henry are sent to Fort Winnebago for provisions. *Ibid.*

General Atkinson decides to dismiss the independent commands. Captain Early's company is mustered out. On the discharge papers sent by Captain Early on July 26, to Lincoln and the other members of his company, is the statement that the company is honorably discharged "with the special thanks of Brigadier General H. Atkinson, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Illinois Frontier . . . at Headquarters on White Water of Rock River." The headquarters is situated four miles from the mouth of White Water River. *Photo.* At night Lincoln's horse, and that of George M. Harrison his companion, are stolen.

JULY 11-14, 1832. EN ROUTE TO PEORIA. Accompanying Col. John Ewing's Regiment, the members of Captain Early's spy corps begin the homeward march. Four days are probably passed in traveling the 200 miles to Peoria by way of Dixon's Ferry. Each man bears his own expense on the march. Through the generosity of friends, Lincoln and Harrison ride horseback part of the way. *George M. Harrison to Wm. H. Herndon, no date, Herndon MSS; Lamon, The Life of Abraham Lincoln, 118.*

JULY 15-16, 1832. PEORIA AND EN ROUTE TO HAVANA. At Peoria the company breaks up. Lincoln and Harrison purchase a canoe and start down the Illinois River. A stop is made at Pekin where Lincoln makes an oar, and Harrison purchases provisions. Resuming the journey, one pulls on the oar while the other sits in the stern and steers. The river is very low and it is a hard pull to "make half the speed of legs on land; in fact we let her float all night, and in the morning always found objects still visible that were beside us the previous evening."

They are invited aboard a long raft to share a meal of "fish, corn bread, eggs, butter and coffee . . . the only warm meal . . . for several days." *George M. Harrison to Wm. H. Herndon, no date, Herndon MSS.*

JULY 17, 1832. HAVANA AND EN ROUTE TO NEW SALEM. Selling the canoe in Havana, Lincoln and Harrison start afoot to New Salem. "The long strides of Lincoln after slipping back in the burning sand six inches every step, were just right for me," wrote Harrison, "and he was greatly diverted when he noticed me behind him stepping along in his tracks to keep from slipping." *Ibid.*

JULY 19, 1832. [The *Sangamo Journal*, at Lincoln's request, carries a correction: "Some weeks ago (May 3) we gave a list of those candidates (eight) of this County (omitting by accident the name of Captain Lincoln, of New Salem) who were on the frontier periling their lives in the service of their country."]

JULY, 1832. PAPPSVILLE. Lincoln makes a campaign speech at Pappsville, eleven miles west of Springfield, to a large crowd attending a sale. He stops a fight in which his friend, J. Rowan Herndon, is involved. A. Y. Ellis recalled that Lincoln advocated a national bank, internal improvements and a high protective tariff. *Thomas, 58.*

AUGUST 4, 1832. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln and the other candidates make their closing speeches of the campaign. Stephen T. Logan recalled that Lincoln spoke in the old court house in Springfield. "He was," says Logan "a very tall and gawky and rough looking fellow then—his pantaloons didn't meet his shoes by six inches. But after he began speaking I became very much interested in him. He made a very sensible speech . . . attacking Benton's theory [of gold circulation] and I thought he did it very well." *Bulletin No. 12. A.L.A.*

AUGUST 6, 1832. NEW SALEM. Lincoln is defeated in his first campaign for the legislature, running eighth in a field of thirteen candidates. He receives 277 of the 300 votes cast [viva voce] in the New Salem precinct. John T. Stuart receives 182, the second highest vote. Lincoln receives 657 votes in Sangamon County. The four candidates elected are Edmund D. Taylor, John T. Stuart, Achilles Morris and Peter Cartwright. George Forquer defeats William F. Elkin, 1086 to 1077, for senator from Sangamon. *Pease*, 5; *Thomas*, 59-60. (7)

AUGUST 18, 1832. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln probably attends the county wide meeting to choose delegates to the state meeting at Vandalia to select the Whig electoral ticket. The Sangamon delegates are pledged to vote for Henry Clay for president. *Journal*, Aug. 25.

AUGUST, 1832. NEW SALEM. Lincoln buys J. Rowan Herndon's interest in the store in New Salem operated by Herndon and William F. Berry. *Thomas*, 60. [William is a son of the Rev. John M. Berry of Rock Creek, five miles south of New Salem.]

SEPTEMBER 3, 1832. NEW SALEM. Lincoln, J. Rowan Herndon and Peter Elmore witness a deed from Ranson Lane to James Goldsby for eighty acres in the Rock Creek neighborhood, four miles south of New Salem. The farm sells for \$560. *Deed Book F*, 240.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1832. [Peter Cartwright opens a large Methodist camp meeting on the grounds west of Springfield. More than 1,000 converts are made during the two week meeting. Cartwright is described as, "not tall, but burly, massive . . . crowning foliage of luxuriant, coal black hair, wreathed into long, but rough and curling ringlets . . . a head that looked as large as a half-bushel . . . a swarthy complexion, rich, rosy lips, always slightly parted, as if wearing a perpetual happy smile." *Journal*, Jan. 30, 1850.]

SEPTEMBER 20, 1832. NEW SALEM. Lincoln and William Green serve as clerks at an election held at the house of John McNeil [the assumed name of John McNamar]. John Clary is elected constable with forty-one votes, defeating his four rivals, J. Rowan Herndon, William McNeely, Baxter B. Berry and Edmund Greer. Lincoln does not vote in the election. Bowling Green certifies that the judges and clerks qualify according to law. James Rutledge, Hugh Armstrong and James White serve as judges. *Election Returns*.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1832. NEW SALEM. Lincoln fills in a printed form of honorable discharge for Lewis W. Farmer, who served as a private in Lincoln's company of Mounted Volunteers for the "protection of the North Western Frontier against an Invasion of the British Band of Sac and other tribes of Indians." Farmer served forty-eight days, from April 21 to June 7, 1832. *Facsimile in Stevens*, 281.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1832. NEW SALEM. Lincoln fills out a printed form of honorable discharge for Travice Elmore for forty-eight days service in the Black Hawk War, from April 21 to June 7, 1832. Elmore was a private in Lincoln's company of Mounted Volunteers. *Facsimile in Tarbell*, 169.

OCTOBER 30, 1832. NEW SALEM? Lincoln and Nelson Alley sign a printed form note for \$104.87½ [marked in ink No. 13], which reads, "Six months after date we or either of us, promise to pay to J. D. Henry Sheriff of Sangamon County, or order, (for the benefit of the creditors of V. A. Bogue) . . ." *Photo*.

NOVEMBER 5, 1832. NEW SALEM. Lincoln and William Green serve as clerks of the election held at the house of Samuel Hill in the New Salem precinct. The five Jackson electors each receive 185 votes to 70 votes for the Clay

electors. Lincoln votes last, casting his vote for Clay. James Rutledge, Bowling Green and Hugh Armstrong serve as judges of the election. *Election Returns*. [Henry Clay received approximately two-fifths of the votes at New Salem and the same percentage in Sangamon County. The total county vote was Jackson 1,035 and Clay 810. *Pease*, 81.]

NOVEMBER 6, 1832. SPRINGFIELD? Lincoln probably takes the election returns to Springfield. [On Dec. 4 the county commissioners allow \$1 for his services as clerk and \$2.50 for returning the New Salem poll book to the clerk.] *Bulletin No. 36, A.L.A.*

DECEMBER, 1832. Lincoln is elected Captain of a militia company in Clary's Grove some time early in December. Robert T. McNeely places this election before the Black Hawk War, but this appears to be a year too early. *See entry for Dec. 20; Herndon MSS.*

DECEMBER 15, 1832. NEAR NEW SALEM. Lincoln serves as a witness for the plaintiff in *John Close v. John Ritter* before John N. Moore, justice of the peace. *See entries for April 9, 25, 1833.*

DECEMBER 20, 1832. Lincoln is appointed by Governor Reynolds, Captain of a company in the Thirty-First Regiment of the Illinois Militia. Thomas Wigginton is appointed First Lieutenant and Coonrad Elmore, Second Lieutenant. *Executive Register, in Illinois State Archives.*

Lincoln in the Year 1833

JANUARY 4, 1833. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln is probably in Springfield at the request of T. P. Andrews, paymaster of the U. S. Army who is paying those who served in the Black Hawk War. "The *company officers* are requested to attend early on the first day . . . as information not furnished by the Muster Rolls, is, in many cases, required, and absolutely necessary, to insure payments to the companies." Lincoln received about \$125 for his services in the war. *Journal, Dec. 8, 1832; Thomas*, 70.

JANUARY 10, 1833. NEW SALEM. Lincoln and James Duncan witness two deeds from George Warburton to Hezekiah King of St. Louis. Warburton sells for \$300 all his interest in the town of Petersburg "consisting of lots with buildings," and for \$500 a 152-acre tract near the present town of Petersburg. *Record F*, 433-34.

JANUARY 15, 1833. NEW SALEM. Lincoln draws up and attests a mortgage given by William Green, Jr., to Reuben Radford. Green deeds the west half of Lot 5, north of Main Street in New Salem to Radford to secure the payment of two notes, each for \$188.50. Green purchases Radford's store for \$400 and pays \$23 cash and delivers the above notes. *Hertz, II*, 514-15; *Record F*, 471. Berry & Lincoln on the same day purchase the store from Green for \$750. They pay \$265 cash, and assume the payment of the two notes of \$188.50 each, given by Green to Radford. Berry gave Green a horse, saddle and bridle for the remainder. *Thomas*, 70.

JANUARY 23, 1833. NEW SALEM. [While cleaning his rifle preparatory to a hunting trip, J. Rowan Herndon accidentally discharges it, the ball striking his wife in the neck, severing one of the principal arteries, causing her death almost instantly. *Journal, Jan. 25.*

JANUARY 31, 1833. NEW SALEM. Lincoln and William G. Green sign David Rutledge's bond for \$150. Rutledge contracts to convey to Alexander and Martin S. Trent before July 1, 1833, the east half of Lot 5 in the first survey in the town of New Salem. *Photo; Hertz, II*, 513.

FEBRUARY 4, 1833. NEW SALEM. Lincoln signs a petition to the county commissioners to lay out a road from Petersburg to the Morgan County line in the direction of Beardstown. Other signers are Bowling Green, Nelson Alley, James Rutledge, Isaac Gulihur, Alexander Trent, Martin S. Trent, Samuel Hill, John A. Kelso, John Armstrong and William F. Berry. *Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.*

FEBRUARY 9, 1833. NEW SALEM. Lincoln writes and signs a petition to the commissioners of Sangamon County asking an allowance for the support of Benj. Elmore, an insane man. Lincoln writes nineteen of the twenty-six names on the petition. *Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.*

MARCH 2, 1833. [John Calhoun's commission as surveyor of Sangamon County is dated March 2, 1833. He later appoints Lincoln Deputy Surveyor to do the work in the northwestern part of the county but the date is not known. There is no record of a survey by Lincoln prior to Jan. 14, 1834.]

MARCH 6, 1833. [William F. Berry of Berry & Lincoln, obtains a license from the Sangamon County Commissioners to keep a tavern in the town of New Salem for one year. Berry signs his own and Lincoln's name to the three hundred dollar bond. Bowling Green also signs the bond. *Record; Original bond in Ill. State Hist. Lib.* Berry & Lincoln pay seven dollars for the license. This allows them to charge 37½¢ for breakfast and dinner or supper for stage passengers, 12½¢ for lodging, 25¢ for ½ pint of wine or French brandy, and 18¾¢ for ½ pint of rum, peach brandy or Holland gin. *Bulletin No. 27, A.L.A.*]

APRIL 9, 1833. NEW SALEM. Lincoln is served with a summons by the sheriff to appear in the Sangamon Circuit Court as a witness for the appellee in John Ritter, appellant, *v.* John Close, appellee, an appeal from John N. Moore's justice of peace court where Close got a judgment for \$73 on Dec. 15, 1832. Bowling Green and J. Rowan Herndon are also summoned to appear for Close. [Moore lives four miles northeast of New Salem.] *Files.*

Lincoln is also summoned to appear as a witness in behalf of Jacob Bale in Pollard Simmons *v.* Bale, appealed from Bowling Green's justice of peace court at New Salem. *Ibid.*

APRIL 15, 1833. SPRINGFIELD. Judge Samuel D. Lockwood opens a two-week term of the Sangamon Circuit Court. Stephen T. Logan and Edward S. Phillips of Springfield are admitted to the bar. Lincoln is present as a witness in Ritter, appellant, *v.* Close, appellee. *Record.*

APRIL 16, 1833. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln, William Green, Jr., and Jesse Baker appear in court as bondsmen of Thomas Edwards and acknowledge themselves indebted to the state. Edwards' bond on an indictment for rape is set at \$300, and \$200 on an indictment for riot. John Marshall and his wife, Sally, the state's witnesses, are put under \$50 bond to appear at the September term of court. *Photo.*

Lincoln is a witness for the defendant in Pollard Simmons *v.* Jacob Bale. The plaintiff dismisses the suit. Lincoln, Jacob Bale, Tilmon Hornbuckle and John Close of New Salem serve on the jury in State Bank *v.* Daniel Parkinson. The jury awards the plaintiff \$326 damages. *Record B, 107, 122-23.*

APRIL 17, 1833. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln, Jacob Bale, Tilmon Hornbuckle and John Close of New Salem serve on the jury in State Bank *v.* James Bowling. The jury returns a verdict for the defendant. *Ibid., 121.*

APRIL 18, 1833. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln, J. Rowan Herndon, George Close and James H. Hornbuckle of the New Salem neighborhood, serve on the jury in People *v.* Alexander C. Milrose, indicted for larceny. The jury finds the defendant not guilty. *Ibid., 129.*

APRIL 25, 1833. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln is one of the defendant's witnesses in *John Ritter v. John Close*, appealed from John N. Moore's justice of peace court. The circuit court affirms the judgment of the lower court, but sets the damages at \$35. *See entries for Dec. 15, 1832, and April 9, 1833. Record.* [Lincoln received \$1.75 for his services as a witness and juror at this term. Witnesses receive 50¢ per case per day and jurors 25¢. *Bulletin No. 57, A.L.A.*]

APRIL 29, 1833. [William F. Berry gives Eli C. Blankenship a conditional deed for \$250 to the west half of Lot No. 1 south of Main Street in New Salem. "The condition of the above deed is such. If A. Lincoln shall satisfy the demands of a note by him executed and endorsed by J. R. Herndon bearing date April—, 1833, payable to E. C. Blankenship, the above to be null and void. . ." This deed is acknowledged by Berry on May 23. *Deed Book F, 440.*]

MAY 7, 1833. NEW SALEM. Lincoln is appointed postmaster at New Salem by President Jackson. Lincoln, an avowed supporter of the Whig leader, Henry Clay, receives the appointment from the Democratic administration because, as Lincoln states it, the office is "too insignificant to make his politics an objection." Nelson Alley and Alexander Ferguson sign Lincoln's \$500 bond. *Bulletin No. 31, A.L.A.*

Lincoln writes a receipt which Richard Larimore signs: "Received of John Close two dollars and fifty cents being the amount of fees due me for attendance as a witness in a suit in the Sangamon Circuit Court—*John Close v. John Ritter.*" *Photo.*

JUNE 4, 1833. NEW SALEM. Lincoln and John A. Kelso witness a deed given by Hiram L. Allen to Hawkins Taylor. Taylor buys two lots for \$25 in Middletown. *Deed Book I, 478.*

SUMMER, 1833. [John Hanks says he met Lincoln in Springfield in the summer of 1833: "he was in town on business and so was I." *Hertz, The Hidden Lincoln, 349.*]

JULY 10, 1833. NEW SALEM. Lincoln appears before Robert Conover, justice of the peace, and swears that he was present as a witness to the conditional deed given by William Green, Jr., to Reuben Radford on Jan. 15. *See entry for Jan. 15. Hertz, II, 514-15; Record F, 471.*

JULY 13, 1833. NEW SALEM. Lincoln and Bowling Green witness deeds to two tracts sold by Joseph Watkins to Thomas Dowell. One tract of 120 acres, situated five miles northwest of New Salem, sells for \$300. *Record T, 185.* They also witness a deed for forty acres nearby which Watkins buys of Dowell for \$75. *Record G, 143.*

AUGUST 10, 1833. NEW SALEM. Lincoln writes E. C. Blankenship of Springfield what he recalls of David Rankin leaving his company at Dixon's Ferry during the Black Hawk War. Rankin exchanged places with Isaac Gulihur, each man answering to the others name at roll call. *Works, I, 10-11.* [The muster roll of Lincoln's Company shows that David Rankin transferred to the foot company of Capt. Seth Pratt on May 19, and on this same day Isaac Gulihur transferred to Lincoln's Company from Pratt's Company. *Photo of Lincoln's Muster Roll.*]

[Suit is filed in the Sangamon Circuit Court in "*Jas. D. Henry for the use of Jas. McCandless and Henry Emerson v. Nelson Alley and A. Lincoln,*" seeking judgment on the note given by Alley and Lincoln on Oct. 30, 1832. *Record.*]

AUGUST 20, 1833. NEW SALEM. Lincoln is served with a summons to appear at the September term of the Sangamon Circuit Court in the case of *James D. Henry, Sheriff, for the use of James McCandless and Henry Emerson v.*

Nelson Alley and Abraham Lincoln. *See entry for Aug. 26. Townsend, Lincoln the Litigant, 55-56.*

AUGUST 26, 1833. [A suit is filed in the Sangamon Circuit Court by Alexander and Martin S. Trent against David Rutledge, William Green, Jr., and Lincoln on a bond for \$150 executed by the defendants January 31, 1833, to secure the conveyance of "the east half of Lot number five South of Main Street in the first survey in the town of New Salem." *Ibid.*

SEPTEMBER 11, 1833. [The defendant in *People v. Thomas S. Edwards*, indicted for riot in the Sangamon Circuit Court, is called by the prosecuting attorney. Edwards fails to appear and "Abraham Lincoln, William Green and Jesse Baker the bail of said defendant was also three times called to produce the body, and neither of them answering . . . their recognizance be forfeited and *sci. fa.* to next term." *See entry for April 16. Record.*]

SEPTEMBER 13, 1833. SPRINGFIELD. The defendants default and the clerk assesses the damages at \$107.31 in *James D. Henry, Sheriff, for the use of James McCandless and Henry Emerson v. Nelson Alley and Abraham Lincoln*. *See entry for Aug. 20. Record.* [This judgment was paid in six instalments, the last payment being made Jan. 28, 1834. Costs of \$11.75 were added to the judgment.]

SEPTEMBER 16, 1833. SPRINGFIELD. By consent of the parties, the suit of Alexander and Martin S. Trent *v. David Rutledge, William Green, Jr., and Lincoln* in the Sangamon Circuit Court, is dismissed with each party paying one-half of the costs. *See entries for Jan. 31 and Aug. 26. Record.*

OCTOBER 19, 1833. NEW SALEM. William Green's two notes to Radford for \$188.50 each, assumed by Berry & Lincoln on Jan. 15, fall due and Berry, Lincoln and Green sign a new note for \$379.82 payable to Radford one day from date. Radford credits them with a payment of \$125 leaving a balance of \$254.82. *Photo.*

OCTOBER 25, 1833. NEW SALEM. Lincoln, Hugh Armstrong and J. Clemment at the request of D. Dickinson, deputy sheriff of Sangamon County, appraise two lots in New Salem. Lot No. 5 in the first survey upon which stands the Berry & Lincoln store, they value at \$100. Lot No. 1 in the second survey they value at \$50. These lots are put up for sale to satisfy a judgment obtained by Nelson Alley against Henry Sinco. The lots are not sold for lack of bidders. *Photo.*

NOVEMBER 29, 1833. NEW SALEM. Lincoln and Bowling Green witness a deed given by Silas Watkins to Charles Bell. Watkins deeds Bell a forty-acre tract five miles west of New Salem. *Deed Book G, 230. (15)*

Lincoln in the Year 1834

JANUARY 1, 1834. [Beginning today, New Salem receives the mail on a new schedule. The stage leaves Springfield at 4 A.M. Saturday for Warren Court House (Monmouth), by way of Sangamo Town, Athens, New Salem, Havana, Lewistown, Canton and Knox Court House (Knoxville), a distance of 115 miles. The return mail leaves Warren Court House each Tuesday at 6 A.M., arriving in Springfield at 10 P.M. on Thursday. *Journal, Aug. 17, 1833.*]

JANUARY 4, 1834. [A meeting is held in the court house in Springfield to select delegates to the April convention in Rushville to agree on one of the four northern towns as the new state capital. Dan Stone presides and appoints Peter Cartwright, John. T. Stuart and Stephen T. Logan a committee on resolutions. The six delegates appointed to attend the convention are Stuart,

Logan, Cartwright, George Forquer, E. D. Taylor and Samuel Morris. *Journal*, Jan. 11.]

JANUARY 14, 1834. Lincoln writes the description of his first known survey—an eighty-acre tract for Russell Godbey six miles north of New Salem and a mile east of the Sangamon River. Godbey later wrote, "He staid with me all night, and [I] sold him two buckskins—well dressed to fox his surveyors pants. Mrs. [John] Armstrong did the foxing." *Photo; Herndon MSS.* Lincoln described the land as "the west half of the Northeast quarter of Section 30 in Township 19 North of Range 6 West."

FEBRUARY 13, 1834. Lincoln begins the survey of Section 16, the school section in Township 18 North, Range 6 West, four miles northeast of New Salem. *County Commissioners' Record D, March 5.*

FEBRUARY 14, 1834. Lincoln completes the survey begun on yesterday. On March 5, the county commissioners allow him six dollars to be paid from the funds of the township. *Ibid; Record in office of County Supt. of Schools of Sangamon County.* [On June 2, 1834, the county commissioners allow him \$6.50 additional. *Record D.*]

FEBRUARY 25, 1834. Lincoln draws up and signs a petition to the commissioners' court of Sangamon County asking them to "appoint viewers to view and locate a road from Musick's Ferry on Salt Creek via New Salem to the county line in the direction of Jacksonville." *Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.*

MARCH 1, 1834. NEW SALEM. A public meeting is held to nominate a candidate for governor. Bowling Green presides and appoints Lincoln secretary. Dr. John Allen, Nelson Alley and Samuel Hill draft the resolutions. They resolve that General James D. Henry, former sheriff of Sangamon County and hero of the Black Hawk War, is their choice for governor. [Henry died in New Orleans, March 4, 1834.] *Journal, March 15.*

MARCH 3, 1834. [Reuben Harrison presents the petition to the County Commissioners' Court for a new road from Musick's Ferry via New Salem to the county line in the direction of Jacksonville, which Lincoln wrote and signed on Feb. 25. Lincoln deposits ten dollars with the clerk of the court as the law prescribes. He is appointed surveyor and with Hugh Armstrong and Michael Killion, viewer of the new road. Their report is filed at the June term of the court. *Record.*]

MARCH 8, 1834. ["We are desired to state that John T. Stuart, Esq., is a candidate for the House of Representatives of this State." *Journal, March 8.*]

MARCH 17, 1834. [Judgment is satisfied on the note for \$104.87½ signed by Lincoln and Nelson Alley on Oct. 30, 1832, for the benefit of the creditors of Vincent A. Bogue. Sheriff James D. Henry, representing the creditors, got judgment in the Sangamon Circuit Court on Sept. 13, 1833. *Execution Docket.*]

MARCH 28, 1834. SPRINGFIELD. [A mass meeting, attended by 1,000 persons, is held to promote the Alton and Springfield Railroad chartered by the Legislature at the last session. Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings, but it is a project in which he is interested. *Journal, April 4.*]

APRIL 3, 1834. [Two notes, one for \$180, the other for \$64, both represented to been given by Lincoln to W. E. Grassel on this day, have been exhibited. Both notes are forgeries.]

APRIL 5, 1834. [A political meeting is held at Richland, nine miles southwest of New Salem. Nominations made are as follows: General James D. Henry for Governor, William L. May for Congress, William F. Elkin for State Senator, and Peter Cartwright, Job Fletcher, Samuel Morris and John Dawson for Representatives from Sangamon. *Journal, April 19.*]

APRIL 7, 1834. [Stuart & Dummer file a praecipe with the circuit clerk of Sangamon County in the case of Peter Van Bergen *v.* A. Lincoln, William F. Berry and William G. Green. The clerk issues a summons to the defendants to appear on the first day of the April term. The coroner serves summons on Green but reports that "Berry & Lincoln not found in my bailiwick." Peter Van Bergen, to whom Reuben Radford has made a partial assignment of the note given by Berry, Lincoln and Green on Oct. 19, 1833, brings suit against the three signers in the Sangamon Circuit Court for \$500 and \$50 damages. *See entry for April 29. Thomas, 72.*]

[The convention to decide on a new site for the State Capital meets at Rushville. Delegates from twelve counties are present and the majority agree on Springfield as their choice. Sangamon County is represented by Peter Cartwright, John T. Stuart, Samuel Morris, William Carpenter, Samuel H. Treat and George Forquer. *Journal, April 19.*]

APRIL 19, 1834. [Lincoln's name appears for the first time in the *Sangamo Journal* as a candidate for the Legislature.]

APRIL 20, 1834. [A memorial service for General James D. Henry (1797-1834), the hero of the Black Hawk War, who died suddenly in New Orleans on March 4, is held in the Court House. It is likely that Lincoln and all candidates for office are in attendance. *See entry for March 1. Journal, April 25.*]

APRIL 26, 1834. Lincoln and Berry lose their appeal from a justice of peace court to the Sangamon Circuit Court. William Watkins is awarded \$57.86, the amount of the note and interest, also costs in both courts. *Record.* [This note was given by Lincoln for a horse which he had purchased of Watkins. *Thomas, 72.*]

APRIL 29, 1834. [In the Sangamon Circuit Court the case of Peter Van Bergen *v.* Lincoln, Berry and Green, is called. Green, the only defendant who has been served, fails to appear and judgment by default for \$204.82 and \$18.42 damages is awarded against him. It is ordered that a "*scire facias* issue to the said Abram Lincoln and William F. Berry requiring them to show cause . . . why they should not be made a party to this judgment." *Photo; Record B. 336.* Only \$154 of the \$204.82 and \$18.42 damages awarded against Green is due to Van Bergen, the remainder being due Reuben Radford.]

MAY 5, 1834. NEW SALEM. Lincoln and Mentor Graham serve as clerks at an election of sheriff of Sangamon County. The polls are opened in the house of William F. Berry. Garret Elkin receives 84 votes, David Dickinson 77 votes, and Zachariah Peter 4 votes. Lincoln votes for Dickinson. Bowling Green, Hugh Armstrong and David Whary act as judges. *Original returns in Lincoln's handwriting in the Ill. State Hist. Lib.* [Lincoln is allowed \$1 as clerk of the election by the County Commissioners' Court. *Record D, 84.*]

MAY 6, 1834. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln returns the poll book of the special election held yesterday to elect a sheriff to fill the position left vacant by the death of General James D. Henry. *Ibid.* [Dr. Garret Elkin is elected. On June 3, the county commissioners allow Lincoln \$2 for returning the poll book.]

JUNE 2, 1834. [Lincoln is allowed \$15 as surveyor, and \$2.50 for making the plat of a road from Musick's Ferry on Salt Creek via New Salem to the county line in the direction of Jacksonville. The report of Lincoln, Michael Killian and Hugh Armstrong is accepted. Armstrong is granted \$3.75 for five days as axeman and John A. Kelso and Robert Lloyd the same amount as chainmen. *See entries for Feb. 25, and March 3. Record D, 82.*]

JUNE 3, 1834. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln signs the following receipt for the clerk of the County Commissioners' Court: "Recd of C. R. Matheny Clerk \$10.00 deposited by me at the last term [March 3] of Commissioners court on

application for a road." *Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.* [Lincoln is appointed by the County Commissioners' Court "to survey the road from Athens to Sangamo Town in place of Charles Winn and that the viewers have to next court to make their report." *Record D*, 91.]

JUNE 4, 1834. NEW SALEM AND SPRINGFIELD. Dr. Charles Chandler, after whom Chandlerville, Illinois, is named, overtakes Lincoln on his way to Springfield. Dr. Chandler is hurrying to the land office to enter eighty acres ahead of Henry Ingalls who is on his way to enter the same tract. [Some time later Lincoln surveys this land for Dr. Chandler, and also a farm for Ingalls, adjoining Chandlerville.] *Journal, Ill. State Hist. Soc.*, Oct. 1931, 438; Jan. 1936, 282.

JULY, 1834. "During the Legislative canvass of 1834, John T. Stuart advised Lincoln to study law, and after the election he borrowed some of Stuart's books, and began to read." This statement in *Howells' Life of Lincoln*, 48, was read and approved by Lincoln in 1860, at which time he corrected the initial in Stuart's name.

JULY 1, 1834. NEW SALEM. Lincoln writes to George Spears, "At your request I send you a receipt for the postage on your paper. [The *Sangamo Journal*] . . . The law requires Newspaper postage to be paid in advance, and now that I have waited a full year you choose to wound my feelings by insinuating that unless you get a receipt I will probably make you pay it again." *Works*, I, 11.

JULY 19, 1834. Lincoln probably attends a public meeting at Andrew Heredith's mill at the head of Lick Creek, ten miles southwest of Springfield. The meeting is held for the "especial benefit of candidates for the legislature." *Journal*, July 12.

AUGUST 2, 1834. Lincoln probably attends, with the other twelve candidates, the barbecue at Hill's mill on Sugar Creek, six miles south of Springfield. All the "candidates of every grade, and all the voters of every denomination; are respectfully invited to attend." *Journal*, July 26.

AUGUST 4, 1834. NEW SALEM. Lincoln is elected a member of the Ninth General Assembly. He runs second among the thirteen candidates, receiving only fourteen votes less than John Dawson who leads the field. Lincoln votes for Duncan for Governor, W. F. Elkin for the State Senate and for Stuart, Neale, Carpenter and Dawson for the Legislature. On the question of permanently locating the State capital, New Salem precinct casts 250 of its 256 votes for Springfield. *Election Returns*.

AUGUST 20, 1834. NEW SALEM. Dr. Garret Elkin, Sheriff of Sangamon County, serves the writ of *scire facias* on Lincoln to appear in the Sangamon Circuit Court at the next term in the case of Peter Van Bergen *v.* Abraham Lincoln and William F. Berry, to show cause why he should not be made a party to the judgment for \$204.82 and \$18.42 damages awarded on April 29 against William G. Green. *Photo*.

["I Charles R. Matheny Clerk of the County Commissioners Court of said County do hereby certify that Abraham Lincoln is duly elected Representative from Sangamon County at the General Election held on Monday the 4th day of August A.D. 1834 as appears from the Returns filed in this office. Given under my hand and seal of office at Springfield this 20th day of August A.D. 1834 C. R. Matheny Clerk" *Photo*.]

AUGUST 25, 1834. NEW SALEM. Lincoln and Bowling Green witness a deed of John F. and Parthena Harrison to Robert McNabb for 160 acres [S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 34 T. 18 N. R. 6 W.], five miles east of New Salem. *Record*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1834. Lincoln surveys the town site of New Boston [or the

Upper Yellow Banks] on the Mississippi River, 100 miles northwest of New Salem, and located today in Mercer County. The plat filed on July 12, 1836, shows the proprietors as William Denison, William H. Denison, and Peter Van Bergen, agent for Elijah Iles. [Van Bergen and Iles, both of Springfield, are large speculators in farm land and town sites.] *Record*. [An auction sale of lots is held, July 12, 1836, the day Lincoln's plat of the town is filed for record. *Journal*, July 16, 1836.]

OCTOBER 27, 1834. NEW SALEM. Lincoln and Mentor Graham serve as clerks at an election for Representative in Congress. The polls are located in the house of William F. Berry. Lincoln votes for William L. May, who receives seventy-two votes, to three for Benjamin Mills and one for James Turney. James Pantier, Pollard Simmons and William Jones serve as judges and John Clary as constable. Lincoln writes out the returns which are certified by Bowling Green. *Election Returns*. [The County Commissioners' Court allows Lincoln and Graham \$1 each for clerking this election. *Record D*, 99.]

NOVEMBER, 1834. Lincoln surveys for David Hart a plot consisting of 12.48 acres on the south side of Rock Creek, a mile south of the present Tallula, and six miles southwest of New Salem. *Photo*. [In Lincoln's deposition, taken Sept. 2, 1837, he stated that he surveyed the land for Hart and that he understood that Hart had sold it to Elijah Houghton. Hart and Houghton both assist in the survey. *Record Book A*. Lincoln describes the survey as "A part of the West half of the South East quarter of Section 13 in Township 17 North of Range 7 West of the 3rd Principal Meridian." In June, 1838, Samuel H. Treat, who had been appointed by the court, reported that he had conveyed the land to Houghton.]

Lincoln surveys a tract for Isaac Cogdal sometime in this month. *See entry for Sept. 2, 1837*.

NOVEMBER 4, 1834. ATHENS. Lincoln writes and signs with James Strawbridge and Levi Cantrall, their report as viewers, to relocate a part of the road from Sangamo Town to Athens. "We have made the said relocation on good ground, and believe the same to be necessary and proper." Lincoln's bill is \$3 for one day's labor as a surveyor and 50 cents for the map. *See entry for June 3. Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.; County Commissioners' Record, D, 101-02.*

NOVEMBER 14, 1834. CLARY'S GROVE. Lincoln and Samuel Hill appraise at \$30 a two-year-old brown filly taken up by Thomas Dowell at his farm near Clary's Grove. *Photo*.

NOVEMBER 19, 1834. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln and Berry are made parties to the judgment obtained in the Sangamon Circuit Court by Peter Van Bergen against William G. Green on April 29. On Oct. 11, Berry turned over a horse to Radford at an agreed value of \$35, and on Oct. 19 paid the balance due Radford, therefore the judgment is reduced by order of the court to \$154, all of which is owed to Van Bergen. *See entries for Jan. 15, Oct. 19, 1833, and April 7, 1834. Record; Thomas, 72.* [Lincoln and Berry are unable to pay the judgment, and the sheriff levies upon their personal possessions, including Lincoln's horse, saddle, bridle and surveying instruments. When the things are sold on execution, James Short bids them in and returns them to Lincoln. *Thomas, 73-4.*]

NOVEMBER 22, 1834. SPRINGFIELD. A meeting of the citizens of Sangamon County is held at the court house to consider the subject of common schools and to elect delegates to the State Education Convention to be held at Vandalia on Dec. 5. Edmund Roberts presides and Henry E. Dummer is elected

secretary. The resolution of Dan Stone favoring a system of common schools is adopted and eleven delegates are selected: Lincoln, Stone, Roberts, Stuart, Logan, John Dawson, William Carpenter, J. M. Early, C. R. Matheny, George Forquer, and E. D. Taylor. *Journal, Nov. 29.*

NOVEMBER 28-29, 1834. EN ROUTE TO VANDALIA. Lincoln and the other five members of the General Assembly from Sangamon County probably leave Springfield on the stage for Vandalia. The stage leaves at 6 A.M. and goes by way of Macoupin Point and Hillsboro. It completes the seventy-five mile journey on the following afternoon at 4 P.M. *Journal, Jan. 11, 1834.*

SUN. NOV. 30	VANDALIA.
MON. DEC. 1	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln, for the first time, takes his seat as one of the fifty-five members in the lower House of the General Assembly. He votes for Charles Dunn for speaker, but James Semple is elected. David Prickett is unanimously elected Clerk of the House, and Ebenezer Z. Ryan, for whom Lincoln votes, is elected Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk. <i>House Journal</i> . [The Supreme Court convenes and remains in session until Feb. 13, 1835.]
TUE. DEC. 2	VANDALIA. Acting-Governor W. L. D. Ewing delivers his farewell address to the Senate and House. He advocates a change in the criminal code; invites their attention to the state debt of \$214,000; advocates the establishment of a new state bank; a circuit court system and other improvements. Lincoln votes yea on a resolution to adjourn on February 2. <i>Ibid.</i>
WED. DEC. 3	VANDALIA. Governor Joseph Duncan is sworn in and delivers his address to the Senate and House. He favors a system of common schools, but unlike his predecessor, Gov. Ewing, he favors a canal rather than a railroad between the Illinois River and Chicago. He is non-committal on the subject of a state bank. Lincoln votes nay on printing 5,000 copies of the Governor's address. <i>Ibid.</i>
THU. DEC. 4	VANDALIA. Lincoln is appointed by the Speaker, one of seven members of the committee on Public Accounts and Expenditures. Jesse K. Dubois of Lawrence County, one of Lincoln's close friends for the remainder of his life, is also made a member. The day is devoted to unimportant resolutions. <i>Ibid.</i>
FRI. DEC. 5	VANDALIA. Lincoln gives notice that he will "on Monday next, or someday thereafter, ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled 'An act to limit the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.'" The day is given over largely to such notices of introduction of bills. <i>See entry for Dec. 9.</i> The State Education Convention, to which Lincoln is a delegate, meets. <i>Ibid.</i> ; <i>Photo.</i> (55)
SAT. DEC. 6	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes nay on a resolution calling for a joint committee of both Houses to draft a memorial to Congress, praying that all federal lands in the State be subject to taxation as soon as they are sold. <i>Ibid.</i> The <i>Sangamo Journal</i> advertises Lincoln as its agent at New Salem. [On March 7, 1835 the <i>Journal</i> announces it will take "Meal, Buckwheat, flour, pork on newspaper accounts."]

SUN. DEC. 7	VANDALIA.
MON. DEC. 8	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln votes nay on the question whether a bill relating to justices of the peace should be read a second time. He votes yea on printing 55 copies of a bill on public roads introduced by Ross of Hancock. Lincoln, Gordon and Wyatt of Morgan are appointed a committee to which is referred "an act to increase the number of election precincts in Morgan County." <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. DEC. 9	VANDALIA. The committee to which Lincoln was appointed yesterday, makes its report with an amendment which is concurred in. Lincoln introduces a bill for "an act to limit the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace." He gives notice that he intends to introduce a bill to authorize Samuel Musick, to build a toll bridge across Salt Creek in Sangamon County. <i>Ibid.</i> ; <i>Photo</i> .
WED. DEC. 10	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes nay on ordering to a second reading "An act to amend an act, entitled an act regulating elections." The motion is defeated 27 to 23. <i>House Journal</i> .
THU. DEC. 11	VANDALIA. On the question of ordering to a second reading "An act for the incorporation of Agricultural Societies," Lincoln votes yea with the majority. He votes yea on "An act relating to clerks of the county commissioners' courts." His motion to add to the rules of the House, "It shall not be in order, to offer amendments to any bill, after its third reading," is voted down. <i>Ibid</i> .
FRI. DEC. 12	VANDALIA. Lincoln does not vote on the one roll call—a motion to adjourn. The day is devoted to the adoption of memorials to Congress, for certain mail routes and to choosing dates for the election of state officers. <i>Ibid</i> .
SAT. DEC. 13	VANDALIA. The Senate and House, by joint vote, elect a Commissioner to sell the Gallatin County Salines. Lincoln votes for Tyler D. Hewitt who is elected. Probate judges are elected for four counties. <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. DEC. 14	VANDALIA.
MON. DEC. 15	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln introduces "An act to authorize Samuel Musick, to build a toll bridge across Salt Creek in Sangamon County." <i>House Journal; Photo.</i>
TUE. DEC. 16	VANDALIA. Lincoln writes the report of the committee on Public Accounts and Expenditures concerning the contingent fund. Hughes of St. Clair presents the report to the House. <i>Photo.</i> Stuart introduces a resolution requesting the Illinois congressmen to secure franking privileges for members of the legislature. <i>House Journal.</i>
WED. DEC. 17	VANDALIA. Lincoln moves "that the report of the committee on Public Accounts and Expenditures, relative to the contingent fund . . . laid upon the table, be now taken up." He votes yea on a bill providing for the election of county recorders and surveyors. Lincoln, Stuart and Carpenter are appointed a committee to consider Lincoln's Salt Creek toll bridge bill. <i>Ibid.</i>
THU. DEC. 18	VANDALIA. Lincoln's only vote during the day is in favor of the Senate resolution setting Saturday the 20th for election of a successor to John M. Robinson in the United States Senate. <i>Ibid.</i>
FRI. DEC. 19	VANDALIA. [Lincoln's name does not appear in the <i>Journal</i> , and no roll calls being taken, it is not known whether he is present.] (50)
SAT. DEC. 20	VANDALIA. Carpenter of Sangamon reports from the select committee offering an amendment to the bill "authorizing Samuel Musick to build a toll bridge across Salt Creek in Sangamon County." The amended bill passes the House. John M. Robinson is re-elected to the U. S. Senate. Lincoln votes for Richard M. Young. <i>Ibid.</i>

SUN. DEC. 21	VANDALIA.
MON. DEC. 22	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln votes with the majority to change the hour of convening the House from 10 to 9 A.M. He votes on two minor questions in a party fight over the duties of the Public Printer. [The act, approved Jan. 24, 1835, regulated the rates and duties, provided for a \$2,000 bond to be given, and the certification of contracts by Auditor and Secretary of State.] <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. DEC. 23	VANDALIA. The House refuses to reconsider the petition to compensate certain witnesses for coming to Vandalia to testify in the case of the People <i>ex rel. v.</i> Josiah Lamborn. Lincoln votes yea. <i>Ibid.</i>
WED. DEC. 24	VANDALIA. The committee to which was referred a bill limiting the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, reports a substitute. An amendment is offered. The bill, report and amendment are referred to a select committee of Lincoln, Rowan of Gallatin, and McHenry of White. Lincoln votes nay on a motion to adjourn over Christmas. <i>Ibid.</i>
THU. DEC. 25	VANDALIA. [No session of the House is held.]
FRI. DEC. 26	VANDALIA. The Senate reports its concurrence with the House in the passage of Lincoln's bill authorizing Samuel Musick to build a toll bridge over Salt Creek in Sangamon County. Lincoln votes against a resolution requesting the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of making the prosecutor liable for costs in a suit brought by the state and not sustained. <i>Ibid.</i>
SAT. DEC. 27	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes yea with the majority on "An act concerning Public Roads," and again with the majority to change the hour of adjournment in the morning from 9 to 10 o'clock. <i>Ibid.</i>

SUN.
DEC.
28

VANDALIA.

MON.
DEC.
29

VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Stuart reports from committee without amendment, "An act to establish a uniform mode of holding circuit courts." Lincoln's two votes on the bill during the day are favorable to its passage. On his motion the committee of the whole discusses the Senate resolution setting a date for the election of state officers. *House Journal*.

TUE.
DEC.
30

VANDALIA. The House devotes the afternoon to a discussion of the proposed bill, establishing a uniform mode of holding circuit courts. Lincoln votes with the majority to pass the bill which is approved 31 to 23. *Ibid*.

WED.
DEC.
31

VANDALIA. On Lincoln's motion the House takes up the Senate resolution, concerning the election of State Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney General, and, after discussing it, adopts the resolution, setting the election for tomorrow. *Ibid*.

THU.
JAN.
1

VANDALIA. The Senate meets in the hall of the House at 11 o'clock for the election of State Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney General. Lincoln votes for James T. B. Stapp of Fayette for Auditor, John Dement of Morgan for Treasurer and Ninian W. Edwards of St. Clair for Attorney General, all of whom are elected. *Ibid*.

FRI.
JAN.
2

VANDALIA. [No roll calls are taken and Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings. *Ibid*.]

SAT.
JAN.
3

VANDALIA. A select committee report their objections and recommend rejection of certain proposed amendments to the act concerning public roads. Lincoln votes nay with the minority on the motion to table the bill and proposed amendments until July 4. [This was the general method used for killing a bill.] *Ibid*.

SUN. JAN. 4	VANDALIA.
MON. JAN. 5	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. J. B. Thomas, Jr., of Madison introduces seven resolutions condemning the United States Bank and praising President Jackson's patriotic exposure of this "soulless corporation." Lincoln votes yea on the motion to refer this to the committee of the whole. He votes yea to table "An act, regulating the salaries of Auditor and Treasurer." <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. JAN. 6	VANDALIA. Lincoln speaks on the recent appointment of a surveyor for Schuyler County by the Assembly. It appears that no vacancy existed. Lincoln humorously remarks that there is no danger of the new surveyor ousting the old one so long as he persists in not dying. Leave matters as they are. Should he conclude to die, there would be a new surveyor ready. <i>Journal, Jan. 17.</i> (33)
WED. JAN. 7	VANDALIA. [Lincoln does not vote on the single roll call. <i>House Journal</i> .]
THU. JAN. 8	VANDALIA. Lincoln, Wyatt of Morgan and Anderson of Jefferson are appointed a select committee to study, "An act concerning marks and brands." [This act, approved on Feb. 6, revived an act of 1829 providing a penalty of one to three years in prison for changing the brands on live stock with intent to steal.] <i>Ibid.</i>
FRI. JAN. 9	VANDALIA. The day is spent in discussion and in recording the votes of the House on Thomas' preamble and seven resolutions condemning the United States Bank and upholding President Jackson in his course toward the Bank and in his handling of the claims of the United States against France. Lincoln's votes indicate his support of the Bank. <i>Ibid.</i>
SAT. JAN. 10	VANDALIA. The day is devoted to discussion of "An act concerning Estrays." Lincoln proposes a resolution urging the Illinois members of Congress to procure the passage of a law which would entitle the State to receive annually, twenty percent of the amount paid into the Treasury of the United States, for public lands within the State. <i>Ibid.</i> (16)

SUN.
JAN.
11

VANDALIA.

MON.
JAN.
12

VANDALIA. [No roll calls are taken and Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings, thus it is not certain whether he attends, *House Journal*.]

TUE.
JAN.
13

VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. The select committee to which was referred "An act, to provide for the election of a County Recorder and Surveyor," report a substitute bill. On a motion to table the bill and substitute, Lincoln votes nay with the majority, and then yea with the majority to accept the report of the select committee. *Ibid*.

WED.
JAN.
14

VANDALIA. The Senate meets with the House to elect a Public Printer and five circuit judges. John Y. Sawyer, editor of *Vandalia Illinois Advocate* is elected Printer over M. Greiner for whom Lincoln votes. Stephen T. Logan is elected over James Turney judge of the first judicial circuit to which Sangamon belongs. Other judges elected are Sidney Breese, Henry Eddy, Justin Harlan and Thomas Ford. *Ibid*.

THU.
JAN.
15

VANDALIA. [Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings of the day so it is not certain whether he is in attendance. The Penitentiary committee reports on the question of leasing the convict labor. They deem it premature and inexpedient, because of the infancy of the institution, the small number of convicts and the shortness of their terms. *Ibid*.]

FRI.
JAN.
16

VANDALIA. Lincoln is put on a committee with Moore of St. Clair, McHenry of White, Hunt of Edwards, and Hampton of Gallatin to which is referred the "Act to amend an act, to regulate Mills and Millers, approved Feb. 9, 1827." He votes yea on the question of engrossing, and reading a third time, "An act, to incorporate the Jacksonville Female Academy." *Ibid*.

SAT.
JAN.
17

VANDALIA. Lincoln presents "the petition of sundry citizens of the counties of Sangamon, Morgan, and Tazewell, praying the organization of a new county out of said counties." On his motion it is referred to the committee on Petitions. He votes nay on a motion to table until July 4 "An act, concerning county commissioners." *Ibid*.

SUN. JAN. 18	VANDALIA.
MON. JAN. 19	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln votes nay, 36 yeas, 15 nays, on the amendment to the act incorporating the Jacksonville Female Academy, which would bind all the real and personal property of each of the trustees for the payment of all contracts which they shall enter into. He votes with the majority to pass the act incorporating the academy. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. JAN. 20	VANDALIA. Lincoln is placed on a select committee with Gordon of Morgan and Hughes of St. Clair to take up "an act to amend an act . . . simplifying proceedings at law for the collection of debts, approved Feb. 25, 1833." He votes with the majority (yeas 40, nays 9) to save time and money writing and printing memorials by not entering them on the <i>Journal</i> of the House. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. JAN. 21	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes with the majority to defeat a proposal to set up a joint House and Senate committee to fix the apportionment of membership in the General Assembly in accordance with the State census soon to be taken, the purpose being to avoid a special legislative session. He favors a proposal to investigate a reduction of county officers' fees. <i>Ibid</i> .
THU. JAN. 22	VANDALIA. On Lincoln's motion the rule of the House is dispensed with and a bill for a new road from Meredosia by way of Mt. Sterling to the western border of Schuyler county is read a second time by title. He votes with the majority to refer to a select committee a bill providing for the equitable distribution of the school fund. <i>Ibid.</i> ; <i>Photo</i> .
FRI. JAN. 23	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes to reconsider a resolution adopted yesterday relative to the United States Bank, and a national currency. The committee, of which Lincoln is a member, reports back an act to simplify proceedings at law for the collection of debts. Their report and proposed amendment are referred to the committee on the Judiciary. <i>House Journal</i> .
SAT. JAN. 24	VANDALIA. Lincoln's first bill, "An act to limit the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace," passes 39 to 7. "An act for the relief of debtors of the State Bank of Illinois," is referred to a select committee composed of Lincoln, Dunn of Pope and Harris of Macoupin. <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN.
JAN.
25

VANDALIA.

MON.
JAN.
26

VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln votes yea on an act concerning the school fund, which fails to pass. He votes nay on tabling a resolution requesting the members not to ask for their pay until March, 1836. It is tabled 25 to 23. The House discusses an act providing compensation for jurors. Lincoln votes twice on amendments before the bill is referred to a select committee. *House Journal*.

TUE.
JAN.
27

VANDALIA. Lincoln gives notice that on Thursday next he will ask leave to introduce "An act relative to a state road therein named." [This bill introduced by Dawson of Sangamon, on Jan. 29, became a law.] He votes to table an act to remove the school fund, and nay on an amendment to the act relieving the debtors of the old State Bank of Vandalia. *See entry for Feb. 5. Ibid.*

WED.
JAN.
28

VANDALIA. On Lincoln's motion "An act making appropriations for the years 1835 and 1836," is referred to the committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Thursday next. Lincoln, Cloud of Morgan and Thompson of Randolph are appointed a select committee to take up "An act to ascertain the county line between the counties of Morgan and Sangamon." *Ibid.* (35)

THU.
JAN.
29

VANDALIA. Lincoln is appointed on a select committee with Dawson of Sangamon, Harreld of Jackson, Murphy of Perry and Harris of Macoupin, to take up a bill to amend the militia law. He votes yea to pass "An act for the relief of the debtors . . . of the State Bank of Illinois [at Vandalia]." The bill fails to pass. *Ibid.*

FRI.
JAN.
30

VANDALIA. Lincoln votes nay on the question of raising the salary of the Secretary of State from \$800 to \$1,000. Seven other votes are recorded during a busy day. Lincoln, Gregory of Greene and Gordon of Morgan are appointed a select committee to consider the Senate bill entitled "An act concerning the School Fund." *Ibid.*

SAT.
JAN.
31

VANDALIA. A select committee reports and recommends rejection of an act relative to the duties of the Attorney General. On motion of Stuart, it is referred to a new select committee composed of Lincoln, Stuart, and Harris of Macoupin. Lincoln votes with the majority for a third reading of "An act for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal." *Ibid.* (36)

SUN. FEB. 1	VANDALIA.
MON. FEB. 2	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln takes part in the debate on "An act concerning the School Fund." He moves the previous question, and on the vote the bill fails to pass. He votes with the majority in refusing to table until July 4 "An act concerning Religious Societies." <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. FEB. 3	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes with the majority in refusing to table an act for the distribution of the interest on the school, college and seminary funds. He votes to reduce, from five to three, the number of Commissioners who are to have charge of the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. [The House restores the five commissioners on Feb. 9.] <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. FEB. 4	VANDALIA. Webb of White announces the death of his colleague, Major William McHenry, and pays tribute to him as one of the pioneers in the Illinois Territory and as a member of the first Constitutional Convention. The Rev. Newton Cloud, a member from Morgan, preaches a funeral discourse in the House at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. <i>Ibid</i> .
THU. FEB. 5	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes with the majority to pass an "Act concerning the School Fund." This act removes the school fund from the Branch Bank of the United States at St. Louis and places it in the hands of the State Treasurer. <i>Ibid</i> .
FRI. FEB. 6	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes yea to pass, 36 to 7, "An act further to prevent gaming in this State." On his motion, "An act to improve the navigation of the Sangamon River," which has just passed the House, has its title changed to read "An act to authorize a special election in Sangamon County." Lincoln's name appears on five other roll calls. <i>Ibid</i> .
SAT. FEB. 7	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes with the majority on a resolution asking the Senate to return to the House "An act to incorporate the Colleges therein named." He votes to incorporate the Alton Hotel Company. <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. FEB. 8	VANDALIA.
MON. FEB. 9	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. The act providing for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal passes the House 40 to 12. The Sangamon delegation, Lincoln, Stuart, Dawson and Carpenter, all vote yea on the bill. The bill setting up a new State Bank with headquarters at Springfield passes the House with one vote to spare. Lincoln votes yea. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. FEB. 10	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes to table bills providing for the education of orphan children, and for the encouragement of the killing of wolves. He votes for Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., a Democrat, who is elected Attorney General; and for John J. Hardin for states attorney of the first judicial circuit, who is defeated by Stephen A. Douglas. <i>Ibid.</i>
WED. FEB. 11	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes yea on the resolution to adjourn <i>sine die</i> tomorrow. The resolution fails. He votes on two unimportant motions and at 6 o'clock the Senate meets with the House to elect Alexander F. Grant over Walter B. Scates, judge of the third judicial circuit and Elijah C. Berry, president of the State Bank of Illinois at Vandalia. <i>Ibid.</i>
THU. FEB. 12	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes yea on adding to the amount of property free from execution, one work horse or a yoke of oxen. This last motion provokes a series of further suggestions of property to be free from execution. He votes yea with the majority to pass "An act for the benefit of Bank Debtors." He calls for the yeas and nays on two of the votes taken in the afternoon. <i>Ibid.</i> (37)
FRI. FEB. 13	VANDALIA. The bill from the Senate entitled "An act concerning the lessees of the Gallatin Saline Reserve" is read three times and passed, 19 to 18, Lincoln voting nay. He votes to increase from \$100 to \$175 the fee for copying the <i>Journal</i> of the House. The House closes this first session of the Ninth General Assembly with prayer. <i>Ibid.</i>
SAT. FEB. 14	EN ROUTE TO NEW SALEM.

MARCH 10, 1835. NEW SALEM. Lincoln draws up the description of two surveys which he has made for William McNeely. The first tract is on the north bank of Gum's Branch four and one-half miles west of New Salem. The other piece, is a four-acre tract located one and one-half miles to the northeast of New Salem. *Photo*. [Lincoln described the two pieces of land as "part of the South West fractional quarter of Section 30 in Township 18 North of Range 7 West," and "Also, the West half of the South West quarter of Section 21 in the afforesaid (sic) Township."]

MARCH 24, 1835. NEW SALEM. Lincoln, as Deputy Surveyor for John Calhoun, surveys the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 33 in Township 18 north of Range 6 west of the Third Principal Meridian for Archibald Kincaid. His corner posts are a Spanish oak and three white oak trees. The forty acres is located about three miles northwest of Athens. *Photo*.

MARCH 28, 1835. [One thousand citizens of Sangamon meet in Springfield to adopt measures relative to the construction of a railroad from Springfield to Alton. William F. Elkin presides and C. R. Matheny and Elijah Iles act as secretaries. A committee of nine is appointed to co-operate with Macoupin and Madison counties. *Journal, April 4.*]

APRIL 25, 1835. NEW SALEM. Lincoln and Bowling Green witness the deed to three tracts granted by John and Lydia Jones to J. John, Jr. *Deed Book H, 365.*

MAY 29, 1835. NEW SALEM. "Taken up by James Estep on his farm on Crain Creek, one chestnut sorrel horse seven or eight years old, a star on his forehead with no brands perceivable and appraised to \$35.00 by A. Lincoln and James F. Halsey. Bowling Green, J. P." *Photo*.

JUNE 13, 1835. [A meeting is held at the court house in Springfield of the citizens of the county who favor the election of Hugh L. White to the Presidency. A committee is appointed to publish an address to the people. (Published July 11.) Bowling Green and Samuel Berry of New Salem are put on the committee with John Dawson, Andrew McCormick and Dr. A. G. Henry. *Journal, July 11.*]

JUNE 19, 1835. NEW SALEM. Lincoln and Bowling Green witness a deed of Alexander Latine to Henry Anno. *Deed Book H, 393.*

AUGUST 3, 1835. NEW SALEM. Lincoln votes for John Calhoun in preference to A. G. Herndon, to succeed E. D. Taylor in the State Senate, and for Job Fletcher in preference to Peter Cartwright, to succeed George Forquer in the State Senate. Both are elected. His vote helps elect Thomas M. Neale county surveyor over Reuben Harrison and Parnell Hamilton. *Election Returns.*

AUGUST 17, 1835. [Matthew S. Marsh, who lives near New Salem, writes: "On the night of the 17th of August a tornado passed over this place, laid the fences flat, rooted up trees, blew down corn and done other damage. The next morn by daylight as I was putting up my fence, two great wolves walked along unconcerned within 50 yards of me." *Transactions of Ill. State Hist. Soc., 1926, 125.*]

AUGUST 25, 1835. [Ann Rutledge dies, after six weeks illness, at the Rutledge farm seven miles northwest of New Salem. *Transactions of the Ill. State Hist. Soc., 1926, 121.*]

SEPTEMBER 10, 1835. ["I have appointed John B. Watson, Abraham Lincoln and John Calhoun Deputy Surveyors for Sangamon County. In my absence . . . persons wishing their lands surveyed, will . . . call at the Recorder's office and enter his or their names in a book left for that purpose, stating the township and range in which they respectively live, and their business shall be promptly attended to. T. M. Neale." *Journal, Sept. 12.*]

- SEPTEMBER 16, 1835. [Lincoln is absent from his postoffice. Matthew S. Marsh calls and not finding Lincoln, looks through the mail and takes home a letter which has come from his brother George M. Marsh in Portsmouth, N. H. See entry for Sept. 22. *Transactions of Ill. State Hist. Soc.*, 1926, 122.]
- SEPTEMBER 17, 1835. [The mail comes to New Salem from Springfield on Saturday of each week on the route to Warren Court House (Monmouth). On the return trip it reaches New Salem on Thursday. It appears that Lincoln is present in the post office only on these two days. *Ibid.*]
- SEPTEMBER 22, 1835. NEW SALEM. Lincoln franks a letter for M. S. Marsh to his brother, G. M. Marsh in Portsmouth, N. H. Marsh writes that Lincoln is very careless about leaving his office open and unattended, and that he could have charged double the postage marked on the cover of a recent letter, but would not have done it, even if he had known it was incorrectly marked. *Photo.*
- SEPTEMBER 24, 1835. NEW SALEM. Lincoln surveys a ten-acre lot of timber land located about one and one-half miles southwest of New Salem. He notes, "Timber land surveyed by A. Lincoln from Wm. Green to M. S. Marsh, 24 Sept. 1835." *Original survey owned by Oliver R. Barrett.*
- NOVEMBER 3, 1835. NEW SALEM. Lincoln writes to Blair and Rives of Washington, D.C., "your subscriber at this place John C. Vance, is dead; and no person takes the paper [*Washington Globe*] from the office." *Facsimile in Tarbell, 189.*
- NOVEMBER 10, 1835. NEW SALEM. Lincoln writes Governor Duncan: "Understanding that Levi Davis of Vandalia, is an applicant for the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, I take the liberty to say to you, that his appointment to that office would be entirely satisfactory to me, and, I doubt not, to most others who are friends of qualification and—merit." [Davis is appointed on Nov. 16.]. *Hertz, II, 517.*

SUN. DEC. 6	VANDALIA.
MON. DEC. 7	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln is present at the opening of the special session of the Ninth General Assembly. Fifty of the fifty-five members answer the opening roll call. The Democratic State Convention, the first state-wide political convention in Illinois, meets in the afternoon in the hall of Representatives. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. DEC. 8	VANDALIA. Lincoln is appointed a member of one of the twelve standing committees, that of Public Accounts and Expenditures. Governor Duncan has called the Legislature to deal with reapportionment; the financing of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the increase of the capital stock of the State Bank. The Democratic State Convention resumes its labors at 3 P.M. <i>Ibid.</i> (34)
WED. DEC. 9	VANDALIA. John Henry of Morgan, a Whig, proposes a resolution condemning as anti-republican, the establishment of the convention system for the purpose of nominating state and county officers. Lincoln and Henry call for the yeas and nays on the vote to table the resolution. Lincoln and eighteen others vote nay. The resolution is tabled. <i>Ibid.</i>
THU. DEC. 10	VANDALIA. Lincoln gives notice that on Saturday next, he will ask leave to introduce a bill for "An act, supplemental to an act . . . for the relief of insolvent debtors, approved, January 12, 1829." <i>Ibid.</i> He writes a letter to Thomas J. Nance at New Salem. <i>Original owned by Fern Nance Pond.</i>
FRI. DEC. 11	VANDALIA. Lincoln reports "An act to relocate a part of the state road, leading from Crow's [mill], in Morgan County, to Musick's Bridge, in Sangamon County." On his motion a committee of five, of which he is made chairman, is appointed to inquire into the expediency of incorporating a company to construct a canal in the Sangamon River valley. <i>House Journal; Photo.</i> (39)
SAT. DEC. 12	VANDALIA. Lincoln writes and introduces "An act supplemental to an act . . . for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, approved January 12th, 1829." He reports a bill to incorporate the Beardstown and Sangamon Canal Company. He votes nay on an amendment to the Illinois and Michigan Canal Act. The amendment passes 28 to 27. <i>Ibid.</i>

SUN. DEC. 13	VANDALIA.
MON. DEC. 14	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln, Brown of McLean and Pace of Jefferson are appointed a committee to take up "the petition of sundry citizens of Tazewell County concerning a certain State road." He votes nay on a Senate resolution favoring expunction from its <i>Journal</i> the vote of the United States Senate censuring President Jackson's attitude toward public deposits. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. DEC. 15	VANDALIA. Lincoln, from the committee appointed on Dec. 9, reports a bill entitled, "An act to relocate a part of the state road, leading from Springfield to Lewistown." On his motion, the bill to incorporate the Beardstown and Sangamon Canal Company is, after a third reading, referred to a committee of Hunter of Bond, Craig of Union and himself. <i>Ibid.</i> ; <i>Photo</i> .
WED. DEC. 16	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes with the majority to engross and read a third time the bill for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. He reports from committee "An act to incorporate the Beardstown and Sangamon Canal Company," which passes the House. <i>House Journal</i> . [The Supreme Court convenes and remains in session until Jan. 16, 1836. <i>Record</i> .]
THU. DEC. 17	VANDALIA. Lincoln expresses his disapproval of increasing the membership of the House under the state census of 1835. He votes against substituting a lower population total for each member elected to the House. <i>House Journal</i> .
FRI. DEC. 18	VANDALIA. Lincoln suggests that there be one member of the House of Representatives for each 8,500 of population. His motion is voted down. He votes nay on a motion to advance to third reading the bill "supplemental to an act to incorporate the subscribers of the Bank of the State of Illinois, in Springfield." <i>Ibid.</i> (38)
SAT. DEC. 19	VANDALIA. [Lincoln's name does not appear in the short proceedings. At 11 o'clock the Senate meets with the House and the election of probate judges for eight counties is held. <i>Ibid.</i>]

SUN. DEC. 20	VANDALIA.
MON. DEC. 21	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln moves to amend the 8th section of the Illinois and Michigan Canal bill by adding, "The Governor, during the recess of the General Assembly, for any good cause, shall have power to remove any or all of the said commissioners from office, and to supply vacancies occasioned by such removals." The motion fails. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. DEC. 22	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes yea on the passage of "An act to incorporate the Morgan County Mutual Fire Insurance Company." On his motion the title of another insurance bill is changed after it passes to read: "An act to incorporate the Sangamon Fire Insurance Company." His amendment to the supplemental act incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, is voted down. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. DEC. 23	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes nay on a bill distributing the interest received from the loan of school funds, and with the minority on the adoption of the Senate amendments to the House resolutions in relation to the improvement of the Great Wabash River. <i>Ibid</i> .
THU. DEC. 24	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes for Stuart's amendment in regard to the method of appointing and removing the three Canal Commissioners. The amendment is lost 24 to 31, but the bill passes 29 to 26, Lincoln voting yea. <i>Ibid</i> .
FRI. DEC. 25	VANDALIA. [Christmas Day. The Legislature does not meet.]
SAT. DEC. 26	VANDALIA. On motion of Lincoln it is " <i>Resolved</i> , that the committee on Public Accounts and Expenditures, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the publishing of the State laws, of a general nature, in the public newspapers, and that they report by bill or otherwise." <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. DEC. 27	VANDALIA.
MON. DEC. 28	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. The House meets but adjourns until tomorrow out of respect to the memory of Elias Kent Kane, United States Senator from Illinois since 1824. The news of his death in Washington on December 12 has just been received. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. DEC. 29	VANDALIA. The Senate meets with the House to elect a United States Senator. Twelve ballots are taken before William Lee D. Ewing is elected. Lincoln votes for Richard M. Young on the first four ballots, then for Alexander M. Jenkins on the next three ballots, and for Ewing on the last five ballots. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. DEC. 30	VANDALIA. [Lincoln's name does not appear on the two roll calls.]
THU. DEC. 31	VANDALIA. [Lincoln's name does not appear on the four roll calls.]
FRI. JAN. 1	VANDALIA. [Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings or on the single roll call.]
SAT. JAN. 2	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes on three amendments to "An act to incorporate the stockholders of the Alton Exporting Company." He votes yea on granting a second reading to a bill from the committee on Education. <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. JAN. 3	VANDALIA.
MON. JAN. 4	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln casts four negative votes; on the passage of an act concerning justices of the peace and constables; on the passage of an act making clerks of the county commissioners' court elective; on a motion to refer to a select committee "An act appropriating the residuum of the Vermilion Saline Lands;" and on an amendment to this last act. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. JAN. 5	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes with the majority to pass the "Act, appropriating the residuum of the Vermilion Saline Lands;" and nay on the resolutions proposed on Jan. 2, condemning the Webster, White and Harrison party, and expressing perfect confidence in the Democratic-Republican principles of Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson. The resolutions are adopted 31 to 20. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. JAN. 6	VANDALIA. [Lincoln votes on two roll calls. <i>Ibid</i> .]
THU. JAN. 7	VANDALIA. The bill for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal is returned to the House with amendments. The bill passes the House 38 to 14, Lincoln voting yea. He votes nay with the majority in refusing to remove the penitentiary from Alton. <i>Ibid</i> .
FRI. JAN. 8	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes nay on granting a third reading of a bill to amend the act regulating elections. Three roll calls are taken on the question of adjournment, soon after the House convenes. Lincoln each time registers his opposition but the House after a brief session adjourns until tomorrow morning. <i>Ibid</i> .
SAT. JAN. 9	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes on two bills for the relief of individuals, and in favor of the Senate amendment to "An act to amend an act to incorporate the Jacksonville and Meredosia Rail Road Company." <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. JAN. 10	VANDALIA. The members of the House attend the funeral of Benjamin A. Clark, Representative of Wayne, who died last evening. [On January 11, the members vote their day's pay to the widow and infant children.] <i>House Journal</i> .
MON. JAN. 11	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. The Senate bill for "An act to authorize and require the county commissioners' court of Sangamon County, to build a bridge over the Sangamon River," is amended by Lincoln to provide a bridge at or near New Salem. <i>Ibid.</i>
TUE. JAN. 12	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes yea (31 yeas, 19 nays) on the resolution instructing the Governor to cause suit to be instituted upon the bond of the public printer, for his failure to print all of the <i>House Journal</i> and the digest of the laws in relation to schools and school lands of the last session. After several amendments, the act relating to the Gallatin Saline is read a third time. <i>Ibid.</i>
WED. JAN. 13	VANDALIA. On Lincoln's motion, the House recedes from the amendment adopted Monday, for a bridge near New Salem, in the "Act to authorize and require the County Commissioners' court of Sangamon County, to build a toll-bridge over the Sangamon River." After adopting several amendments, the House passes, Lincoln voting yea, the "Act relating to the Gallatin Saline." <i>Ibid.</i>
THU. JAN. 14	VANDALIA. The House devotes most of the morning to a discussion of the Senate amendments to the "Act supplemental to an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the State of Illinois [at Springfield]." The four members from Sangamon vote yea on the adoption of the amendments. Lincoln votes yea on the bill to incorporate the Illinois Central Railroad Company. <i>Ibid.</i>
FRI. JAN. 15	VANDALIA. On Lincoln's motion the Senate bill for "An act to improve the breed of cattle," is discussed in committee of the Whole. Nicknamed the "little bull bill," it provides for inspectors in each township to keep bulls over one year of age from running at large. An annual prize of \$15 for the three best bulls in each county is to be awarded. The bill passes 24 to 16. <i>Ibid.</i> (40)
SAT. JAN. 16	VANDALIA. Lincoln moves a reconsideration of the amendment of the House committee to the Senate bill incorporating the Illinois Exporting Company of Alton. Despite his objections the House adopts (24 to 18) an amendment providing that "estates real and personal, of all and each of the stockholders of said corporation, shall, at all times, be liable for the debts of said company." <i>Ibid.</i> (41)

SUN. JAN. 17	VANDALIA.
MON. JAN. 18	VANDALIA. The House meets for a few minutes in the morning of this, the last day of the special session. Cloud of Morgan, from the committee on Enrolled Bills, reports as correctly enrolled a number of bills, and the Secretary of the Council of Revision reports the bills approved by that body. No roll calls are taken. Stuart moves the House adjourn <i>sine die</i> . <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. JAN. 19	EN ROUTE TO NEW SALEM.
WED. JAN. 20	EN ROUTE TO NEW SALEM.
THU. JAN. 21	
FRI. JAN. 22	
SAT. JAN. 23	

FEBRUARY 3, 1836. NEW SALEM. Lincoln writes, and signs his name to a petition to the commissioners' court of Sangamon County, asking for an increased allowance for the support of Benj. Elmore, the insane son of Travice Elmore. *See entry for Feb. 9, 1833. Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.*

FEBRUARY 13, 1836. PETERSBURG. Lincoln addresses a large crowd of persons interested in the promotion of the Beardstown and Sangamon Canal. The charter of the canal company is read and a plea for subscriptions to promote the enterprise is made. *Journal, Feb. 20.*

FEBRUARY 17, 1836. PETERSBURG. "I hereby certify that the town of Petersburg has been surveyed according to law, and that this is a correct plat of the same. A. Lincoln." [John Bennett, a hotel keeper in Petersburg in 1836, recalled in 1882 that Lincoln "spent most of the month of March in Petersburg, finishing up the survey and planning the town he had commenced the year before."] *Record I, 293; Oldroyd, 558.*

MARCH 8, 1836. [George G. Miller presents a petition for a public road to the Sangamon County Commissioners. He asks that a road be located from the Morgan County line near Watkins' Mill to Miller's Ferry, and then to the Sangamon County line toward Pekin. Lincoln, William G. Jeter and Robert Conover are appointed to locate the road. *County Commissioners' Record, Book D, 189.*]

[On August 17, 1835 Thomas Plasters entered the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36, T 19 N.R. 10 W. A controversy arose between Plasters and Dr. Charles Chandler, whose land adjoined on the west, as to the location of the north and south line between them. Lincoln surveyed the line some time in the spring of 1836. The land is located near the present town of Chandlerville.]

MARCH 16, 1836. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln purchases from the federal government a tract of 47 acres at \$1.25 an acre located on the Sangamon River, twelve miles northwest of New Salem. *State Auditor's Record.* [On Nov. 1, 1839 President Van Buren issues Certificate No. 15,701 to the N. part of the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3 in T. 19 N. of R. 7 W. *Book 31, p. 355. Original owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson.*]

MARCH 17, 1836. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln is probably in Springfield for a part of the day as his horse strayed away or was stolen from the stable yesterday. He describes it as "a large bay horse, star in his forehead, plainly marked with harness, supposed to be eight years old; has been shod all around, but is believed to have lost some of his shoes, and trots and paces." He offers a liberal reward. *Journal, March 26.*

MARCH 19, 1836. [Lincoln, Ninian W. Edwards and Robert L. Wilson announce their candidacies for the Legislature. John T. Stuart announces himself a candidate for Congress. *Journal, March 19.*]

MARCH 23, 1836. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln serves as a witness for the plaintiff in the trespass case of William G. Green *v.* John Purkapile in the Sangamon Circuit Court. The other witnesses for Green are John and Hugh Armstrong, Bennett Abel, Elijah Potter and Bowling Green. Stuart and Dummer represent the plaintiff and Walker and Hewett the defendant. The case goes to Tazewell on a change of venue. *Record C, 169.*

MARCH 24, 1836. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln's name is entered on the record of the Sangamon Circuit Court as a person of good moral character. This is the first of three steps in becoming a lawyer. He buys for \$50 from Thomas Edwards, a farmer living near New Salem, his first property in Springfield, two lots on the north side of Jefferson Street between Sixth and Seventh

streets. The lots are Nos. 6 and 8 in the Old Town Plat of Springfield. *Record; Deed Book J, 515; Bulletins Nos. 16 and 17, A.L.A.*

APRIL 2, 1836. [A sale of lots is held in the town of Huron, surveyed by Lincoln in March. *See entry for May 21.* The proprietors, Stephen T. Logan, James Adams, Gershom Jayne, John T. Stuart, David Prickett, Simeon Francis, Ninian W. Edwards, Samuel Morris and William Carpenter are all of Springfield. *Broadside in Ill. State Hist. Lib.*]

APRIL 4, 1836. NEW SALEM. Lincoln writes to Levi Davis, State Auditor, concerning the present status of a quarter section south of Gladstone in Henderson County which Williamson Trent has deeded to Michael McDierman. *Angle, 2-3.*

APRIL 9, 1836. [Lincoln advertises the names of more than sixty persons who have uncalled for letters in the New Salem postoffice. He warns that they must be called for by July first, or they will be sent to the dead letter office. *Journal, April 9.*]

APRIL 30, 1836. [Tracy and Reny announce that a four-horse stage will leave Springfield every Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock for Yellow Banks (present Oquawka) via Sangamo Town, New Salem, Petersburg, Huron, Havana, Lewistown, Canton, Knoxville and Monmouth. The stage returns through New Salem on Tuesday. *Journal, April 30.*]

MAY 10, 1836. NEW SALEM. Lincoln draws up the plat with field notes of his survey of a school section four miles southeast of New Salem. *Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.* [The land was Sec. 16 in T. 17 N.R. 6 W. of 3 P.M. It was divided almost equally by the Sangamon River.]

MAY 21, 1836. [Lincoln certifies to a plat of his survey of the town of Huron, which is recorded in Sangamon County. The town, situated at George G. Miller's ferry on the south bank of the Sangamon River at the eastern terminus of the proposed Beardstown and Sangamon Canal, twelve miles northwest of New Salem, is being promoted by several leading men of Springfield. A sale of lots took place on April 2. *Photo.*]

MAY 30, 1836. [The New Salem post office, of which Lincoln is postmaster, is discontinued. He receives \$19.48 for his last three months service as postmaster, and \$55.70 for what appears to be the twelve months from April 1, 1834 to March 31, 1835. Samuel Hill received \$16.92 for the year April 1, 1830 to March 31, 1831. *Register of Officers and Agents . . . in the Service of the United States. Volumes for 1837, 1835 and 1831.*]

JUNE 1, 1836. NEW SALEM. Lincoln, Conover and Jeter locate the road from Watkins' Mill [ten miles northwest of New Salem] northeast to Huron and then north and east to the boundary of Sangamon County, in the direction of Pekin. Lincoln writes on the plat, "make us an allowance for one day and a half each." *See entries for tomorrow and for March 8 and June 7.*

JUNE 2, 1836. NEW SALEM. Lincoln draws up the plat of the road begun on yesterday. He signs the names of Robert Conover and William G. Jeter as the other viewers of the road. *Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.*

JUNE 7, 1836. [Lincoln, Jeter and Conover are each allowed \$1.50 for their services in viewing and locating the road from the Morgan County line near Watkins' Mill by way of Miller's Ferry to the Sangamon County line in the direction of Pekin. *See entries for March 8 and June 1, 2. County Commissioners' Record D, 248-49.*]

JUNE 13, 1836. NEW SALEM. Lincoln announces his platform as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature. He advocates "all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens . . . admitting all whites to the right of suffrage . . . (by no means excluding females) . . . I go

for distributing the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the several States. . . ." *Works, I, 14-15.*

JUNE 16, 1836. ALBANY. Lincoln draws up the plat of Albany, a town situated three miles west of the present city of Lincoln, which he has surveyed for John Wright and John Donavan. He lays out a public square and seven blocks divided east and west by Meridian Street, and north and south by First, Second and Third Streets. Each lot is 66' x 124'. *Facsimile in Tarbell, 206; Deed Book J, 271.*

JUNE 21, 1836. NEW SALEM. Lincoln writes to Col. Robert Allen of Springfield requesting him to make public the fact or facts which Allen has intimated he knows of Lincoln and Ninian W. Edwards—facts which Allen has declared if made known, would destroy their prospects for election to the legislature in August. [Col. Allen does not reply.] *Works, I, 15-16.*

JULY 1, 1836. [Lincoln makes out a list of forty-eight letters yet remaining in his hands as postmaster of New Salem. He advertises the names of the addressees in the *Sangamo Journal*, stating that if the letters are not called for by Oct. 1, they will be sent to the General Postoffice as dead letters. *Journal, July 9.*]

JULY 2, 1836. [The *Sangamo Journal* announces that the *Republican*, the Democratic paper in Springfield, compliments Lincoln for the course he took in the Legislature on the bill "permitting the State Bank to take the million dollars worth of reserve stock and obligating the bank to pay the Wiggins loan" of \$100,000 made in 1831. *Journal, July 2.*]

JULY 4, 1836. PETERSBURG. Lincoln and the other candidates for the legislature probably attend the celebration of the 4th of July. Moses K. Anderson, candidate for the Senate, and Richard M. Quinton, candidate for the House, are the only two speakers mentioned in the *Sangamo Journal, July 9.*

JULY 11, 1836. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln is one of the debators [his first debate] at a political meeting in the court house. Ninian W. Edwards, a Whig, is followed by Dr. Jacob M. Early, a Democrat, and he in turn by Dan Stone, a Whig. John Calhoun replies to Stone. Lincoln follows Calhoun and is replied to by Richard Quinton. All are candidates for the Legislature. *Journal, July 16.*

JULY 14, 1836. SALISBURY. Lincoln and the other candidates attend a political rally and address a "collection of citizens" at Salisbury, a village on the road from New Salem to Springfield, and approximately half way between the two towns. *Journal, July 16.*

JULY 16, 1836. ATHENS. Lincoln probably attends the first of ten speaking engagements for candidates to the General Assembly, announced in today's *Journal*. [Robert L. Wilson, one of the candidates, wrote Feb. 10, 1866, "We travelled on horse back from one grove to another. . . . The speaking would begin in the forenoon, the candidates speaking alternately until all who could speak had his turn." *Herndon MSS.*]

JULY 18, 1836. VARSELL'S ON SUGAR CREEK. The seventeen candidates for the Legislature meet at the Varsell farm in the southern part of Sangamon County. *Journal, July 16.* Lincoln takes a leading part in the campaign "espousing the Whig side of all questions . . . [and] manifesting skill and tact." *R. L. Wilson to W. H. Herndon, Feb. 10, 1866. Herndon MSS.*

JULY 19, 1836. MECHANICSBURG. The candidates for the Legislature hold a meeting. Lincoln steps in to see that there is fair play when a gang of roughs pick a fight with John Bell. *Statement of James Gourley in Hertz, The Hidden Lincoln, 382; Journal, July 16. (8)*

- JULY 20, 1836. COTTON HILL. The candidates for the Legislature are scheduled to speak at a meeting held six miles south of Springfield. *Journal*, July 16.
- JULY 21, 1836. NEW SALEM. A political rally is scheduled to be held, at which all candidates for the Legislature are invited to speak. *Ibid.*
- JULY 23, 1836. ALLENTON. The legislative candidates are scheduled to speak at a meeting at Allenton, a mile and a half north of the present town of Taylorville. *Ibid.*
- JULY 25, 1836. BERLIN. The candidates for the Legislature are scheduled to speak in the grove at Berlin [now Old Berlin]. *Journal*, July 16.
- JULY 26, 1836. CAMPBELL FARM. The Whig and Democratic candidates for the Legislature are scheduled to speak at the farm of Thomas Campbell, eight miles west of Springfield. *Ibid.*, July 23.
- JULY 27, 1836. PETERSBURG. The campaign is scheduled to continue with speech-making by the candidates. This is the first campaign in which the village of Petersburg has had a part. *Ibid.*
- JULY 29, 1836. SPEAR'S FARM AND SPRINGFIELD. The candidates for the Legislature move again into the southeastern part of Sangamon, speaking at the large farm of Isaac Spear, six miles from Springfield. In the evening the candidates ride into Springfield, passing the new home of George Forquer, where Lincoln sees a lightning rod for the first time. *Oldroyd*, 143-45.
- JULY 30, 1836. SPRINGFIELD. At the court house, Ninian W. Edwards, a Whig candidate, resenting a charge of Dr. Early, a Democrat, yells at the top of his voice that the charge is false. Early challenges Edwards to a duel. Lincoln speaks next and handles the subject in dispute so ably and fairly that everyone is astonished and pleased. *R. L. Wilson to W. H. Herndon*, Feb. 10, 1866, *Herndon MSS.* (57)
- AUGUST 1, 1836. NEW SALEM. Lincoln receives the highest vote of the seventeen candidates for the Legislature. In New Salem he gets 107 votes, 23 more than any other candidate. He leads in Athens and is third in Springfield, receiving 783 votes to 798 for Edwards and 811 for W. F. Elkin. Lincoln votes for the Whigs, including John T. Stuart, who is defeated for Congress by William L. May. *Election Returns.*
- AUGUST 2, 1836. NEW SALEM. Lincoln is one of the 132 signers of a petition to the county commissioners' court asking for "scrapers" on the public roads to encourage labor and to "facilitate, cheapen and comfort the business and traveling public." The new "Road tax to be levied this fall will produce more labor." *Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.*
- AUGUST 22, 1836. NEW SALEM. Lincoln writes and attests the last will and testament of Joshua Short, a farmer living a few miles north of the village. *Bulletin No. 15, A.L.A.*
- SEPTEMBER 4, 1836. NEW SALEM. Lincoln draws up a petition, and signs his name first, asking the county commissioners' court to relocate the road leading from Watkins' Mill via Miller's Ferry north toward Pekin to the Sangamon County line. *See entry for June 2. Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.*
- SEPTEMBER 5, 1836. [A large meeting of the citizens of Springfield is held in the evening at the court house. John T. Stuart acts as chairman and J. F. Speed as secretary. Robert Allen, E. C. Blankenship and John Williams are appointed a committee to co-operate with the Springfield Artillery and Sharpshooters in the reception of the Jacksonville Volunteer companies on Oct. 12. *Journal*, Sept. 10.
- The Greene County Circuit Court convenes for a six day session. *Record.*]

- SEPTEMBER 7, 1836. [Lincoln is voted \$12.50 by the county commissioners' court of Morgan County for surveying school lands. *Record*. This was a survey of Sec. 16 T. 19 N.R. 3 W., in the northeast corner of Cass County, then part of Morgan County.]
- SEPTEMBER 9, 1836. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln is licensed to practice law in all the courts of the State by two justices of the Supreme Court. *Record of Clerk of Supreme Court*.
- SEPTEMBER 19, 1836. [The Macon County Circuit Court opens a three-day session. Judge Stephen T. Logan presides. *Record*.]
- SEPTEMBER 22, 1836. [The McLean County Circuit Court opens a three-day session in Bloomington. Judge Stephen T. Logan presides. *Record*.]
- SEPTEMBER 26, 1836. [The Tazewell County Circuit Court convenes for a four-day term at Tremont. Judge Stephen T. Logan appoints Dan Stone to serve as prosecuting attorney in the absence of Stephen A. Douglas. *Record*.]
- OCTOBER 3, 1836. SPRINGFIELD. The Sangamon County Circuit Court opens its fall term. Judge Stephen T. Logan presides. Among the lawyers present are Lincoln, Stuart, Henry E. Dummer, Dan Stone, George Forquer, Samuel H. Treat, Cyrus Walker, Josephus Hewett, Edward D. Baker and Thomas Moffett. *Record*.
- OCTOBER 5, 1836. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files his plea in his first lawsuit, Hawthorn *v.* Wooldridge. Actions in assumpsit, trespass *vi et armis* and replevin, have been filed against his client, David Wooldridge. He also files an affidavit asking that the plaintiff furnish bond for costs. *Record*. (58)
- OCTOBER 6, 1836. SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln franks a letter to Ira I. Fenn of Columbia, Putnam County, enclosing a document from Judge Samuel D. Lockwood. In Hawthorn *v.* Wooldridge, the plaintiff files his bond for costs. *Tracy, 1; Record*.
- OCTOBER 7, 1836. SPRINGFIELD. In Hawthorn *v.* Wooldridge, the plaintiff moves the court to release the securities for costs. The court grants the release upon the plaintiff entering himself as surety, and thereupon the plaintiff produces another bond with John Owens his surety. This same order is entered in the actions of trespass and assumpsit. *Record*.
- OCTOBER 8, 1836. SPRINGFIELD. In Hawthorn *v.* Wooldridge, the action in trespass *vi et armis* is tried before a jury and Lincoln loses when the plaintiff is awarded \$36 and costs. The actions in assumpsit and replevin are continued. *Record*.
- OCTOBER 30, 1836. OAKFORD. Lincoln stops overnight at the Deer Lick Tavern on his way to survey the town of Bath. *Statement on a sign on the site of Deer Lick Tavern*.
- OCTOBER 31, 1836. EN ROUTE TO BATH. Lincoln meets Ashley Hickey and they proceed by horseback to Bath. *Ibid*.
- NOVEMBER 1, 1836. BATH. Lincoln surveys the town of Bath for John Kerton, the proprietor. This is his last recorded town survey. Later in the day he returns to Oakford. *History of Menard and Mason Counties (1879), 412*.
- [In a speech at Bath on August 16, 1858, Lincoln recalled that twenty-two years before he had "with his own hands staked out the first plat of this town of Bath, then a wooded wilderness." *Chicago Tribune, Aug. 21, 1858*. Charles R. Matheny, clerk of the Sangamon County Commissioners' court, certifies that Lincoln is elected to the Tenth General Assembly. *Photo*.]
- NOVEMBER 7, 1836. NEW SALEM. Lincoln votes for Hugh L. White for President. White leads Van Buren in New Salem 65 to 34; 719 to 376 in Springfield and 1464 to 903 in Sangamon County. Van Buren, however, carries the State 18,459 to 15,240. *Election Returns*.

- NOVEMBER 14, 1836. The Tazewell County Circuit Court convenes at Tremont for a special four-day term to handle the cases left over from the regular term in September. Judge Stephen T. Logan presides. *Record*.
- NOVEMBER 16, 1836. NEW SALEM. Lincoln draws up a survey of a tract for Alvin Ringo, five miles due west of New Salem. *See entry for tomorrow. Copy in Herndon MSS.* [This tract composed parts of Sections 30 and 31 in Township 18 North, Range 7 West of the 3rd. Principal Meridian.]
- NOVEMBER 17, 1836. NEW SALEM. Lincoln surveys for Alvin Ringo, two tracts four miles southwest of New Salem and a mile and a half northeast of the present town of Tallula. [This is the last survey made by Lincoln according to W. H. Herndon. *Ibid.* Lincoln described the tracts as follows: "A part of the North half of Section 5 in Township 17 North of Range 7 West and a part of the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5 in Township 17 North of Range 7 West."]
- NOVEMBER 19, 1836. [A meeting of the citizens of Sangamon is held in Springfield to discuss the need of internal improvements and to adopt measures to bring about action by the Legislature. The Sangamon delegation is instructed to vote for a general system of internal improvements. *Journal, Dec. 3.*]
- NOVEMBER 30, 1836. [Before leaving for Vandalia to attend the Legislature, Lincoln draws up a petition to the county commissioners' court requesting "the establishment of a county road to commence at Middletown near Musick's bridge, thence the nearest and best rout (sic) to Meaddow's Mill at the Sugar Grove and thence to the county line." The petition is presented by Coleman Smoot on December 5. *Photo.*]

<div>SUN. DEC.</div> <div>4</div>	VANDALIA.
<div>MON. DEC.</div> <div>5</div>	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln and the other eight members of the Sangamon delegation, nicknamed the Long Nine, because of their unusual height, attend the opening session of the Tenth General Assembly. He votes four times for Newton Cloud for Speaker, but James Semple is elected. On Lincoln's motion the House precedes to the election of David Prickett as clerk. <i>House Journal.</i>
<div>TUE. DEC.</div> <div>6</div>	VANDALIA. The House continues with the election of a door-keeper. Jefferson Weatherford, one of the seven candidates, is elected. The House is waiting for Governor Duncan's address and adjourns soon after noon. <i>Ibid.</i>
<div>WED. DEC.</div> <div>7</div>	VANDALIA. The select committee, appointed to draft rules for the government and regulation of the House, reports and recommends that two new standing committees, "Roads & Canals, Agriculture," and "Commerce and Manufactures," be set up. The report recommending nine members on each standing committee is adopted. <i>Ibid.</i>
<div>THU. DEC.</div> <div>8</div>	VANDALIA. [No session of the House is held.]
<div>FRI. DEC.</div> <div>9</div>	VANDALIA. Gov. Duncan addresses the Legislature, vigorously denouncing President Jackson's policies. He points out the difficulties attendant upon the sale of State bonds to finance internal improvements; the necessities of the militia; the need of public education; and recommends that the State purchase the stock reserved in the State Bank. <i>Ibid.</i>
<div>SAT. DEC.</div> <div>10</div>	VANDALIA. Lincoln is appointed a member of two of the fourteen standing committees of the House, the important committee on Finance, and the minor committee on the Penitentiary. <i>Ibid.</i>

SUN. DEC. 11	VANDALIA.
MON. DEC. 12	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. [The House meets only in the morning. Lincoln's name is not mentioned in the proceedings. <i>House Journal</i> . The Supreme Court convenes and remains in session until March 2, 1837. <i>Record</i> .]
TUE. DEC. 13	VANDALIA. Lincoln writes Mary Owens at New Salem of his depressed feelings since leaving home. He mentions the fight among the Democratic candidates for U. S. Senator; the uncompleted State House; John Taylor's petition for a new county [Menard], and the opposition to it of the Morgan delegation. He thinks there is a good chance of moving the State Capital to Springfield. <i>Works, I, 17-18</i> .
WED. DEC. 14	VANDALIA. Lincoln moves that the report of the Auditor be tabled and 2,000 copies printed. The motion is adopted. He votes for Archibald Williams of Quincy for United States Senator on each of the three ballots taken. Richard M. Young of Jonesboro is elected to succeed W. L. D. Ewing. <i>House Journal</i> .
THU. DEC. 15	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes with the majority to refer the petition of Henry King, praying to be divorced from his wife, Eunice, to the committee on Petitions. He votes yea on the question of granting a second reading to the bill repealing the act to improve the breed of cattle, passed at the last session. <i>Ibid</i> .
FRI. DEC. 16	VANDALIA. Dubois and Lincoln call for the vote on the amendment to "An act to provide for receiving a distributive share of the surplus revenue of the United States on deposit." Lincoln votes nay on the adoption of the resolution: "That it is unconstitutional and foreign to the duties of . . . the Legislature to grant bills of divorce." <i>Ibid. (3)</i>
SAT. DEC. 17	VANDALIA. The Senate sitting with the House elects W. B. Scates judge of the third judicial circuit. Lincoln votes for S. D. Marshall, who is elected prosecuting attorney of the same circuit. The House adopts the Senate resolution "requiring the treasurer . . . to demand specie on the drafts of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for her proportion of the public deposits." <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. DEC. 18	VANDALIA.
MON. DEC. 19	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. The act passed at the last session for improving the breed of cattle, is repealed by a vote of 81 to 4. Lincoln votes with the majority. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. DEC. 20	VANDALIA. Douglas, from the committee on Petitions, reports a bill for the establishment of a new county to be formed out of Sangamon. On Lincoln's motion it is referred to a select committee composed of Wilson of Sangamon, Richardson of Schuyler and himself. He introduces a resolution requesting the door-keeper to state if an assistant door-keeper is necessary. <i>Ibid.</i> ; <i>Photo</i> .
WED. DEC. 21	VANDALIA. Lincoln reports from committee the bill with amendments for the division of Sangamon County. The bill, he says, is one of compromise and he favors it only because the county under the act can not be divided except by vote of the people. He is opposed to offering to the people a territory too small for their acceptance. <i>Register, Jan. 12, 1837; House Journal</i> .
THU. DEC. 22	VANDALIA. The day is devoted to the bill for erecting a new county out of Sangamon. Linder's motion to have only the people in the new county vote on its boundaries, brings on a debate in which Linder, Douglas, Webb and Lincoln take part. In the afternoon, Linder's motion to eliminate the referendum clause brings Lincoln again into the debate. <i>Ibid.</i>
FRI. DEC. 23	VANDALIA. Smith of Wabash proposes a series of resolutions, which later become the foundation of the extensive system of internal improvements. McClernand of Gallatin reports from committee a reply to the charges against President Jackson, made by Governor Duncan on December 9. A bitter party fight ensues with Hardin of Morgan leading the Whigs. <i>Ibid.</i>
SAT. DEC. 24	VANDALIA. Lincoln writes John McNamar, now living in the Sand Ridge neighborhood, seven miles northwest of New Salem, that he has received a petition to change the state road, to run by the farms of Tilman Hornbuckle and George W. Bowman. If McNamar does not wish this change made he should bestir himself to get up a remonstrance. Lincoln attends the Legislature. <i>Angle, 3; House Journal</i> .

SUN. DEC. 25	VANDALIA.
MON. DEC. 26	VANDALIA. [The House celebrates Christmas. No session is held.]
TUE. DEC. 27	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. The House devotes most of the day to the settlement of the accounts of John Dement, late State Treasurer. The Whigs, led by Hardin of Morgan, ask that "all the money which appeared to be due from said Auditor's supplemental report" be at once turned over by the late Treasurer, John Dement. Hardin's resolution is tabled, Lincoln voting nay. <i>House Journal</i> .
WED. DEC. 28	VANDALIA. The House, upon assembling, is notified of the death of Resolve Graham, a member from Gallatin. He died last evening after a severe illness of two weeks. The House adopts resolutions of regret and adjourns. <i>Ibid</i> .
THU. DEC. 29	VANDALIA. Funeral services for Resolve Graham, a member of the House from Gallatin, are held in the State House. The House and Senate attend in a body. Hogan of Madison delivers the funeral address. The House follows the cortege to the edge of town, on its way to Gallatin County. <i>Register, Dec. 30</i> .
FRI. DEC. 30	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes with the majority to table, a resolution instructing the committee on elections to inquire into the expediency of changing the mode of voting <i>viva voce</i> , at elections to a vote by ballot. He votes to table a resolution asking Congress for alternate sections of land along a number of creeks and rivers for the purpose of improving them. <i>House Journal</i> .
SAT. DEC. 31	VANDALIA. [Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings. No roll calls are taken. Dawson of Sangamon proposes a resolution that is strikingly similar to the Homestead Law enacted by Congress in 1862. <i>Ibid</i> .]

SUN. JAN. 1	VANDALIA? [Lincoln probably returns to New Salem during the early part of this week.]
MON. JAN. 2	VANDALIA? [Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings. <i>House Journal</i> .]
TUE. JAN. 3	VANDALIA? [Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings. <i>Ibid.</i>]
WED. JAN. 4	VANDALIA? [Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings. <i>Ibid.</i>]
THU. JAN. 5	VANDALIA? [Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings. No roll calls are taken. <i>Ibid.</i>]
FRI. JAN. 6	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln votes nay on tabling the Senate resolution in relation to employing the <i>Vandalia Free Press</i> to assist in printing bills and documents for the two houses. This attempt on the part of the Whig Senate to take some of the state printing from the Democratic <i>Illinois Advocate</i> is turned down in the House by a vote of 64 to 12. <i>Ibid.</i>
SAT. JAN. 7	VANDALIA. Linder of Coles introduces resolutions for a sweeping investigation of the State Bank of Illinois in Springfield. The House orders 150 copies of the resolutions printed, Lincoln voting yea. The House orders to be engrossed for a third reading a bill making the clerks of the county commissioners' courts and the county treasurers elective by the people. <i>Ibid.</i> (9)

SUN. JAN. 8	VANDALIA. [The Rev. Josephus Hewett, a Christian minister and member of the bar in Springfield, delivers an address to the members of the Legislature, and the citizens of Vandalia in the hall of the House. <i>House Journal</i> .]
MON. JAN. 9	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. The report of the committee on Internal Improvements is presented by Smith of Wabash, advancing the projected system of roads and canals, finally adopted on Feb. 25. Lincoln votes nay on the resolution to print 4,000 copies; it is adopted 57 to 26. The House refuses the use of its hall to the citizens of Vandalia to celebrate Jackson's victory at New Orleans. <i>Ibid</i> .
TUE. JAN. 10	VANDALIA. Dougherty of Union proposes a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the House with a list of all convicts that have been pardoned since the organization of the State, and a list of the crimes of which they were convicted. Lincoln votes nay on adoption of the resolution, which is lost 39 to 42. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. JAN. 11	VANDALIA. Linder brings up his resolutions demanding an investigation of the State Bank. Lincoln leads the opposition in a long speech directed at Linder and deprecating the value of any such investigation. He denies that he is the special advocate of the bank but, says he will oppose any move of the politicians to injure the bank's credit. <i>Ibid.</i> ; <i>Works, I, 19-34</i> .
THU. JAN. 12	VANDALIA. Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings, but he is probably present to hear the committee report on the anti-abolitionist memorials from six states. The report deplores slavery but denounces the abolitionists for scattering "fire brands of discord and disunion among the different states." <i>House Journal</i> . (65)
FRI. JAN. 13	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes on the one roll call. Gov. Duncan transmits the printed report of the Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. <i>Ibid</i> .
SAT. JAN. 14	VANDALIA. A judge and two prosecuting attorneys are elected. J. H. Ralston is elected judge of the fifth judicial circuit over W. A. Minshall and G. P. W. Maxwell. Lincoln votes for S. H. Little for prosecuting attorney of the fifth circuit. H. L. Bryant is elected. A. C. French gets Lincoln's vote and is elected, 107 to 15, prosecuting attorney of the fourth circuit over G. B. Shelledy. <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. JAN. 15	VANDALIA.
MON. JAN. 16	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln presents the petition and remonstrance of sundry citizens against the re-location of part of the state road from Springfield to Lewistown; and also the petition of sundry citizens of Sangamon on the subject of the Beardstown and Sangamon Canal. Both petitions are referred to the committee on Petitions. <i>House Journal</i> . (10)
TUE. JAN. 17	VANDALIA. The resolution of Carpenter of Hamilton "that no business shall be received in either House after Monday the 6th of February; and that the General Assembly adjourn <i>sine die</i> on Thursday the 16th of February next," is tabled 51 to 26, Lincoln voting yea. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. JAN. 18	VANDALIA. Linder of Coles moves to amend his resolutions of Jan. 7, and substitute a House committee of five to investigate the Bank and its branches since its incorporation Feb. 12, 1835. Hardin of Morgan moves to amend by having the investigation made by a joint select committee. Lincoln votes yea, but Hardin's motion is defeated. <i>Ibid</i> . (42)
THU. JAN. 19	VANDALIA. Lincoln calls for the vote on Linder's resolution of yesterday and it is defeated. The Senate resolution for investigation of the Springfield and Shawneetown banks, is adopted with minor amendments. Lincoln continues to register his opposition to the investigation. <i>Ibid</i> .
FRI. JAN. 20	VANDALIA. The House takes up the committee report on the slavery resolutions. To the resolution stating that Congress has the power to deal with slavery in the District of Columbia, but should do nothing about it, Lincoln proposes an amendment: "Unless the people of said district petition for the same." His amendment is lost. <i>Ibid</i> . (66)
SAT. JAN. 21	VANDALIA. The committee of the whole House discusses "An act to encourage the killing of wolves." A proposal to have the bounty paid by the county instead of the state is lost. Lincoln votes for this amendment and against reduction of the bounty. An amendment to the act for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal is given a second reading and ordered printed. <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. JAN. 22	VANDALIA.
MON. JAN. 23	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln, Dawson and McCormick of Sangamon, are appointed a select committee to take up a road petition. Discussion begins on the Internal Improvement bill. Lincoln votes yea on a \$50,000 appropriation for improvement of the Big Muddy; \$320,000 to build a railroad from Bloomington to Pekin, and nay on submitting the improvement bill to the people. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. JAN. 24	VANDALIA. The House devotes the day to the Internal Improvement bill. Lincoln votes yea on all amendments adding additional improvements, and against a motion to donate, out of the first money obtained by loans under the act, a grant of \$25,000 to each county for the use of the schools. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. JAN. 25	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes nay on "An act to encourage the killing of wolves." Douglas reports "An act for the formation of the county of Coffee." The bill is denied further consideration, 34 to 33, Lincoln voting yea. [The bill later passed. Coffee was to be set off from portions of Stark and Peoria counties, but was never organized.] <i>Ibid</i> .
THU. JAN. 26	VANDALIA. Lincoln, Murphy of Vermilion, and Dairman of Pope, are appointed a select committee to consider an act declaring certain streams navigable. Lincoln calls for the vote on an amendment to the bill for the construction of a railroad from Naples to Jacksonville. <i>Ibid</i> . (43)
FRI. JAN. 27	VANDALIA. On Lincoln's motion, the bill for a state road from Jacksonville to Syracuse and Bloomington, is read a second time and referred to a select committee composed of Lincoln, Stuart of Sangamon and Hinshaw of McLean. <i>Ibid</i> .
SAT. JAN. 28	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes yea on tabling a bill for the distribution of the State school fund among the counties, according to the number of children under twenty years of age. The motion is lost 61 to 9. <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. JAN. 29	VANDALIA.
MON. JAN. 30	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln reports from the select committee, with amendments, the bill for a state road from Jacksonville to Syracuse and Bloomington. The bill is ordered engrossed for a third reading. He votes yea on two amendments designed to add more miles of railroad to the Internal Improvement bill. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. JAN. 31	VANDALIA. An amendment to the act incorporating the Alton Marine and Fire Insurance Company, reserving to the legislature the right to alter, amend, or repeal the act, is lost, 46 nays, 36 yeas. Lincoln votes nay. The Internal Improvement bill passes the House, 61 to 25. The seven Sangamon representatives vote for the bill. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. FEB. 1	VANDALIA. The death of David Nowlin, representative from Monroe, is announced. After the appointment of a committee to make the funeral arrangements, the House adjourns. <i>Ibid</i> .
THU. FEB. 2	VANDALIA. The House, Lincoln voting yea, changes the hour of morning assembly from 10 to 9 o'clock. [The hour of meeting is moved back to 10 o'clock a week later.] He votes yea on the second reading of a bill granting divorces to several persons. He does not vote on the four roll calls taken in the afternoon. <i>Ibid</i> .
FRI. FEB. 3	VANDALIA. A bill to erect the county of Bureau is reported from committee with several reasons for its careful consideration by the House. Lincoln votes for its indefinite postponement, but the motion fails. <i>Ibid</i> .
SAT. FEB. 4	VANDALIA. An act for relief of the clerk of the county commissioners' court of Franklin is referred to a select committee of Harris of Macoupin, Dollins of Franklin, and Lincoln. A joint committee reports that \$10,378.22½ is due and should be paid to the mechanics who built the new State House last summer. <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. FEB. 5	VANDALIA.
MON. FEB. 6	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. The act to extend the charter of the Bank of Kaskaskia is tabled 39 to 37, Lincoln voting yea. Douglas makes various motions to table the supplemental bill extending the act incorporating the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. FEB. 7	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes nay on five amendments to the bill extending the act incorporating the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, and yea with the majority ordering it engrossed for a third reading. The afternoon is devoted to amendments to the act distributing the school fund among the counties. Lincoln adds an amendment which is adopted. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. FEB. 8	VANDALIA. The Senate resolution setting Feb. 13 as the last day for the reception of new business and the 28th for adjournment is adopted, 60 to 10, Lincoln voting nay. He votes with the majority to compensate the people of Vandalia for the new State House, erected in the summer of 1836. He votes yea on passage of bill extending incorporation of the Shawneetown Bank. <i>Ibid</i> .
THU. FEB. 9	VANDALIA. Douglas presents the petition of sundry citizens of Sangamon for a division of the county. On Lincoln's motion it is referred to a select committee of Douglas, Dawson, Harris, Reddick and himself. David Prickett is elected prosecuting attorney of the first judicial circuit which includes Sangamon. Lincoln votes for Prickett. <i>Ibid</i> .
FRI. FEB. 10	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes against an act to forbid the circulation by the State Bank of notes of a less denomination than five dollars. He writes and reports from the committee on Finance, a bill to relocate part of the state road leading from Springfield to Lewistown. It is read twice and ordered engrossed. <i>Ibid.; Photo</i> .
SAT. FEB. 11	VANDALIA. The first move to gain the State Capital for Springfield is made in the attempt to repeal the act of 1833 designed to locate permanently the seat of government. Lincoln leads the move for repeal and Dement of Fayette [Vandalia, the county seat] opposes the change. <i>House Journal</i> . (30)

SUN. FEB. 12	VANDALIA.
MON. FEB. 13	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln reports from committee the petition for the establishment of three new counties. The committee finds 1,437 names on the petition for the division of Sangamon and 2,213 names on the remonstrance, and unanimously recommends rejection of the petition. He makes a similar report on petitions from Montgomery and Shelby counties. <i>House Journal; Photo.</i>
TUE. FEB. 14	VANDALIA. The fight of the Sangamon delegation, and others, to move the State Capital occupies the House throughout the afternoon. The move to table the bill until December 1839, is defeated 42 to 38. <i>House Journal.</i>
WED. FEB. 15	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes yea on the bill to incorporate the Illinois Beet-Sugar, Silk and Vegetable Oil Manufacturing Company. He opposes the move to table the bill relocating the State Penitentiary. <i>Ibid.</i>
THU. FEB. 16	VANDALIA. Lincoln reports from the committee on Finance the annual income and expenses of the State government. The income is \$57,895.15 and the expenditures \$55,151.95. The committee believes too small a sum is allowed for a contingent fund, and think it prudent to add \$15,000 to this fund. When this amount is added there will be a deficit of \$12,256.82. <i>Ibid.; Photo.</i>
FRI. FEB. 17	VANDALIA. The Senate bill to provide for the permanent location of the State Capital is before the House. A motion to set it aside and to organize a board of seven commissioners to examine the geographical center of the State as a possible site is defeated. The bill is tabled 39 to 38. <i>House Journal.</i>
SAT. FEB. 18	VANDALIA. The State Capital bill, tabled yesterday, is taken up. A motion to table it until July 4 fails after some discussion. The bill, on Lincoln's motion, is tabled until Monday. He also has tabled a motion to submit the bill to a vote of the people. He votes yea on a resolution to adjourn on Feb. 27. <i>Ibid.</i>

SUN. FEB. 19	VANDALIA.
MON. FEB. 20	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln votes nay on tabling the bill to amend an act for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, approved Jan. 9, 1836. [The bill is taken up on Feb. 21, and passed 78 to 2.] <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. FEB. 21	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes yea on a bill amending the act incorporating the town of Alton, and yea on the bill continuing the charter of the Bank of Kaskaskia for a limited time. A motion to take from the table the bill to remove the State Capital is defeated 41 to 40, but later, on motion of Smith of Wabash, the bill is taken up for discussion. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. FEB. 22	VANDALIA. An omnibus bill granting divorces to a number of persons is amended to read, "and all other persons who are desirous of being divorced." The bill and proposed amendment are referred to the committee of the whole House. Lincoln votes with the majority in refusing to put the Internal Improvement bill to a vote of the people. <i>Ibid</i> .
THU. FEB. 23	VANDALIA. Lincoln and the other members of the Sangamon delegation oppose the move for a convention to draw up a new state constitution. <i>Ibid</i> .
FRI. FEB. 24	VANDALIA. The bill for the removal of the State Capital is read a third time. Lincoln moves to amend the bill by adding a provision that the "General Assembly reserves the right to repeal this act at any time hereafter," which is adopted, and the bill passes 46 to 37. The Sangamon delegation votes yea. <i>Ibid</i> .
SAT. FEB. 25	VANDALIA. The Senate reports that it has concurred in the House amendments, giving final approval to the bill providing for the permanent location of the seat of State government. The Council of Revision reports its refusal to accept the Internal Improvement bill. Lincoln votes with the majority to re-pass the bill, 53 to 20. [The bill passes the Senate on Monday 23 to 13.] <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. FEB. 26	VANDALIA.
MON. FEB. 27	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. A bill to appropriate the residue of the Vermilion Saline lands to Vermilion County for the purpose of building a bridge across the Big Vermilion River, is referred to a select committee of five, which includes Lincoln. The evening session is devoted to discussion and parliamentary motions concerning the <i>per diem</i> of members. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. FEB. 28	VANDALIA. The Senate sits with the House to select the permanent seat of government of the State. Springfield leads the list of twenty towns on the first ballot, and receives a majority on the fourth ballot. On this ballot the vote is Springfield 73, Vandalia 16, Jacksonville 11, Peoria 8, Alton 6, Illiopolis 3. Six other towns receive one vote each. <i>Ibid.</i> (31) (44)
WED. MAR. 1	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes with the majority to pass the bill increasing, by \$2,000,000, the capital stock of the State Bank of Illinois at Springfield, and also to pass "an act for the relief of persons in cases of ejectment." His name is entered on the roll of attorneys in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. <i>Ibid.</i> ; <i>Record</i> . (11)
THU. MAR. 2	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes with the majority, 55 to 17, to pass an act clarifying the Internal Improvement act. The amended act regulates the delivery of state bonds and the appointment of agents to sell the bonds. It pledges the faith and credit of the State to pay the principal and interest. Lincoln votes with the majority to pass the bill distributing the school fund. <i>House Journal</i> .
FRI. MAR. 3	VANDALIA. Lincoln and Dan Stone of Sangamon enter their protest against the anti-abolitionist resolutions adopted on Jan. 20. The only real point of difference between their views and those expressed by the House was moral—the injustice of slavery. They declare that the "promulgation of abolition doctrines tends rather to increase than abate" the evils of slavery. The resolutions are spread on the <i>House Journal</i> .
SAT. MAR. 4	VANDALIA. Lincoln and Senator Browning are tellers of an election which results in the choice of Thomas Ford as judge of the circuit which includes Chicago. E. C. Berry is elected president of the old State Bank at Vandalia. Lincoln is one of the signers of the \$50,000 bond of Charles Oakley as a fund commissioner, appointed under the Internal Improvement act. <i>Ibid.</i> ; <i>Photo</i> .

<div>SUN. MAR. 5</div>	VANDALIA.
<div>MON. MAR. 6</div>	VANDALIA. The House meets at 7 o'clock and immediately adjourns <i>sine die</i> . <i>House Journal</i> .
<div>TUE. MAR. 7</div>	EN ROUTE TO NEW SALEM.
<div>WED. MAR. 8</div>	EN ROUTE TO NEW SALEM.
<div>THU. MAR. 9</div>	
<div>FRI. MAR. 10</div>	
<div>SAT. MAR. 11</div>	

SUN. MAR. 12	
MON. MAR. 13	SPRINGFIELD. The spring term of the Sangamon Circuit Court opens. Judge Dan Stone of the sixth circuit presides by agreement with Stephen T. Logan, judge of the first circuit. <i>Record</i> .
TUE. MAR. 14	SPRINGFIELD. Three actions in Hawthorn <i>v.</i> Wooldridge, last referred to on Oct. 8, 1836, are settled. Costs are divided in the action in trespass; the plaintiff pays the costs in replevin, and the defendant in the action in assumpsit. Lincoln represents the plaintiff alone in the first and with Hewett in the latter two actions. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. MAR. 15	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart and Lincoln have three cases. In the first two, Lincoln defends two New Salem friends. In Joseph Torrey <i>v.</i> Tarleton Lloyd, the plaintiff asks \$200 damages, and \$200 damages in Torrey <i>v.</i> Felix Green. The firm also appears for the defendant in Demint <i>et al.</i> <i>v.</i> Sintz. A rule is entered on all defendants to file their pleas. <i>Ibid</i> .
THU. MAR. 16	SPRINGFIELD. Baker & Hewett move for a continuance, which is granted, in Demint <i>et al.</i> <i>v.</i> Sintz. Lincoln files the defendant's demurrer in Torrey <i>v.</i> William Green. The demurrer is overruled and the plaintiff is given permission to amend his declaration and the cause continued. <i>Ibid</i> .
FRI. MAR. 17	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart and Lincoln file a demurrer in Torrey <i>v.</i> Lloyd. Their petition for a partition of lands in Carrico <i>v.</i> Carrico is granted. On their motion in Sarah Broadwell <i>v.</i> John Broadwell <i>et al.</i> , a summons is granted against two of the defendants and the cause continued. Lincoln and Thomas appear for the defendant in the attachment suit of Johns <i>v.</i> Raley. <i>Ibid</i> .
SAT. MAR. 18	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart and Lincoln, attorneys for the complainant in Elizabeth Baker <i>v.</i> Michael Baker, are awarded a summons to Greene County and the case continued. Nathaniel A. Ware <i>v.</i> Duncan <i>et al.</i> , is continued as Judge Stone is interested as former counsel. Stuart, Lincoln, Logan and Baker represent the defendants. <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. MAR. 19	SPRINGFIELD.
MON. MAR. 20	SPRINGFIELD. Only two cases are called on this, the last day of the spring term of the circuit court, in neither of which is Stuart & Lincoln interested. <i>Record.</i>
TUE. MAR. 21	
WED. MAR. 22	
THU. MAR. 23	
FRI. MAR. 24	
SAT. MAR. 25	

SUN.
MAR.
26

MON.
MAR.
27

[The Morgan Circuit Court opens for a five-day term at Jacksonville. Judge William Brown presides. There is no evidence that either Stuart or Lincoln attends the Morgan Court during the three terms in 1837. *Record.*]

TUE.
MAR.
28

WED.
MAR.
29

THU.
MAR.
30

FRI.
MAR.
31

SAT.
APR.
1

SUN. APR. 2	
MON. APR. 3	[The circuit court of the newly organized county of Cass does not convene for a spring term. <i>Record.</i>]
TUE. APR. 4	
WED. APR. 5	
THU. APR. 6	
FRI. APR. 7	[The Calhoun Circuit Court convenes at Gilead.]
SAT. APR. 8	

SUN.
APR.
9

MON.
APR.
10

SPRINGFIELD. A meeting is held to procure the co-operation of residents to promote the rapid building of the proposed railroad from Quincy to the Indiana State line. Nine delegates, including Lincoln, Stuart, Treat and Logan, are appointed to represent Sangamon at a general meeting on June 5. *Journal, April 15.* [The Greene Circuit Court convenes at Carrollton.]

TUE.
APR.
11

WED.
APR.
12

[The *Sangamo Journal* contains the announcement that "J. T. Stuart and A. Lincoln, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, will practice conjointly in the courts of this Judicial Circuit Office No. 4 Hoffman's Row upstairs. Springfield, April 12, 1837." *Journal, April 15.*]

THU.
APR.
13

FRI.
APR.
14

SAT.
APR.
15

SPRINGFIELD. In his Autobiography prepared for John Locke Scripps in 1860, Lincoln writes: "In the autumn of 1836 he obtained a law license, and on April 15, 1837, removed to Springfield, and commenced the practice—his old friend Stuart taking him into partnership." *Works, VI, 33.*

SUN. APR. 16	
MON. APR. 17	[The Macoupin Circuit Court convenes at Carlinville.]
TUE. APR. 18	
WED. APR. 19	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes Levi Davis, State Auditor at Vandalia, introducing Dr. Anson G. Henry who visits Vandalia for the purpose of drawing a small amount of money to enable the Commissioners to commence the erection of the State House in Springfield. Lincoln concludes: "We have, generally in this Country, Peace, Health, and Plenty, and no News." <i>Tracy</i> , 2. (32)
THU. APR. 20	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln gives a quit claim deed to Lot 6 in Block 1 in Springfield to Josephus Hewett and E. D. Baker for \$75. This is one of two lots he purchased on March 24, 1836. <i>Deed Book K</i> , 616. (53)
FRI. APR. 21	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln acknowledges before Justice of Peace Thomas Moffett, the quit claim deed which he gave to Hewett & Baker yesterday. <i>Ibid.</i>
SAT. APR. 22	

SUN. APR. 23	
MON. APR. 24	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the praecipe in the Sangamon Circuit Court in James Webb <i>v.</i> Benjamin Watson. He signs Stuart's name. The plaintiff is suing for \$200 debt and \$100 damages. <i>See entry for July 6. Weik MSS. No. 27.</i> [The Macon Circuit Court begins a two-day session. Judge William Brown appoints Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., prosecuting attorney <i>pro tem.</i>]
TUE. APR. 25	
WED. APR. 26	
THU. APR. 27	[The McLean Circuit Court opens a three-day term. On John T. Stuart's motion, George F. Markley is admitted to practice. <i>Record.</i> David Davis said Lincoln attended the McLean court in 1837. If so, it was probably this term, as he appears to have been in Springfield during the September term. <i>Beveridge, I, 212n.</i>]
FRI. APR. 28	
SAT. APR. 29	[Stuart dismisses the debt case of Daniel Beeman <i>v.</i> William G. Thompson in the McLean Circuit Court. Lincoln notes this case in the firm's fee book. <i>Record; Fee book owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson.</i>]

SUN.
APR.
30

MON.
MAY
1

[The Tazewell Circuit Court convenes at Tremont for a four-day term. Judge William Brown appoints Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., prosecuting attorney *pro tem* in the absence of David Prickett. *Record.*]

TUE.
MAY
2

WED.
MAY
3

THU.
MAY
4

FRI.
MAY
5

[The circuit court of the new county of Livingston, which should have met this week, does not hold its first term until Oct. 21, 1839. *Record.*]

SAT.
MAY
6

SUN.
MAY

7

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes a curious letter to Mary Owens. He says he has found living in Springfield "a dull business," and has become as lonesome as ever in his life. There is much flourishing about in carriages which Mary will not share in should she marry him. "You would have to be poor, without the means of hiding your poverty," he writes. *Works, I, 52-54.*

MON.
MAY

8

TUE.
MAY

9

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln gives a quit claim deed to Gershom Jayne, to the "right, title and interest and estate" in the undivided one-half of the forty-seven acre tract on the north bank of the Sangamon River, twelve miles northwest of New Salem. The consideration is \$30. *See entry for March 16, 1836. Deed Book K, 686.*

WED.
MAY

10

THU.
MAY

11

FRI.
MAY

12

SAT.
MAY

13

SUN. MAY 14	
MON. MAY 15	
TUE. MAY 16	
WED. MAY 17	
THU. MAY 18	
FRI. MAY 19	
SAT. MAY 20	

SUN.
MAY
21

MON.
MAY
22

TUE.
MAY
23

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes the report of the three commissioners, George Pasfield, Washington Iles and John Williams, who were appointed by the county commissioners, "To view a road from the Public Square in Springfield to Nathan Hussey's on the Fort Clark [Peoria] road." *Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.*

WED.
MAY
24

THU.
MAY
25

SPRINGFIELD. Benjamin Talbott, county recorder, brings to the office of Stuart & Lincoln certain papers which become the basis of a controversy between Lincoln and General Adams over a ten-acre tract north of Springfield, claimed by Adams and the heirs of Joseph Anderson. C. R. Matheny, William Butler and S. T. Logan examine the assignment from Anderson to Adams. *Journal, Aug. 19, Sept. 9.*

FRI.
MAY
26

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln draws up a contingent fee agreement between John T. Stuart, S. T. Logan, Edward D. Baker and himself with Mary Anderson and her son, Richard. The attorneys are to have one-half of the ten-acre tract, if they win the suit. This is the case around which centers Lincoln's controversy with James Adams. *Photo.*

SAT.
MAY
27

SUN.
MAY
28

MON.
MAY
29

TUE.
MAY
30

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes to the Third Auditor of the United States Treasury, enclosing the papers concerning compensation due to Archelaus Demmons for service in the Black Hawk War. [The Auditor allows \$32.68 on June 28.] *Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.*

WED.
MAY
31

THU.
JUNE
1

FRI.
JUNE
2

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln mails the letter to the Third Auditor which he wrote on May 30. *Photo.*

SAT.
JUNE
3

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln records in the firm's fee book, "Deposition to be taken on 3rd June" in *Abraham Dingman v. Daniel Dearing*. Stuart & Lincoln represent the appellant; Walker & Hewett and Baker & Logan the appellee. *See entries for Oct. 11, 19, 1837 and March 7, 1838. Fee book owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson.*

SUN.
JUNE

4

MON.
JUNE

5

[Gov. Duncan issues a proclamation calling the Legislature into special session on July 10 to consider the subject of suspension of specie payments by the State Bank at Springfield. *Journal*, June 10. The Supreme Court meets from June 5 to 7th, and then adjourns to July 13. *Record*.]

TUE.
JUNE

6

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln certifies that the map of John Bennett's addition to Petersburg is correct as surveyed by him in the spring of 1836. *Record L*, 198.

WED.
JUNE

7

THU.
JUNE

8

FRI.
JUNE

9

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the praecipe in *Ellis v. Smith* in the Sangamon Circuit Court. See entries for June 17, July 6. He also files the affidavit of William Herndon in *Herndon v. Smith*. *Weik MSS.* Nos. 51, 48.

SAT.
JUNE

10

SUN.
JUNE
11

MON.
JUNE
12

TUE.
JUNE
13

WED.
JUNE
14

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln closes his accounts as postmaster of New Salem. William Carpenter, Springfield postmaster, records: "For cash rec'd of A. Lincoln late P. M. New Salem \$248.63." *Thomas*, 68. Lincoln writes his first "Sampson's Ghost" letter. He asks General Adams, who has attacked the State House Commissioners to remember his own house stands upon "disputed ground." *Journal*, June 17. (68)

THU.
JUNE
15

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files with the circuit clerk of Sangamon County a notice written by Stuart. He asks that a summons be issued for the defendants in *Elijah Houghton v. Heirs of David Hart*. *Record Book A*.

FRI.
JUNE
16

SAT.
JUNE
17

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the affidavit of the plaintiff in *Ellis v. Smith* in the Sangamon Circuit Court. *See entries for June 9, July 6. Weik MSS. No. 50.*

SUN. JUNE 18	SPRINGFIELD.
MON. JUNE 19	SPRINGFIELD. Daniel Webster is escorted into town from Berlin, fifteen miles west of Springfield, by Captain E. H. Merryman's Artillery. Webster attends the barbecue given at Porter's Grove on the west side of town and there delivers a stirring address to a large crowd. <i>Journal</i> , June 24. [The Morgan Circuit Court opens a two-week session at Jacksonville.]
TUE. JUNE 20	
WED. JUNE 21	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln's second "Sampson's Ghost" letter is written from "Fork Prairie." He defends Dr. A. G. Henry and asks General Adams how he came into possession of his home lots. "Sampson" says he always wrote his own name and if any instrument be in existence not written with his own hand, which affects his interest, it is a forgery. <i>Journal</i> , June 24.
THU. JUNE 22	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln and Logan & Baker file the suit of Mary Anderson and her son, Richard, against James Adams (Joel Wright, <i>Adm. et al. v. Adams</i>) for the recovery of ten acres north of Springfield alleging that Adams' title has been procured by fraud. <i>Beveridge</i> , I, 214. Lincoln files the declarations in <i>Truett & May v. Ransdell</i> and <i>Miller v. Christman</i> . <i>Weik MSS.</i> Nos. 40, 45.
FRI. JUNE 23	
SAT. JUNE 24	SPRINGFIELD. A meeting is held in the court room to investigate the accusations against the commissioners in charge of the erection of the new State House. John T. Stuart is chairman and Robert Allen, a Democrat, secretary of the meeting. Lincoln introduces a resolution to appoint a bi-partisan committee of investigation. [This committee soon gives the commissioners a clean bill of health.] <i>Journal</i> , July 1.

SUN. JUNE 25	
MON. JUNE 26	EN ROUTE TO VANDALIA. [The <i>Illinois Republican</i> of July 5 says that “Sampson’s Ghost did not appear in the <i>Journal</i> last week, but was seen passing from Springfield to Vandalia and from Vandalia to Springfield during last week.” The <i>Republican</i> believed Dr. Henry to be the author of the “Ghost” letters. Lincoln’s authorship was not revealed until Aug. 7. <i>Journal</i> , July 8, Aug. 12.
TUE. JUNE 27	
WED. JUNE 28	
THU. JUNE 29	
FRI. JUNE 30	
SAT. JULY 1	[An election is held to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Representative Dan Stone. Lincoln refrains from voting, perhaps because of friendship with Baker and a sense of obligation to Calhoun, under whom he served as Deputy Surveyor, 1833-1835. Baker opposed the division of Sangamon favored by Calhoun. Baker is elected 1,178 to 872. <i>Pease</i> , 306; <i>Bulletin No. 36</i> , <i>A.L.A.</i>]

SUN.
JULY
2

MON.
JULY
3

SPRINGFIELD. The Sangamon Circuit Court opens, Judge William Brown on the bench. Stuart & Lincoln are engaged in eight attachment cases which are continued. In Neff and wife *v.* Holmes, a \$2,000 damage suit, Dummer and Lincoln for the defendant, enter a motion to strike the suit from the docket. They are given leave to open the plaintiff's depositions in Traylor *v.* Radford. *Record.*

TUE.
JULY
4

SPRINGFIELD. A short session of the court is held in the morning before the laying of the corner-stone of the State House. Lincoln is appointed guardian *ad litem* for the infant heirs in Weaden *v.* Heirs of S. J. Campbell. On Lincoln's motion an *alias* subpoena is awarded the complainants in Lucinda Mason *v.* Noah Mason *et al.*; and Noah Mason, Jr. *v.* Lucinda Mason *et al.* *Ibid.*

WED.
JULY
5

SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln obtain a divorce for Ruth Ethridge from Thomas Ethridge. By their consent the judgment of the justice of peace in two cases of Cutter *v.* Cassady is reversed, Cutter pays costs in both courts. The court overrules Lincoln's demurrer filed on March 17, in Torrey *v.* Green. Stuart, Lincoln and Logan appear for the plaintiffs in Wright, Adm. *et al.* *v.* James Adams. *Ibid.*

THU.
JULY
6

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the bond of Reuben Radford and George Forquer in Radford *v.* Traylor. He files the bill of complaint in Ellis *v.* Smith, Herndon *v.* Smith and Coffman *v.* Smith. Stuart & Lincoln have eight cases called; in two of which Billan *v.* White, and Webb *v.* Watson they obtain judgments by default for \$145.34 and \$87.75. *Photo; Record.*

FRI.
JULY
7

SAT.
JULY
8

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln endorses on the back of a promissory note of Pollard Simmons for \$213.62, "Received on the within \$80, July 8th, 1837." *See entries for Sept. 8 and Oct. 18. Weik MSS. No. 759.*

SUN. JULY 9	EN ROUTE TO VANDALIA.
MON. JULY 10	VANDALIA? Lincoln does not attend the opening session of the House. It organizes with James Semple as Speaker and on motion of Hardin of Morgan, decides to meet at 8 A.M. The joint rules of the last session are again adopted. The editors of the <i>Vandalia State Register</i> and <i>Free Press</i> are permitted to come within the bar to report proceedings. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. JULY 11	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln and N. W. Edwards take their seats. Governor Duncan's address is read. He asserts that the panic is due to President Jackson's removal of deposits from the United States Bank, and recommends the repeal of the Internal Improvement act. He calls attention to the forfeiture of the charters of the two State Banks which hold \$1,055,604.40 of State funds. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. JULY 12	VANDALIA. Lincoln presents a petition from Sangamon and Cass, praying the location of a State road. It is referred to a select committee of Lincoln, Walker of Morgan and Elkin of Sangamon. He gives notice that he will soon introduce a bill authorizing Rhoda Hart <i>et al.</i> , to sell certain real estate. <i>Ibid.</i> ; <i>Photo</i> [The fourth "Sampson's Ghost" letter is dated today.] (45)
THU. JULY 13	VANDALIA. The committee of the whole House devotes most of the morning to the State Bank at Springfield. Lincoln reports from select committee an act to establish a State road from Beardstown to Petersburg by way of Robinson's mill. On his motion the bill is read a second time and ordered engrossed for a third reading. <i>House Journal</i> ; <i>Photo</i> . [The Supreme Court begins an eight-day session.]
FRI. JULY 14	VANDALIA. Lincoln, Edwards and Baker, all of Sangamon, are appointed a committee to consider the bill extending the corporate powers of the town of Springfield. Lincoln presents a petition of citizens of Sangamon, praying the establishment of a new county. He also presents a petition for review of a State road. The latter is referred to a committee of Lincoln, McCormick and Elkin. <i>House Journal</i> . (18) (46)
SAT. JULY 15	VANDALIA. The opponents of the Internal Improvement system introduce a bill to repeal the act of Feb. 27. The Sangamon delegation join in tabling it 53 to 34. Lincoln introduces, "An act to authorize Rhoda Hart and others to sell and convey certain real estate." J. B. Thomas, Jr., is elected judge of the first judicial circuit to succeed S. T. Logan who has resigned. <i>Ibid.</i> ; <i>Photo</i> . (51)

SUN. JULY 16	VANDALIA.
MON. JULY 17	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. A resolution inquiring whether any directors or officers of the State Bank hold seats in the House is discussed. Baker moves to amend by an inquiry whether any members are indebted to the Bank. Lincoln votes to table the resolution and during the day casts four other votes favorable to the Bank. He reports the bill extending the corporate powers of the town of Springfield. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. JULY 18	VANDALIA. Ewing of Fayette leads the fight to repeal the law moving the State Capital to Springfield. Lincoln's motion to table Ewing's amendment fails. A select committee is appointed to report on the bill and amendment. On the committee are Reddick of Macon, Voris of Peoria, Turney of Wayne, Ewing and Lincoln. <i>Ibid.</i>
WED. JULY 19	VANDALIA. Lincoln reports, "An act to relocate a part of the State road leading from William Crow's in Morgan County, to Musick's Bridge in Sangamon County." On his motion a bill is amended by adding that "Bowling Green, Bennett Abel and John Bennett relocate so much of the State road leading from Springfield to Lewistown, as lies between New Salem and Petersburg." <i>Ibid.</i> ; <i>Photo</i> .
THU. JULY 20	VANDALIA. Lincoln opposes the efforts of the enemies of the State Bank to limit the issue of bills to amounts of ten dollars or over; binding every stockholder for the debts of the Bank; and reserving the right to alter, modify, change or repeal the Bank's charter. <i>House Journal</i> . [The fifth "Sampson's Ghost" letter is dated today. <i>Journal</i> , July 22.]
FRI. JULY 21	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes yea on the motion to strike out a \$600 grant to William Walters, the State Printer. The motion fails and on passage of the appropriation bill, he votes yea. He is the only representative from Sangamon to vote against the bill giving the State Bank the right to continue the suspension of specie payments until the end of the next session. <i>Ibid.</i>
SAT. JULY 22	VANDALIA. Lincoln's name does not appear in the short proceedings of the House, which adjourns <i>sine die</i> before noon. Smith of Wabash reports on the complaint made by Governor Duncan in his address to the legislature. With due deference to his opinions, the committee upholds the system of internal improvements, and dissent from the Governor's views. <i>Ibid.</i>

SUN.
JULY
23

MON.
JULY
24

TUE.
JULY
25

SPRINGFIELD. The Sangamon delegation, and other members of the legislature en route home, hold a celebration at Spotswoods Rural Hotel. Following Col. McClernand's toast to Sangamon County, Lincoln proposes: "All our friends. They are too numerous to be now named individually, while there is no one of them who is not too dear to be forgotten or neglected." *Journal, July 29.*

WED.
JULY
26

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes the sixth "Sampson's Ghost" letter from "Fork Prairie." He again calls on General Adams for the lease to the lots on which his house stands, and reminds him Joseph Anderson's widow has brought suit in the circuit court to recover ten acres north of town, illegally held by Adams. A man who wishes to be probate justice of peace should be above suspicion. *Ibid.*

THU.
JULY
27

FRI.
JULY
28

SAT.
JULY
29

SUN. JULY 30	
MON. JULY 31	
TUE. AUG. 1	
WED. AUG. 2	
THU. AUG. 3	ATHENS. Citizens of Athens give a public dinner to the Sangamon delegation in the legislature. Toasts are given by many of the 150 persons present. Lincoln is called "One of nature's nobility." Responding, he declares Sangamon will ever be true to her best interests and never more so than in reciprocating the good feelings of the citizens of Athens and neighborhood. <i>Journal, Aug. 12.</i>
FRI. AUG. 4	
SAT. AUG. 5	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes John Bennett that the special act incorporating Petersburg as a town passed the legislature. He does not know whether the provision for relocating the road from New Salem to Petersburg passed. His handbill detailing the history of the controversy between the Anderson heirs and General Adams appears on the streets. <i>Works, I, 54-55, 57-64.</i>

SUN.
AUG.
6

MON.
AUG.
7

SPRINGFIELD. The contest for probate justice of peace, which has kept Springfield in turmoil for two months, ends with the election of General James Adams over Dr. Anson G. Henry by a vote 1,025 to 792. *Journal, Aug. 12.* Lincoln votes for Henry, and for Matheny for county clerk, and John Constant for treasurer. Matheny and Constant are elected. *Election Returns.*

TUE.
AUG.
8

WED.
AUG.
9

THU.
AUG.
10

FRI.
AUG.
11

SAT.
AUG.
12

SUN.
AUG.
13

MON.
AUG.
14

TUE.
AUG.
15

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln, Robert Allen, William Butler and Archer G. Herndon sign Charles R. Matheny's bond for \$1,000 as clerk of the county commissioners' court. *Record Book D*, 354-55.

WED.
AUG.
16

NEW SALEM AND SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln returns from a visit with Mary Owens at New Salem and in the evening writes to her on the subject of marriage. He urges her not to feel obliged to accept him, and releases her from any obligations. I am "willing and ever anxious to bind you faster, if I can be convinced that it will, in any considerable degree, add to your happiness." *Works*, I, 55-57.

THU.
AUG.
17

FRI.
AUG.
18

SAT.
AUG.
19

[General Adams replies to Lincoln's hand bill which appeared on the streets August 5. *Journal*, Aug. 19.]

SUN.
AUG.
20

MON.
AUG.
21

TUE.
AUG.
22

WED.
AUG.
23

THU.
AUG.
24

FRI.
AUG.
25

SAT.
AUG.
26

SUN.
AUG.
27

MON.
AUG.
28

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes the answer of Thomas Cassity, defendant in a chancery suit brought by Joseph C. Foster. Cassity refuses to deed a tract to Foster, contrary to their verbal agreement, on the ground that both Foster and his agent trifled with him when he was in a mood to make the exchange. The six-page answer is sworn before William Butler. *Photo.*

TUE.
AUG.
29

WED.
AUG.
30

THU.
AUG.
31

FRI.
SEPT.
1

SAT.
SEPT.
2

SPRINGFIELD. The depositions of Lincoln and Isaac Cogdal are taken before Thomas Moffett, justice of peace, concerning the survey and transfer of a plat of 12.48 acres surveyed by Lincoln in November, 1834. Lincoln says that he surveyed the land for Hart and understood Hart was going to transfer it to Houghton. The deposition is to be used in *Houghton v. Heirs of David Hart. Record.*

SUN.
SEPT.

3

MON.
SEPT.

4

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the bill of complaint in his first divorce case. Nancy Green charges Aaron Green with desertion. *Weik MSS. No. 148; Photo.* [On Oct. 10, 1838, Lincoln has the complaint dismissed in the Sangamon Circuit Court. *Record.*]

TUE.
SEPT.

5

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln is one of the attorneys in *George R. Rice v. Alexander Lindsay* before Thomas Moffett, justice of the peace. The case is continued until next Tuesday. *Stuart & Lincoln fee book owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson.*

WED.
SEPT.

6

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln replies to General Adams' statement published in the *Illinois Republican*. He points out discrepancies in the General's story. He says that the General's assertion that he has disproved the charges made by "Sampson's Ghost" and the bogus assignment in the Anderson case "is all as false as hell, as all this community must know." *Journal, Sept. 9.*

THU.
SEPT.

7

FRI.
SEPT.

8

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files in the Sangamon Circuit Court the bill of complaint in the trespass case of Thomas and John L. Wilbourn *v. Pollard Simmons*. Simmons has failed to pay his note for \$170. *See entries for July 8, Oct. 18. Weik MSS. No. 28.* [The Calhoun Circuit Court convenes at Gilead.]

SAT.
SEPT.

9

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes to the Third Auditor of the United States offering proof of a horse lost by John W. Warnsing in the Black Hawk War. He explains that Warnsing has sold his claim to Thomas Epperson and asks that the letter enclosing the draft be sent to him rather than to Warnsing or Epperson. *Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.*

SUN.
SEPT.

10

MON.
SEPT.

11

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files notice in the Sangamon Circuit Court that he will take depositions in the chancery case of Joel Wright, *Adm. et al. v. James Adams*. *Weik MSS. No. 47*. [The Macoupin Circuit Court convenes at Carlinville.]

TUE.
SEPT.

12

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln is one of the attorneys in *George R. Rice v. Alexander Lindsay* before Thomas Moffett, justice of the peace. *See entry for Sept. 5. Stuart & Lincoln fee book owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson.*

WED.
SEPT.

13

THU.
SEPT.

14

SPRINGFIELD. The letter to the Third Auditor written by Lincoln on Sept. 9 is postmarked "Springfield, Ill. Sept. 14," so it is assumed that he is in Springfield. *Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.*

FRI.
SEPT.

15

SAT.
SEPT.

16

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files the praecipe in *Peyton L. Harrison, assignee of John Taylor v. Pollard Simmons*, an assumpsit suit. *See entry for Sept. 22. Photo.*

SUN. SEPT. 17	
MON. SEPT. 18	[The Tazewell Circuit Court opens a six-day term at Tremont. Judge John Pearson who has exchanged circuits with Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., appoints Stephen A. Douglas prosecuting attorney <i>pro tem.</i> <i>Record.</i>]
TUE. SEPT. 19	
WED. SEPT. 20	
THU. SEPT. 21	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files the bill of equity in the chancery case of Simeon Francis <i>v.</i> Estate of Edward Mitchell and John T. Stuart. <i>American Book Prices Current, 1933.</i>
FRI. SEPT. 22	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files in Sangamon Circuit Court the declaration and bond in Billan <i>v.</i> White; the complaint, praecipe and bond in Von Phul & McGill <i>v.</i> Porter; the affidavit in Foster & Co. <i>v.</i> Lockerman; the declaration in Peyton L. Harrison <i>v.</i> Pollard Simmons, and two bills of complaint in Rupert & Lindenberger <i>v.</i> Garrett. <i>Weik MSS. Nos. 32-36, 42, 43; Photo.</i>
SAT. SEPT. 23	

SUN.
SEPT.

24

MON.
SEPT.

25

[The McLean Circuit Court opens a five-day term in Bloomington. Judge John Pearson of the seventh circuit presides, exchanging courts with Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr. Stephen A. Douglas is appointed prosecuting attorney *pro tem*. John T. Stuart, Franklin Brattan, Josephus Hewett and David Davis are among the attorneys attending the court. *Record*. Judge Thomas was commissioned July 20, 1837.]

TUE.
SEPT.

26

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files in Sangamon Circuit Court, the declaration and bond for costs in *McKee et al. v. Thorpe*. The plaintiff is a resident of St. Louis. *Weik MSS. No. 14*.

WED.
SEPT.

27

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln witnesses a deed given by Samuel Neale, Sr., to A. G. Herndon for eighty acres four miles west of Springfield, near the Beardstown road. *Deed Book M, 247*.

THU.
SEPT.

28

FRI.
SEPT.

29

SAT.
SEPT.

30

[A note signed "An Old Settler" in the *Sangamo Journal* appears to have been written by Lincoln. He claims that he has read the "Sampson's Ghost" letters and understands there are irregularities in Adams' handling of certain lots and a plot of ten acres. He has examined these matters carefully and will give his conclusions soon. *Journal, Sept. 30*.]

SUN. OCT. 1	
MON. OCT. 2	[The Macon Circuit Court convenes for a three-day term at Decatur. Judge John Pearson presides by exchange with Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr.]
TUE. OCT. 3	SPRINGFIELD. The first of the "Old Settler" letters written by Lincoln appears in the <i>Journal</i> . See entry for Sept. 30. General Adams is accused of irregularities in the acquisition of certain lots in Springfield. In the article is a letter of Elijah Iles giving details of another case, in which he claims Adams dealt unfairly. <i>Journal</i> , Oct. 7.
WED. OCT. 4	
THU. OCT. 5	
FRI. OCT. 6	
SAT. OCT. 7	

SUN. OCT. 8	SPRINGFIELD.
MON. OCT. 9	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln have three cases called on the first day of the fall term of the Sangamon Circuit Court. They represent Rachel Roll who is granted a divorce from Jacob E. Roll. In Jonas Whitney <i>v.</i> Joel Johnson, they confess the defendant's indebtedness for \$250. The court grants their petition for partition of the land in Broadwell <i>v.</i> Broadwell. <i>Record.</i>
TUE. OCT. 10	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files his answer as guardian <i>ad litem</i> for William Nelson, the infant defendant in Craig White <i>v.</i> David P. Harris <i>et al.</i> , a petition for partition of land. <i>Ibid.</i>
WED. OCT. 11	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln get judgment by default for \$133.15 in Bell & Co. <i>v.</i> Traylor. On their motion Jemima Dingman is made plaintiff in Dingman <i>v.</i> Dearing, in place of Abraham Dingman, deceased. Their motion, entered on July 3, to strike from the docket, the suit of Neff and wife <i>v.</i> Holmes, is overruled. Two of their cases are dismissed and one is continued. <i>Ibid.</i>
THU. OCT. 12	SPRINGFIELD. The defendants file their pleas in Buckmaster <i>v.</i> Garrett; Rupert & Lindenberger <i>v.</i> Garrett, and Rupert & Lindenberger <i>v.</i> Garrett & Co. Stuart & Lincoln ask damages of \$500 in the first case and \$200 in each of the other cases. <i>Ibid.</i>
FRI. OCT. 13	
SAT. OCT. 14	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln file defendants plea in Torrey <i>v.</i> Felix Green and Torrey <i>v.</i> Lloyd. The court grants their petition to sell land to pay the widow's dower and debts in Carrico <i>v.</i> Carrico. The jury disagrees in Torrey <i>v.</i> William Green in which Lincoln appears for the defendant. He also wins Levick & Jenkins <i>v.</i> Withers & Co., when it is dismissed at cost of the plaintiff. <i>Ibid.</i>

SUN. OCT. 15	SPRINGFIELD.
MON. OCT. 16	SPRINGFIELD. Torrey <i>v.</i> Lloyd and Torrey <i>v.</i> Felix Green and Torrey <i>v.</i> William Green are dismissed at cost of defendants. Stuart & Lincoln represent defendants in the first two cases and Logan & Lincoln in the third case. Stuart & Lincoln get judgment for \$696.26 in McKee <i>et al. v.</i> Thorpe. Lincoln files the petition for partition in Moses Martin <i>v.</i> John Martin's Heirs. <i>Record.</i>
TUE. OCT. 17	SPRINGFIELD. Logan and Lincoln file their replication in Wright, Adm. <i>et al. v.</i> Adams. In Buckmaster <i>v.</i> Garrett; Rupert & Lindemberger <i>v.</i> Garrett and Rupert & Lindemberger <i>v.</i> Garrett & Co., defendant withdraws his plea and they are dismissed at defendant's cost. Stuart & Lincoln appear for plaintiffs in these cases and in Traylor <i>v.</i> Radford in which leave is given to open depositions. <i>Ibid.</i>
WED. OCT. 18	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln get judgments, for \$175.60, in each of the two suits of Wilbourn <i>v.</i> Simmons; and for \$67.60 in Klein <i>v.</i> Smith. They file pleas in Fleming <i>v.</i> Ransdell, and Chiles <i>v.</i> Sudduth. They file the affidavit and move the court that the appellant give additional security in Campbell <i>v.</i> Knox. <i>Ibid.</i>
THU. OCT. 19	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln, P. C. Latham, Garret Elkin and John T. Stuart sign William Butler's bond for \$2,000 as clerk of the circuit court. On motion of Stuart & Lincoln, the appellant is given leave to open depositions in Dingman <i>v.</i> Dearing, and the court orders that the appellant be nonsuited. <i>Ibid.</i>
FRI. OCT. 20	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln win nine cases by default, getting damages of \$935.71. Stuart is appointed guardian <i>ad litem</i> in Musick <i>v.</i> Musick. In the two chancery cases of Mason <i>v.</i> Mason, the bills are taken as confessed and commissioners are appointed to set aside dower in one case and to partition the land in the other. <i>Ibid.</i>
SAT. OCT. 21	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln file defendant's affidavit in Fleming <i>v.</i> Ransdell. A jury awards plaintiff, their client, \$21.50 in the attachment case of Coffman <i>v.</i> Smith. Ellis <i>v.</i> Hughes is dismissed at cost of plaintiff. Their bill is taken as confessed in St. John <i>v.</i> Chitton <i>et. al.</i> , and they are given leave to take depositions. <i>Ibid.</i>

SUN.
OCT.
22

MON.
OCT.
23

[A public meeting is held to protest against the activities of abolitionists. Judge T. C. Browne of the Supreme Court is chairman and I. S. Britton, secretary. They resolve that "the efforts of abolitionists in this community are neither necessary nor useful," and that the doctrine of immediate emancipation is at variance with Christianity. *Journal*, Oct. 28. The Morgan Circuit Court convenes.] (21)

TUE.
OCT.
24

WED.
OCT.
25

[Benjamin Talbott, recorder of Sangamon County writes a long letter defending himself and Lincoln against the assertions made in a letter of General Adams, published in the *Republican* today. *Journal*, Nov. 4. Citizens of the town meet to take steps to pay the first installment of the \$50,000 donated toward the cost of the new State House. *Trustee's Minutes*.]

THU.
OCT.
26

[The Illinois Anti-Slavery Convention opens its three-day meeting in Upper Alton. The call for the convention is signed by twenty residents of Springfield, twelve of whom are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. *Clinton L. Conkling, History of Westminster Presbyterian Church (MS)* .]

FRI.
OCT.
27

SAT.
OCT.
28

SUN.
OCT.
29

MON.
OCT.
30

TUE.
OCT.
31

WED.
NOV.
1

THU.
NOV.
2

FRI.
NOV.
3

SAT.
NOV.
4

SUN.
NOV.

5

MON.
NOV.

6

[The Greene Circuit Court is in session all this week. Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., appoints Josephus Hewett prosecuting attorney in the absence of David Prickett. *Record*]

TUE.
NOV.

7

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln represents the plaintiff in the forcible detainer case of Joel Johnson *v.* John Gray, in the court of Justice Clement. He takes his six-dollar fee in board at Johnson's hotel. *Stuart & Lincoln fee book owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson.*

WED.
NOV.

8

THU.
NOV.

9

FRI.
NOV.

10

SAT.
NOV.

11

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln takes the deposition of Isaiah Stillman to be used by the heirs of Joseph Anderson in Wright, Adm. *et. al. v.* James Adams. Stillman swears he talked with Adams in 1832 and the latter did not mention that Anderson had assigned to Adams the controverted claim. *Townsend, 103-04.*

SUN.
NOV.
12

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln takes the deposition of Stephen Dewey, clerk of the Fulton circuit court, who contradicts the statements made by General Adams in the land ownership controversy with the heirs of Joseph Anderson. *Townsend*, 104.

MON.
NOV.
13

[The Cass Circuit Court meets for the first time. Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., presides over the one-day session at Beardstown. *Record*.]

TUE.
NOV.
14

WED.
NOV.
15

THU.
NOV.
16

FRI.
NOV.
17

SAT.
NOV.
18

[A. G. Herndon writes a long letter telling why he believes General Adams guilty of obtaining the two lots under false pretenses from the late Andrew Sampson. He says he could give stronger evidence of Adams' lack of integrity, but refrains, although he will give it at the earnest solicitation of Adams. *Journal*, Nov. 18.]

SUN.
NOV.
19

MON.
NOV.
20

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln takes from Joshua S. Hobbs his written order on William Butler to pay Thomas Hunter \$4.75 for hauling thirty-eight loads of manure. *Photo.*

TUE.
NOV.
21

WED.
NOV.
22

THU.
NOV.
23

FRI.
NOV.
24

SAT.
NOV.
25

SUN.
NOV.
26

MON.
NOV.
27

[Stuart, for Stuart & Lincoln, certifies on the judgment docket of the Sangamon Circuit Court receipt of \$23.59, the amount of judgment in *Campbell v. Knox*, affirmed on Oct. 19. *Book A.*]

TUE.
NOV.
28

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln draws up several deeds for Kerr & Co., St. Louis merchants. He records that Robert Irwin & Co., a Springfield store indebted to Kerr & Co., have credited him on their books for five dollars for writing the deeds and have made a corresponding change in their accounts against Kerr & Co. *Stuart & Lincoln fee book owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson.*

WED.
NOV.
29

THU.
NOV.
30

FRI.
DEC.
1

SAT.
DEC.
2

SUN.
DEC.

3

MON.
DEC.

4

TUE.
DEC.

5

WED.
DEC.

6

THU.
DEC.

7

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes to William A. Minshall of Rushville, that Stuart will run for Congress again. Let "our friends in your parts know. Write all you think and know of our prospects. We have adopted it as part of our policy here, to never speak of Douglass at all. Isn't that the best mode of treating so small a matter?" *Photo.*

FRI.
DEC.

8

SAT.
DEC.

9

SUN.
DEC.
10

MON.
DEC.
11

[The Illinois Supreme Court convenes at Vandalia. The court is in session until Dec. 25.]

TUE.
DEC.
12

WED.
DEC.
13

THU.
DEC.
14

[The Sangamon Circuit Court meets in a special one-day session to take up the case of John S. Davis, charged with larceny. Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., presides. *Record.*]

FRI.
DEC.
15

SAT.
DEC.
16

SUN.
DEC.
17

MON.
DEC.
18

TUE.
DEC.
19

WED.
DEC.
20

THU.
DEC.
21

FRI.
DEC.
22

SAT.
DEC.
23

SUN. DEC. 24	
MON. DEC. 25	
TUE. DEC. 26	
WED. DEC. 27	
THU. DEC. 28	
FRI. DEC. 29	
SAT. DEC. 30	

SUN.
DEC.
31

MON.
JAN.
1

TUE.
JAN.
2

WED.
JAN.
3

THU.
JAN.
4

FRI.
JAN.
5

SAT.
JAN.
6

[The *Sangamo Journal* announces that Cyrus Walker is not a candidate for Congress, but is advocating the election of John T. Stuart. Stuart is absent from town but the *Journal* has no doubt that he will become a candidate.]

SUN. JAN. 7	
MON. JAN. 8	
TUE. JAN. 9	
WED. JAN. 10	
THU. JAN. 11	
FRI. JAN. 12	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the declaration in the Sangamon Circuit Court in the assumpsit suit of James F. Reed and wife <i>v.</i> Charles Arnold and William Butler. Lincoln asks \$400 damages. <i>See entry for March 9. Weik MSS. No. 100. (69)</i>
SAT. JAN. 13	

1838

1839

SUN. JAN. 14	
MON. JAN. 15	
TUE. JAN. 16	
WED. JAN. 17	["Being unexpectedly called from home . . . likely to detain me until a week previous to our next court, I take this method of informing those who have confided their business to . . . Walker & Hewett that whenever not adversely employed, either Messrs. Logan & Baker or Messrs. Stuart & Lincoln will give advice or assistance needed during my absence. J. Hewett." <i>Journal, Jan. 20.</i>]
THU. JAN. 18	
FRI. JAN. 19	
SAT. JAN. 20	

SUN. JAN. 21	
MON. JAN. 22	
TUE. JAN. 23	
WED. JAN. 24	
THU. JAN. 25	[A special term of the Sangamon Circuit Court is held to try Isaac Silcon on a charge of larceny. The grand jury fails to indict him. Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., presides. <i>Record</i> .]
FRI. JAN. 26	
SAT. JAN. 27	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln delivers an address before the Young Men's Lyceum on "The Perpetuation of Our Political Institutions." His theme is the danger and wickedness of mobs and the value and necessity of the maintenance of law and order. The theme of the address is probably prompted by the Alton riot which caused the death of Elijah P. Lovejoy, though he makes only slight reference to it. <i>Works, I</i> , 35-50. (22) (70)

SUN. JAN. 28	
MON. JAN. 29	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the declaration in the Sangamon Circuit Court in the trespass case of Ellis & Vaughn <i>v.</i> Wharton Ransdell. He asks \$200 damages. <i>See entry for March 9.</i> He also files the complaint in Cromwell <i>v.</i> Taylor. He writes a promissory note which is signed by Jonas and Dewey Whitney. <i>Weik MSS. Nos. 91, 24, 758.</i>
TUE. JAN. 30	
WED. JAN. 31	
THU. FEB. 1	
FRI. FEB. 2	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files with the clerk of the Sangamon Circuit Court a notice to issue a summons in James Anderson, Jr., William Bell and John W. Anderson <i>v.</i> George Patterson and Frederick A. Patterson. He enters himself security for costs. <i>Photo.</i>
SAT. FEB. 3	[Lincoln writes an Addendum to his "Conservative" letter of Jan. 27. He again complains of the nomination of Douglas for Congress "in these trying times . . . instead of some man of talent and acquaintance with the people, and possessing other suitable qualifications." <i>See footnote No. 70. Journal, Ill. State Hist. Soc., July, 1936.</i>]

SUN.
FEB.

4

MON.
FEB.

5

TUE.
FEB.

6

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files in the Sangamon Circuit Court, a long bill of complaint in the chancery case of Alexander Garrett *v.* Lawrason Levering. *See entry for July 10. Weik MSS. No. 74.*

WED.
FEB.

7

THU.
FEB.

8

FRI.
FEB.

9

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln records in the firm's fee book, receipt of a note for \$1,695.98 and a mortgage given by Alexander Garrett to Edward Crow & Co. [In the Sangamon Circuit Court on Oct. 20, Crow & Co., are awarded \$1,952.49. On March 15, 1839, land is sold to pay the judgment.] *Record; Fee book owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson.*

SAT.
FEB.

10

[Today's *Journal* contains a column of letters (one signed W. L. May), expressing the same strictures on Douglas' nomination for Congress, found in Lincoln's two letters signed "A Conservative," which appeared Jan. 27 and Feb. 3. Lincoln is probably the author of all the letters except the one signed by May. *Journal, Ill. State Hist. Soc., July, 1936.*]

SUN. FEB. 11	
MON. FEB. 12	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln votes for Francis Taylor for justice of the peace. Marvellous Eastham, the Democratic candidate is elected 236 to 198. Lincoln votes for Edward Stapelford who is elected constable. <i>Election Returns</i> .
TUE. FEB. 13	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files in the Sangamon Circuit Court the bill of complaint in the chancery case of Wilson <i>v.</i> Simpson. <i>Weik MSS. No. 99</i> .
WED. FEB. 14	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the bill of complaint in the Sangamon Circuit Court in Thomas J. Payne <i>v.</i> Nicholas Bryan, a suit to foreclose a chattel mortgage. <i>Weik MSS. No. 72</i> .
THU. FEB. 15	
FRI. FEB. 16	
SAT. FEB. 17	

SUN. FEB. 18	
MON. FEB. 19	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files in the Sangamon Circuit Court the bill of complaint in John E. Roll <i>v.</i> John Anderson. Roll is seeking to recover a black mare. Logan represents the defendant. <i>Weik MSS. No. 66.</i>
TUE. FEB. 20	
WED. FEB. 21	
THU. FEB. 22	
FRI. FEB. 23	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the bills of complaint in the Sangamon Circuit Court in the cases of Stone <i>v.</i> Hughes, Colburn <i>v.</i> Wallace, Mason <i>v.</i> Henshaw, Herndon <i>v.</i> Sudduth <i>et al.</i> , and Wright <i>v.</i> Brooks. In the first four cases the plaintiff is seeking to collect on notes long overdue. <i>Weik MSS. Nos. 57, 67, 82, 60, 59.</i>
SAT. FEB. 24	["We are authorized to announce A. LINCOLN, as a candidate for the State Legislature." <i>Journal, Feb. 24.</i>]

SUN.
FEB.

25

MON.
FEB.

26

[Messrs. Isherwood and MacKenzie, for many years managers of theaters in Baltimore and Washington, who last year opened Chicago's first theater in the old Sauganash Hotel, open a series of dramatic performances in the dining room of the American House, which has been fitted up with a temporary stage. They play for twelve nights. *Journal, Feb. 24.*]

TUE.
FEB.

27

WED.
FEB.

28

THU.
MAR.

1

FRI.
MAR.

2

SAT.
MAR.

3

SUN. MAR. 4	
MON. MAR. 5	SPRINGFIELD. The Sangamon Circuit Court opens a two-week session. Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., presides. Stuart & Lincoln appear for the New Salem storekeeper, Samuel Hill, in an attachment suit against Robert McNabb, which is dismissed at defendant's cost. They get judgment for \$481.69 in <i>Hickman v. Braucher</i> . They ask security for costs of plaintiff in <i>Sinnard v. Kyle</i> . <i>Record</i> .
TUE. MAR. 6	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln is appointed guardian <i>ad litem</i> for the infant defendants in <i>Thayer v. Phillips et al.</i> Stuart & Lincoln file defendant's plea in <i>Sinnard v. Kyle</i> . <i>Ware v. Duncan et al.</i> , is continued, and in <i>Foster v. Cassity</i> leave is given to open depositions. They represent defendants in both cases. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. MAR. 7	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln amend their bill of complaint in <i>Hickman v. Braucher</i> , and file letters of administration in this case and in <i>Dingman v. Dearing</i> . In <i>Thayer v. Phillips et al.</i> , and <i>Francis v. Heirs of Edward Mitchell</i> they file certificates of publication. In <i>Cannon v. Kinney</i> , the plaintiff, their client, is ordered to give security by March 15. <i>Ibid</i> .
THU. MAR. 8	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln lose <i>Ware v. Duncan et al.</i> , when the court finds defendant indebted for \$172.25. They file defendants' plea in <i>Trowbridge v. Hughes</i> . On their motion <i>Roll v. Anderson</i> is continued for want of summons in time. In <i>Wright, Adm., et al. v. Adams</i> defendant is granted leave to open depositions. Stuart, Lincoln and Logan appear for plaintiffs. <i>Ibid</i> .
FRI. MAR. 9	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln have twenty-three cases called. They get judgments in nine cases, a total of \$3,045.17. The defendant's plea is filed in five cases, five are continued, two dismissed and a motion to reverse judgment is filed by defendants in two others. <i>Ibid</i> .
SAT. MAR. 10	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln ask that the description of the property in the bill of complaint in <i>Noah Mason v. Lucinda Mason et al.</i> , be corrected. Plaintiffs file their affidavit in <i>Neff and wife v. Holmes</i> . Dummer and Lincoln represent defendant. <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. MAR. 11	
MON. MAR. 12	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln obtain judgment by confession for \$860.48 by Alexander Garrett and a summons to Henry Garrett in <i>Anderson, Bell & Co. v. Garrett & Garrett</i> . They obtain leave to amend complainant's bill in <i>Francis v. Heirs of Edward Mitchell</i> , and <i>Lucinda Mason v. Noah Mason et al. Record</i> .
TUE. MAR. 13	SPRINGFIELD. [The circuit court devotes the entire day to the selection of a jury to try William Moffett, indicted for murder. On Friday next he is found not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter, and is ordered to be imprisoned for eight months. <i>Ibid.</i>]
WED. MAR. 14	SPRINGFIELD. Stephen A. Douglas is appointed prosecuting attorney <i>pro tem</i> to conduct the trial of Henry B. Truett, indicted for the murder of Dr. Jacob M. Early. John D. Urquhart the prosecuting attorney is a witness in the case. Stuart, Lincoln, Logan, Baker and Cyrus Walker are attorneys for Truett. <i>Record</i> .
THU. MAR. 15	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes Levi Davis of Vandalia, apologizing for the delay in attending to certain affairs for some of Davis' clients. He assures him no damage has been done by the delay. <i>Tracy</i> , 2-3.
FRI. MAR. 16	SPRINGFIELD. <i>Reed v. Fleming</i> and <i>Goodacre v. Simpson</i> are tried before a jury. The jury is unable to agree in the former, but finds for the defendant in the latter case. The bill of complaint is amended in <i>Executors of Moses Hart v. Heirs of Moses Hart</i> . Stuart & Lincoln represent the plaintiffs in each case. Two other cases are continued. <i>Record</i> .
SAT. MAR. 17	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln obtain divorces for Andrew Finley from Cynthia V. Finley and John Winn, Jr., from Mary Winn. They win the three chancery cases of <i>Hickman v. Braucher et al.</i> , <i>Miller v. Chrisman et al.</i> , and <i>Anderson, Bell & Co. v. Garrett and wife</i> . Plaintiff is ordered to give security in <i>Cannon v. Kinney</i> . Stuart & Lincoln appear for Cannon. <i>Ibid.</i>

SUN. MAR. 18	
MON. MAR. 19	[The Morgan Circuit Court convenes at Jacksonville for a two-week session. Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., presides. Josiah Lamborn and the firm of Wm. Thomas & Wm. Brown have the most cases. John J. Hardin and Murray McConnel are among the leading lawyers at this term. <i>Record.</i>]
TUE. MAR. 20	
WED. MAR. 21	SPRINGFIELD. Henry B. Truett, indicted on March 14 for the murder of Dr. Jacob M. Early, gives Stuart & Lincoln each a note for \$250 secured by a mortgage on two sections of land in the northern part of Sangamon County. [Now in Chester Township in Logan County.] <i>See entry for Aug. 22. Deed Book M, 412-13.</i>
THU. MAR. 22	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln is one of the group of 101 citizens of Springfield signing a joint and several note for \$16,666.67 to the State Bank to enable the town to pay the second instalment of one third of the \$50,000 pledged in Feb. 1837, to obtain the State capital. The town trustees execute a bond to indemnify the citizens. <i>J. C. Power, History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County, 48-9.</i>
FRI. MAR. 23	
SAT. MAR. 24	

SUN.
MAR.

25

MON.
MAR.

26

[John T. Stuart, Whig, and Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, debate the issues of their campaign for Congress before 300 people gathered at the market house in Jacksonville. *Illinois Standard* (Jacksonville), *Mar. 31.*]

TUE.
MAR.

27

WED.
MAR.

28

THU.
MAR.

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FRI.
MAR.

30

SAT.
MAR.

31

SUN. APR. 1	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes a curious letter to Mrs. O. H. Browning of Quincy in which he relates the details of his courtship of Mary Owens. He describes his determination last fall to propose to her and have the matter settled—her refusal three times, which mortified him in “a hundred different ways. . . . But let it all go! I’ll try and outlive it.” <i>Works, I, 87-92.</i>
MON. APR. 2	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes a bond for costs which is signed by Joseph Smith and J. P. Anderson in <i>Cannon v. Kinney</i> in the Sangamon Circuit Court. This case involves the possession of a sorrel horse worth \$65. [Lincoln wins the suit on appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court in July, 1841.] <i>Weik MSS. No. 56.</i>
TUE. APR. 3	
WED. APR. 4	[Stuart and Douglas attend the spring courts of the first judicial circuit. They debate the issues of the campaign this week during the meeting of the Greene Circuit Court at Carrollton. R. W. English, Usher F. Linder, Edward D. Baker and Stephen T. Logan are among the attorneys attending the court. <i>Journal, April 21.</i>
THU. APR. 5	
FRI. APR. 6	[The Calhoun Circuit Court convenes at Gilead.]
SAT. APR. 7	

SUN. APR. 8	
MON. APR. 9	[The Macoupin Circuit Court begins a five day term at Carlinville. In the absence of the prosecuting attorney, Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., appoints Usher F. Linder prosecuting attorney <i>pro tem</i> . <i>Record</i> .]
TUE. APR. 10	
WED. APR. 11	
THU. APR. 12	
FRI. APR. 13	
SAT. APR. 14	

SUN.
APR.
15

MON.
APR.
16

TREMONT. The Tazewell Circuit Court convenes at Tremont. The editor of the *Sangamo Journal* comments as follows: "Our business last week called us to Tremont during the sitting of the circuit court, Judge Thomas presiding. There were about 220 cases on the docket—all of which were disposed of in 4½ days." *April 28.*

TUE.
APR.
17

TREMONT.

WED.
APR.
18

TREMONT.

THU.
APR.
19

TREMONT.

FRI.
APR.
20

TREMONT. Lincoln writes a note to Stuart & Lincoln for \$25 payable in six months. It is signed by James M. Crain together with an agreement to pay them a \$500 fee if they win the full claim of Crain *v.* Heirs of Lewis F. Crain. If they do not succeed in recovering the property purchased of Peter Menard, Jr., but succeed in the rest they will get \$300. *Barrett MSS.*

SAT.
APR.
21

<div>SUN. APR. 22</div>	
<div>MON. APR. 23</div>	
<div>TUE. APR. 24</div>	
<div>WED. APR. 25</div>	
<div>THU. APR. 26</div>	
<div>FRI. APR. 27</div>	
<div>SAT. APR. 28</div>	

SUN. APR. 29	
MON. APR. 30	
TUE. MAY 1	
WED. MAY 2	
THU. MAY 3	
FRI. MAY 4	
SAT. MAY 5	

SUN. MAY 6	
MON. MAY 7	BLOOMINGTON. The McLean Circuit Court opens a six-day session. On the docket are 7 criminal, 16 chancery and 352 common law cases. <i>Record</i> .
TUE. MAY 8	BLOOMINGTON. A jury awards the plaintiff \$38 damages for trespassing on timber land in Josiah Horr <i>v.</i> Jesse Frankinburger. Lincoln represents the plaintiff. <i>Record</i> ; <i>Stuart & Lincoln fee book</i> owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson. The <i>Sangamo Journal</i> gives him their bills due in Bloomington and announces that all who wish to pay should call upon Lincoln at the court house. <i>Journal</i> , March 5.
WED. MAY 9	BLOOMINGTON. Lincoln is appointed guardian <i>ad litem</i> for the infant defendants in Rhodes & Water <i>v.</i> Mary Lyon, widow, and the infant heirs of Meril Lyon, deceased. <i>Record</i> .
THU. MAY 10	BLOOMINGTON. [Some time during this week Lincoln debates the issues of the congressional campaign with Douglas. Stuart is ill and Lincoln substitutes for him. <i>Bloomington Pantagraph</i> , March 12, 1898.]
FRI. MAY 11	BLOOMINGTON.
SAT. MAY 12	BLOOMINGTON.

SUN. MAY 13	
MON. MAY 14	DECATUR. Lincoln attends the opening of the two-day term of the Macon Circuit Court. In the evening he drives John Hanks' team out to the Hanks farm where he stays all night. Hanks is serving on the petit jury. Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., presides. <i>Papers in Illinois History</i> , 1939, 135.
TUE. MAY 15	DECATUR. Lincoln is appointed guardian <i>ad litem</i> for the infant heirs of John Lowry, deceased. John Lowry, administrator of the estate of John Lowry, has filed a petition for the sale of real estate. <i>See entry for June 5. Record.</i>
WED. MAY 16	
THU. MAY 17	
FRI. MAY 18	
SAT. MAY 19	

SUN.
MAY
20

MON.
MAY
21

[The Cass Circuit Court meets at Beardstown for a two-day term. Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., presides. No fall term of the court is held. *Record*.]

TUE.
MAY
22

WED.
MAY
23

THU.
MAY
24

FRI.
MAY
25

SAT.
MAY
26

[Cyrus Edwards, Whig candidate for Governor, speaks in Springfield. *Journal*, May 26.]

<div>SUN. MAY 27</div>	
<div>MON. MAY 28</div>	
<div>TUE. MAY 29</div>	
<div>WED. MAY 30</div>	
<div>THU. MAY 31</div>	
<div>FRI. JUNE 1</div>	
<div>SAT. JUNE 2</div>	<p>SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln buys for \$300 two lots in the center of the block across the street from the residence property which he purchases in 1844. <i>Deed Book O, 93.</i> (54)</p>

SUN.
JUNE
3

MON.
JUNE
4

[The United States Circuit Court and the Democratic State Convention meet in Vandalia. *The Illinoian* (Jacksonville), June 2.]

TUE.
JUNE
5

[Lincoln files his answer as guardian *ad litem* in the Macon Circuit Court in the petition of John Lowry to sell real estate. He says that he knows no good reason consistent with the interests of the infant heirs why the petition should not be granted. *See entry for May 15. Record.*]

WED.
JUNE
6

THU.
JUNE
7

FRI.
JUNE
8

SAT.
JUNE
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SUN.
JUNE
10

MON.
JUNE
11

SPRINGFIELD. George Power gives a trust deed to Lincoln for A. G. Herndon for 240 acres situated ten miles northwest of Springfield, to guarantee the payment of \$525 loaned by Herndon to Power for three months. [Herndon acknowledges receipt in full on Sept. 17.] *Deed Book M, 624-25.*

TUE.
JUNE
12

WED.
JUNE
13

THU.
JUNE
14

FRI.
JUNE
15

SAT.
JUNE
16

BARTELL'S ON SUGAR CREEK. The first of four meetings, to which all candidates for the legislature are invited, is held today at Bartell's on Sugar Creek, five miles southeast of Springfield. Lincoln probably attends and speaks at the meeting. *Journal, June 23.*

SUN. JUNE 17	
MON. JUNE 18	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln, William Butler and A. Y. Ellis sign Charles R. Matheny's bond for \$1,000 as clerk of the county commissioners' court. <i>Book D</i> , 435. The county commissioners allow Stuart & Lincoln \$36 for use of their office as a jury room at terms of circuit court in July and October, 1837, and March, 1838. <i>Book D</i> , 434.
TUE. JUNE 19	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files in the Sangamon Circuit Court the declaration in the assumpsit suit of Matthew McNair <i>v.</i> James Adams. He asks \$1,000 damages. Treat and Campbell represent the defendant. <i>Weik MSS. No. 86</i> . [The praecipe and bond for costs which Lincoln sent to the clerk of the Morgan Circuit Court, in <i>Harwood v. Forsythe & Buckner</i> , is filed. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 84.]
WED. JUNE 20	
THU. JUNE 21	
FRI. JUNE 22	COLBURN'S MILL. The candidates for the legislature meet and address the citizens of the southwestern part of Sangamon County at a meeting at William Colburn's mill on Lick Creek near the present town of Loami. All the candidates have been invited and Lincoln probably attends. <i>Journal</i> , June 23.
SAT. JUNE 23	BERLIN. The candidates for the legislature address the citizens at a meeting at Berlin (now Old Berlin), twelve miles west of Springfield. Lincoln probably attends. <i>Ibid.</i>

SUN. JUNE 24	
MON. JUNE 25	
TUE. JUNE 26	
WED. JUNE 27	
THU. JUNE 28	
FRI. JUNE 29	
SAT. JUNE 30	WATER'S CAMP GROUND. The candidates for the legislature address the citizens at Water's Camp Ground on Spring Creek, four miles west of Springfield. This is the last of four meetings to which all the candidates have been invited. Lincoln probably attends. <i>Journal, June 23.</i>

SUN. JULY 1	
MON. JULY 2	SPRINGFIELD. The Sangamon Circuit Court opens for a two-week term, with Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., presiding. Lincoln is appointed guardian <i>ad litem</i> for the infant defendants in <i>State Bank v. Elizabeth Musick et al.</i> In the chancery suit of <i>Stevenson v. Abrams</i> the plaintiff is given leave to take the deposition of Abrams. Stuart, Lincoln and Treat represent the plaintiff. <i>Record.</i> (56)
TUE. JULY 3	SPRINGFIELD. In <i>Matthew McNair v. James Adams</i> , the defendant files five pleas. Stuart & Lincoln appear for plaintiff. <i>Clark v. Lake</i> is dismissed by plaintiff and in <i>Fleming v. Ransdell</i> plaintiff takes a non-suit. Stuart and Lincoln appear for defendant in both cases. They dismiss <i>Foster & Co. v. Lockerman</i> , and get judgment for \$280 in <i>Herndon v. Smith.</i> <i>Ibid.</i>
WED. JULY 4	[A meeting is called for today in Springfield of all persons interested in the division of Sangamon County. Lincoln probably attends as it is a subject in which he is greatly interested. <i>Journal, June 23.</i>]
THU. JULY 5	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files his answer as guardian <i>ad litem</i> in <i>Thayer v. Phillips et al.</i> In the <i>People v. Henry B. Truett</i> , indicted for murder on March 14, the prisoner enters a plea of not guilty and moves the court for a continuance to the October term. <i>See entry for March 14.</i> Stuart & Lincoln have seven other cases called. <i>Record.</i>
FRI. JULY 6	SPRINGFIELD. In the <i>People v. Henry B. Truett</i> , the prosecuting attorney is directed to show cause why a continuance should not be granted. In <i>Demint et al. v. Sintz</i> plaintiffs suggest the death of defendant and on their motion Nicholas Moore, Administrator, is made a defendant. Baker & Hewett appear for plaintiffs and Stuart & Lincoln for defendant. <i>Ibid.</i>
SAT. JULY 7	SPRINGFIELD. Douglas, prosecuting attorney, files his reasons why the <i>People v. Truett</i> should not be continued. The defendant by Logan and Lincoln file an amended affidavit setting out the materiality of the witnesses named. Arguments are heard and the court takes time. The defendant in <i>Wright, Adm., et al. v. Adams</i> asks leave to withdraw an assignment of judgment filed as an exhibit. <i>Ibid.</i>

SUN.
JULY
8

MON.
JULY
9

SPRINGFIELD. Judge Thomas orders *People v. Truett* continued from day to day. Leave is granted in *Wright, Adm., et al. v. Adams* to withdraw the exhibit by leaving with the clerk an attested copy. *See entry for July 7.* Stuart & Lincoln lose two cases when the jury awards the plaintiff \$180 in *Robinson v. Garvey*, and \$77.23½ in *Neale v. Duncan, Taylor & Blankenship. Record.*

TUE.
JULY
10

SPRINGFIELD. *Clark v. Lake* a trespass case is tried by a jury. Unable to agree the jury is discharged. Logan represents plaintiff and Stuart, Lincoln and Baker the defendant. Defendant files his answer in *Garrett v. Levering*. *Ware v. Grass* is continued. Stuart & Lincoln appear for plaintiff in both cases. *Ibid.*

WED.
JULY
11

SPRINGFIELD. The *People v. Truett* is continued to the Oct. term. John S. Roberts, James F. Reed and John D. Urquhart, witnesses in the case, are each put under \$1,000 bond. Lincoln files his answer in *State Bank v. Musick et al.* Stuart & Lincoln have six other cases called. *Ibid.*

THU.
JULY
12

SPRINGFIELD. Drs. E. H. Merryman and W. S. Wallace each give bond for \$1,000 to appear as witnesses in *People v. Truett*. In *Wright, Adm., et al. v. Adams* defendant files his affidavit and moves the court for a change of venue to Schuyler County. *See entry for July 9.* Stuart & Lincoln have seventeen other cases called. *Ibid.*

FRI.
JULY
13

SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln win *Anderson, Bell & Co. v. Gambrell* when the jury awards plaintiffs \$207.65. They lose two cases appealed from a justice of the peace and have three other cases continued. *Ibid.*

SAT.
JULY
14

SPRINGFIELD. On the last day of the July term, the court orders the property in *Francis v. Heirs of Mitchell* transferred to complainant and E. D. Baker is appointed commissioner. *Cannon v. Kinney*, *Strawbridge v. Craft* and *Stevenson v. Abrams* are dismissed by Stuart & Lincoln for complainants. *Foster v. Cassity*, in which they appear for Cassity, is to be decided in vacation. *Ibid.*

SUN. JULY 15	
MON. JULY 16	JACKSONVILLE? [The Morgan Circuit Court convenes at Jacksonville today for a six day term. Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., presides. Lincoln is present on Friday and may have attended the court during the entire week. <i>Record.</i>]
TUE. JULY 17	JACKSONVILLE?
WED. JULY 18	JACKSONVILLE?
THU. JULY 19	JACKSONVILLE?
FRI. JULY 20	JACKSONVILLE?
SAT. JULY 21	JACKSONVILLE and SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln is attorney for plaintiff in Lilburn Harwood <i>v.</i> Forsythe & Buckner in the Morgan Circuit Court. <i>See entries for June 19, Oct. 26. Record.</i> Lincoln returns to Springfield after an absence of several days. In the evening he receives a letter from Jesse W. Fell of Bloomington. <i>Fell MSS.</i>

SUN.
JULY
22

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln replies to Fell's letter received on last evening. *Fell MSS.*

MON.
JULY
23

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln answers a second letter from Jesse W. Fell. He tells Fell that he can deny the charges made by Douglas concerning Stuart's views on a national bank. He hopes Stuart will speak in McLean County before the election. "If we do our duty we shall succeed in the congressional election, but if we relax an *iota*, we shall be beaten." *Unpublished letter in the Fell MSS.*

TUE.
JULY
24

WED.
JULY
25

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln is one of the fourteen signers of a petition to Governor Duncan to appoint John Dixon to the vacancy on the Board of Commissioners of Public Works to succeed J. A. Stephenson, resigned. *Original owned by George C. Dixon.*

THU.
JULY
26

FRI.
JULY
27

SAT.
JULY
28

SUN.
JULY
29

MON.
JULY
30

TUE.
JULY
31

WED.
AUG.
1

THU.
AUG.
2

FRI.
AUG.
3

[The campaign of Stuart and Douglas, for Congress, becomes bitter toward the end. A few days before election they debate in front of the Springfield market house. Douglas uses language offensive to Stuart. The latter grabs Douglas and carries him around the market house. Douglas bites Stuart's right thumb in the scuffle. *Trans. Ill. State Hist. Soc. 1902, 110.*]

SAT.
AUG.
4

SUN.
AUG.
5

MON.
AUG.
6

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln is elected to the legislature for the third time, leading the field of seventeen candidates. He votes for Cyrus Edwards against Thomas Carlin for governor, and for William H. Davidson against Joseph Anderson for lieutenant-governor. Neither wins, but his vote helps Stuart defeat Douglas by thirty-six votes in a total of 36,495. *Election Returns.*

TUE.
AUG.
7

WED.
AUG.
8

THU.
AUG.
9

FRI.
AUG.
10

SAT.
AUG.
11

SUN.
AUG.

12

MON.
AUG.

13

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files a notice with the clerk of the Sangamon Circuit Court to issue a summons, and enters himself security for costs, in the suit of Albert G. Williams *v.* John M. and George L. Cabaniss. *Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.* [The Greene Circuit Court is in session all this week. No session is held at the regular term in September.]

TUE.
AUG.

14

WED.
AUG.

15

THU.
AUG.

16

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files in the Sangamon Circuit Court the bill for divorce in Foster *v.* Foster. *See entry for Oct. 20. Weik MSS. No. 55.*

FRI.
AUG.

17

SAT.
AUG.

18

SUN. AUG. 19	
MON. AUG. 20	
TUE. AUG. 21	
WED. AUG. 22	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart and Lincoln sign a marginal release of the mortgages given by Henry B. Truett for \$500 on March 21. <i>Deed Book M, 413.</i>
THU. AUG. 23	
FRI. AUG. 24	
SAT. AUG. 25	

SUN.
AUG.
26

MON.
AUG.
27

[A special one-day term of the Sangamon Circuit Court is held to take up the case of Berry Monahan, charged with larceny. The grand jury fails to indict him. Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., presides. *Record.*]

TUE.
AUG.
28

["I, Charles R. Matheny clerk of the County Commissioners Court in and for said County do hereby certify that Abraham Lincoln was duly elected Representative to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois from the County of Sangamon at the general election in August A.D. 1838 as appears from the returns filed in my office. C. R. Matheny Clerk C.C.C." *Photo.*]

WED.
AUG.
29

THU.
AUG.
30

FRI.
AUG.
31

[The Calhoun Circuit Court convenes at Gilead.]

SAT.
SEPT.
1

SUN. SEPT. 2	
MON. SEPT. 3	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln draws up a list of seven notes due the estate of George Spears, Sr., deceased. The unpaid notes totaling \$479 are due from residents of the New Salem neighborhood. Among those known to Lincoln were T. J. Nance, Jacob Bale and Levi Summers. <i>Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.</i> [The Greene County Circuit Court convenes at Carrollton.]
TUE. SEPT. 4	
WED. SEPT. 5	
THU. SEPT. 6	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes the following order which James Wright signs: "Mr. Robert Allen Please pay Stuart & Lincoln five dollars and charge to James Wright. Sept. 6 1838." <i>Photo.</i>
FRI. SEPT. 7	
SAT. SEPT. 8	

SUN.
SEPT.
9

MON.
SEPT.
10

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the declaration in assump-sit suit of John Durley *v.* Jesse Mills and Japhet A. Ball. He asks \$200 damages. *See entry for Oct. 15. Weik MSS. No. 96.* [The Macoupin Circuit Court meets for a five-day term. Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., appoints D. M. Woodson prosecuting attorney *pro tem.*]

TUE.
SEPT.
11

WED.
SEPT.
12

THU.
SEPT.
13

SPRINGFIELD. Josephus Hewett writes Gov. Duncan resigning as prosecuting attorney of the first judicial circuit. At the bottom of the letter Lincoln, Hewett, Logan, Baker, Stuart, Treat, Ninian W. Edwards and Cyrus Walker sign a recommendation of Antrim Campbell for the office. *Original in Ill. State Archives.*

FRI.
SEPT.
14

SAT.
SEPT.
15

SUN.
SEPT.
16

MON.
SEPT.
17

[The Tazewell Circuit Court convenes at Tremont for a four-day term. Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., appoints Antrim Campbell prosecuting attorney *pro tem.*]

TUE.
SEPT.
18

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the bill of complaint in *George Trotter v. Ebenezer Phelps*, a suit to collect a note, in the Sangamon Circuit Court. *See entry for Oct. 15. Weik MSS. No. 70.*

WED.
SEPT.
19

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the praecipe in *Judy v. Menary et al.*, in the Sangamon Circuit Court. Douglas represents the defendants in this case. *Weik MSS. No. 80.*

THU.
SEPT.
20

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files declaration in Sangamon Circuit Court in *Silas Harlan v. Thomas and John B. Moffett*, assumpsit. *See entry for Oct. 15. Weik MSS. No. 78.* Lincoln is listed as one of the attorneys in *Bell v. Mitchell* in the Tazewell court but the case is probably handled by Farnham, Frisby & D. Stewart, the other attorneys. *Record.*

FRI.
SEPT.
21

SPRINGFIELD. The bills of complaint in *Judy v. Menary et al.*, and *Short v. Quinton et al.*, are filed by Lincoln. *Weik MSS. Nos. 65, 58.*

SAT.
SEPT.
22

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files the declaration in the Sangamon Circuit Court in *Peter Van Bergen v. Thomas Neale*. [Neale and James D. Henry borrowed \$59.40 at 50% a year interest, at the time of their enlistment in the Black Hawk War in April, 1832. Henry became a general and the hero of the war. His death, March 4, 1834, left Neale responsible for the note.] *Photo.*

SUN. SEPT. 23	
MON. SEPT. 24	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files in the Sangamon Circuit Court, the declaration in the case of Edward D. Baker <i>v.</i> M. O. Reeves. He signs the names of Logan and Lincoln as attorneys for the plaintiff. <i>Weik MSS. No. 20.</i> [The McLean Circuit Court convenes for a three-day term.]
TUE. SEPT. 25	BLOOMINGTON? Rhodes <i>et al. v.</i> Mary Lyon <i>et al.</i> , a chancery bill to foreclose a mortgage, is heard by the court, and the complainants' bill is granted against Mary Lyon, Frederick S. Dean, administrator, and Abraham Lincoln guardian <i>ad litem</i> for David C. Lyon and Merit D. Lyon, infant heirs of Merit Lyon, deceased. <i>Record.</i>
WED. SEPT. 26	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files with the clerk of the Sangamon Circuit Court, the replication of the complainant in Nancy Orendorff <i>v.</i> Rowland and William Stringfield. <i>Photo.</i>
THU. SEPT. 27	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the declaration in the Sangamon Circuit Court in the case of Albert G. Williams <i>v.</i> John M. and George L. Cabiness. The Cabiness brothers gave their note to Nathaniel Owens for \$100 current money of Kentucky. Owens held the note for fifteen years and then assigned it to Williams, who is now seeking to collect the loan. <i>Photo.</i>
FRI. SEPT. 28	
SAT. SEPT. 29	SPRINGFIELD. Two thousand Whigs and Conservatives celebrate Stuart's election to Congress with a barbecue at Porter's Grove. Speeches are made by Lincoln, Stuart, May, Hardin, Servant, Bond, Baker, and Henry. Lincoln's speech is "pithy in his own peculiar style and showed off some of the prominent features of Mr. Van Buren's administration." <i>Alton Telegraph, Oct. 10.</i>

SUN.
SEPT.
30

MON.
OCT.
1

[No fall term of the Macon Circuit Court is held.]

TUE.
OCT.
2

SPRINGFIELD. Sarah Mottashed gives Lincoln, for the use of A. G. Herndon, a trust deed to a lot on Jefferson Street in Springfield, to guarantee payment of two promissory notes. One note is for \$50 and the other for \$200. *Deed Book D*, 277-78. (52)

WED.
OCT.
3

THU.
OCT.
4

FRI.
OCT.
5

SAT.
OCT.
6

SUN. OCT. 7	
MON. OCT. 8	SPRINGFIELD. The Sangamon Circuit Court opens a two-week session. Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., is on the bench. On motion of Stuart & Lincoln, Demint <i>et al. v. Sintz</i> is dismissed and the defendant, their client, is granted his costs. They lose Grass <i>v. Ware</i> when the plaintiff is granted one cent damages. <i>Record</i> .
TUE. OCT. 9	SPRINGFIELD. The day is spent on the trial of Henry B. Truett for the murder of Dr. Early. Stephen A. Douglas, the prosecuting attorney, moves to amend the order of last term to show that the jury list and a copy of the indictment were furnished the prisoner previous to his arraignment. Six jurymen are selected from six panels by the end of the day. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. OCT. 10	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln have nine cases called in the morning, five of which are dismissed. In People <i>v. Truett</i> , panel after panel of jurors are called, but only five are chosen. These with the six chosen yesterday are locked up over night. <i>Ibid</i> .
THU. OCT. 11	SPRINGFIELD. The court grants complainant's petition in Administrator of Green Casey <i>v. Heirs of Green Casey</i> . Stuart & Lincoln appear for the complainant. They file defendant's plea in Heredith <i>v. Matheny</i> . The twelfth juror is chosen in People <i>v. Truett</i> , and the presentation of evidence begins. <i>Ibid</i> .
FRI. OCT. 12	SPRINGFIELD. The evidence is concluded in People <i>v. Truett</i> , and arguments continue throughout the day. David M. Woodson, the new prosecuting attorney is sworn in, and assists Douglas. The defense is conducted by Lincoln, Logan, Baker and Cyrus Walker. <i>Ibid.</i> ; <i>Peoria Register and North-Western Gazetteer</i> , Oct. 20.
SAT. OCT. 13	SPRINGFIELD. In the murder trial of Truett, Logan contends that Early, a larger man, with upraised chair in his hand, carried a deadly weapon, Truett thought he intended to strike him. The prosecution asserts that Truett came to Spottswood's Hotel with a gun and picked a quarrel. Truett is acquitted. Lincoln's plea to the jury is in part responsible for the verdict. <i>Ibid. Bulletin No. 12, A.L.A.</i>

SUN.
OCT.
14

MON.
OCT.
15

SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln get aggregate damages of \$1,637.02 in six default cases: Durley *v.* Mills & Ball; Ellis & Vaughn *v.* Maxcy; Trotter *v.* Phelps; Harlan *v.* Moffett & Co.; Van Bergen *v.* Neale, and Simpson *v.* Coffman. They get a jury verdict for \$15 in Dingman *v.* Dearing, and \$74.15 in Kincaid *v.* Powers. They file defendant's plea in May *v.* Weber, Ruckel & Co. *Record*.

TUE.
OCT.
16

SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln have an easy day in court. They dismiss Hill *v.* H. B. & Miers Truett at plaintiff's cost and file the certificate of publication in Ellis *v.* Nave. Defendant files his plea in Poor *v.* Stafford, and Thompson *v.* Osborn and A. G. Williams *v.* John M. Cabiness *et al.* They represent the plaintiff in all cases. *Ibid.*

WED.
OCT.
17

SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln have five cases called in the circuit court. *Ibid.*

THU.
OCT.
18

SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln, representing the appellant, dismiss the appeal in Capps *v.* Van Deventer. *Ibid.*

FRI.
OCT.
19

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln is appointed commissioner to survey the lands described in complainant's bill in Butler *v.* Tilford *et al.* Stuart & Lincoln win Foster *v.* Cassity when the complainant is ordered to convey the land involved. They get judgments in three cases, have three cases continued and file complainant's bill in Todd *v.* Kendall. *Ibid.*

SAT.
OCT.
20

SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln have eleven cases called on the last day of the October term. Lincoln files his affidavit stating that he drew the original complaint in the divorce case of Samuel Rogers *v.* Polly Rogers, and that he advised his client to leave the charge of adultery out of the bill. The court gives leave to amend the bill. *Ibid.*

SUN. OCT. 21	
MON. OCT. 22	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln acknowledges a payment on the back of a promissory note given by Wharton Ransdell, a local hotel keeper, for \$208.50. <i>Week MSS. No. 2080</i> . [The Morgan Circuit Court convenes at Jacksonville for a two-week term. Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., presides. <i>Record</i> .]
TUE. OCT. 23	
WED. OCT. 24	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln purchase for John Goshorn, at a sheriff's sale, an eighty-acre tract for \$611.91. [Goshorn got judgment for \$569.79 and costs of \$8.37 against John Calhoun on July 12 in the Sangamon Circuit Court.] <i>Execution Files</i> .
THU. OCT. 25	
FRI. OCT. 26	JACKSONVILLE. Stuart & Lincoln obtain judgment by default for \$508.27 in Lilburn Harwood <i>v.</i> Newton Forsythe and A. H. Buckner, in the Morgan Circuit Court. <i>See entries for June 19, July 21. Record</i> .
SAT. OCT. 27	

SUN.
OCT.
28

MON.
OCT.
29

TUE.
OCT.
30

WED.
OCT.
31

THU.
NOV.
1

FRI.
NOV.
2

SAT.
NOV.
3

[An article written by Lincoln appears in the *Sangamo Journal* excusing the Whigs for passing up Henry Clay and Daniel Webster as the Whig nominee for the presidency because their “fame is already immortal” and “come weal, come woe, their names will never be forgotten, so long as Cicero, Pitt and our immortal Washington shall be remembered.” *Beveridge, I, 270.*]

SUN. NOV. 4	
MON. NOV. 5	[The Cass Circuit Court does not convene for a fall term. <i>Record.</i>]
TUE. NOV. 6	
WED. NOV. 7	
THU. NOV. 8	[The first eight miles of track are completed on the Northern Cross Railroad running east out of Meredosia. The first locomotive west of the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio River makes its trial trip with appropriate ceremonies. <i>Journal, Ill. State Hist. Soc. July, 1935, 6.</i>]
FRI. NOV. 9	
SAT. NOV. 10	

SUN.
NOV.
11

MON.
NOV.
12

TUE.
NOV.
13

WED.
NOV.
14

THU.
NOV.
15

FRI.
NOV.
16

SAT.
NOV.
17

SUN. NOV. 18	
MON. NOV. 19	
TUE. NOV. 20	
WED. NOV. 21	
THU. NOV. 22	
FRI. NOV. 23	
SAT. NOV. 24	

SUN.
NOV.
25

MON.
NOV.
26

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln records in the firm fee book the receipt of \$109.29 from Harlan & White. This is a part payment on a note for \$317.03 placed in their hands for collection by Jacob Forsyth & Co., Pittsburgh merchants. Seven other notes totaling \$2,522.48 are being collected. *Fee book owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson; Letter book of Robert Irwin & Co. (MS.).*

TUE.
NOV.
27

SPRINGFIELD. The American House, considered the finest three story brick hotel west of the Alleghenies is opened with a brilliant dinner attended by 200 guests. No guest list is given, but it is likely that Lincoln is in attendance. *Journal, Dec. 1.*

WED.
NOV.
28

THU.
NOV.
29

FRI.
NOV.
30

EN ROUTE TO VANDALIA.

SAT.
DEC.
1

EN ROUTE TO VANDALIA.

SUN. DEC. 2	VANDALIA.
MON. DEC. 3	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln attends the opening of the Eleventh General Assembly. He is nominated by the Whigs for Speaker, but is beaten on the fourth ballot by W. L. D. Ewing of Fayette. Five members are absent—three Whigs, one Conservative and one Democrat. Lincoln gets 38 votes out of 85 on each of the four ballots. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. DEC. 4	VANDALIA. In a surprise move the Whigs elect Ebenezer Z. Ryan, Assistant Clerk over Samuel S. Brooks. Ryan was defeated yesterday for the office of Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk. Formerly the clerk chose his assistant and Brooks had been promised the office. Lincoln is placed on the select committee to prepare the rules of the House. <i>Ibid.</i>
WED. DEC. 5	VANDALIA. The House meets at 10 A.M. and adjourns until 2 o'clock. The votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are canvassed and Thomas Carlin and Stinson H. Anderson are declared elected. Hardin of Morgan introduces resolutions calling for the complete accounts of the boards of Fund Commissioners and of Public Works. <i>Ibid.</i>
THU. DEC. 6	VANDALIA. Little work is done in the House. Legislative activity will begin tomorrow after Gov. Carlin's inaugural address. Cloud of Morgan reports from the committee on rules, to which Lincoln was appointed Tuesday. The House adopts the report and then adjourns until 2 o'clock Friday. <i>Ibid.</i>
FRI. DEC. 7	VANDALIA. The Senate sits with the House at 2 o'clock to hear the address of Gov. Carlin. He advocates a comprehensive system of common schools; expresses his opposition to the State banks, and favors the Illinois & Michigan Canal. No roll calls are taken but it is a safe assumption that Lincoln is present during the one-hour session. <i>Ibid.</i>
SAT. DEC. 8	VANDALIA. Lincoln is appointed on two standing committees, the important Finance committee and the less important one on Counties. He is put on the latter to direct the division of Sangamon County. The inspectors of the penitentiary make their report and recommend the "leasing [of] the whole concern to some trusty and responsible person for six, eight or ten years." <i>Ibid.</i>

SUN.
DEC.
9

VANDALIA.

MON.
DEC.
10

VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln is appointed, with Menard of Randolph and Morgan of Monroe, a select committee to consider the petition of the President and Directors of the Kaskaskia Bridge Company, praying a repeal of a part of the charter of the company. *House Journal*. [The Supreme Court begins its winter term, which ends Feb. 28.]

TUE.
DEC.
11

VANDALIA. No roll calls are taken and little business is transacted in the morning session. At 2 o'clock a memorial service is held for Peter Pruyne of Cook, a member of the House who died recently. *Ibid.*

WED.
DEC.
12

VANDALIA. The committee on Finance report the following resolution and ask the concurrence of the House therein: "*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to collect the State revenue in gold and silver exclusively and to provide for its safe keeping and disbursement, by the officers collecting the same." Lincoln votes with the majority to adopt the resolution. *Ibid.*

THU.
DEC.
13

VANDALIA. Reports of the Treasurer and Auditor are presented to the House. The latter points out that the expenses of the State are twice as large as the annual revenue, and recommends several changes in the revenue law. The remainder of the day is devoted to hearing petitions and resolutions. *Ibid.*

FRI.
DEC.
14

VANDALIA. [No roll calls are taken, and Lincoln's name does not occur in the proceedings. *Ibid.*]

SAT.
DEC.
15

VANDALIA. The morning is devoted to amending a bill enabling a settler to collect for the improvements he has placed on public lands. Lincoln votes with the majority to defeat a bill allowing a squatter to sue in the justice of the peace court for improvements not exceeding \$100. *Ibid.*

VANDALIA.

SUN.
DEC.
16

MON.
DEC.
17

VANDALIA. [No roll calls are taken and Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings of the day. *House Journal*.]

TUE.
DEC.
18

VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Williams of Adams, chairman of the committee on Finance, to which was referred that part of the Governor's message dealing with the currency, reports for the Whig majority of the committee. Lincoln is believed to be the author of the report. The majority and minority reports are spread upon the *Journal*. *Ibid.*; *Beveridge, I, 240-44*.

WED.
DEC.
19

VANDALIA. Lincoln takes no part in the proceedings. Ficklin of Coles, a Whig leader, offers eight resolutions outlining the powers of the executive as provided by the constitution, and the history of the violation of these powers by the President since 1789. The resolutions are tabled and 150 copies printed. They are aimed at President Van Buren. *House Journal*.

THU.
DEC.
20

VANDALIA. Lincoln, Smith of Madison and Thomas of St. Clair are appointed a committee to consider the petition for repeal of the act incorporating the town of Upper Alton. He votes with the majority (44 to 42), in expressing the disapproval of the General Assembly electing its members to state offices "as corrupting in its tendencies." *Ibid*.

FRI.
DEC.
21

VANDALIA. The resolution adopted at the close of yesterday's session, is brought up for reconsideration. Lincoln moves its reference to the committee on Internal Improvements. Smith of Wabash takes this as a direct attack. Lincoln replies he has no such intention, and at the last term he voted nay on the same resolution because Smith wanted an office. *Ibid*.

SAT.
DEC.
22

VANDALIA. [No roll calls are taken and Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings. *Ibid*.]

SUN. DEC. 23	VANDALIA.
MON. DEC. 24	VANDALIA. [No roll calls are taken and Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings. His absence for a week indicates he probably returned to Springfield for the Christmas holiday. <i>House Journal.</i>]
TUE. DEC. 25	VANDALIA. The House does not meet on Christmas Day.
WED. DEC. 26	VANDALIA. [No roll calls are taken and Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings. A. G. Henry and Archibald Job, commissioners appointed to erect the new State House in Springfield make their report in pursuance to a resolution of Hankins of Fayette, adopted by the House on Dec. 21. The report is spread on the <i>Journal.</i>]
THU. DEC. 27	VANDALIA. [So many members have been granted leave of absence that little effort is made to conduct business. After hearing the titles of a petition, a remonstrance and a report, the House adjourns. <i>Ibid.</i>]
FRI. DEC. 28	VANDALIA. [Gov. Carlin presents to the House the semiannual reports of the Board of Commissioners of Public Works, and 5,000 copies are ordered printed. In his report concerning the State's military stores, the Governor says, "owing to the improper organization of the militia . . . and the loose and imperfect" method of keeping stores, he can make no report. <i>Ibid.</i>]
SAT. DEC. 29	VANDALIA. [The House meets, but there being no quorum, adjourns. <i>Ibid.</i>]

SUN. DEC. 30	VANDALIA.
MON. DEC. 31	VANDALIA. [The House resumes business and the day is devoted to hearing petitions for roads, counties, bridges and referring them to select committees. Lincoln's name is not mentioned in the proceedings. <i>House Journal</i> .]
TUE. JAN. 1	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Rawalt of Fulton reports from the Finance committee a resolution on the purchase of public lands by the State, and asks to be discharged. This is agreed to, but later Lincoln asks reconsideration, which is granted. The Senate reports a bill appropriating funds for the completion and furnishing of the State House at Springfield. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. JAN. 2	VANDALIA. Lincoln serves for the first time as chairman of the committee of the Whole. Discussion is held on the adverse report of the Internal Improvement committee on incorporating the Albion and Graysville Railroad Company. When the Speaker resumes the chair Lincoln reports that progress has been made on the bill and asks leave to sit again, which is granted. <i>Ibid</i> .
THU. JAN. 3	VANDALIA. [No roll calls are taken and Lincoln's name is not mentioned in the proceedings. <i>Ibid</i> .]
FRI. JAN. 4	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes with the majority to pass the bill incorporating the town of Danville. He moves the House adopt a rule, that "no bill shall be referred or amended after its engrossment for the third reading, without the consent of two-thirds of the members present." His motion is lost. [A similar motion which he made on Dec. 11, 1834, was disapproved.] <i>Ibid</i> .
SAT. JAN. 5	VANDALIA. Lincoln proposes two rules which are adopted: "(1) No bill shall be committed or amended . . . on passage, except by the consent of two-thirds of all the members present. (2) When any petition, remonstrance, or claim is presented by a member . . . upon the motion of that member it may be referred to committee without reading unless some member objects." <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. JAN. 6	VANDALIA. [Colonel Lehmanowsky, a Pole, and formerly an officer in Napoleon's army, preaches an "original, ingenious and eloquent sermon" in the Presbyterian Church. He announces a series of lectures during the week on the life of Napoleon. <i>Alton Telegraph</i> , Jan. 19.]
MON. JAN. 7	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. On Lincoln's motion, the House resolves itself into a committee of the Whole, upon the bill appropriating \$128,300 to complete the State House. Friends of Vandalia, led by Ewing and Hankins of Fayette and Ficklin of Coles, attempt to defeat the bill. Lincoln leads the fight for Springfield. <i>Ibid.</i> (47)
TUE. JAN. 8	VANDALIA. The House meets for a short time. Lincoln's motion to adjourn fails, but a few minutes later, they adjourn. The Democrats invite "the true friends of the late and present administration" to Ferguson's Tavern to a celebration in honor of Jackson's victory at New Orleans. The Whigs invite "everyone" to the hall of the House to hear E. D. Baker. <i>House Journal</i> .
WED. JAN. 9	VANDALIA. Hankins of Fayette proposes to appoint commissioners to locate a new capital site but is voted down 61 to 23. A proposal by Green of Clay to submit the appropriation of \$128,300 for the State House to a public vote is turned down 63 to 23. By a similar vote the appropriation bill is ordered to a third reading. <i>Ibid.</i>
THU. JAN. 10	VANDALIA. Late in the afternoon Lincoln moves to postpone the order of the day, and take up the Senate bill appropriating \$128,300 for the State House at Springfield. His motion is lost and the House adjourns. <i>Ibid.</i>
FRI. JAN. 11	VANDALIA. Lincoln reports from a select committee a bill repealing all laws in relation to a State road leading from William Crow's in Morgan County to Musick's bridge in Sangamon County. Lincoln's fight to hold the State Capital in Springfield succeeds when the House approves, 56 to 26, the bill appropriating \$128,300 to complete and furnish the State House. <i>Ibid.</i>
SAT. JAN. 12	VANDALIA. Lincoln presents the remonstrance of many citizens of Sangamon County, against its division into four parts. On his motion it is referred to the committee on Counties of which he is the only member from Sangamon. <i>Ibid.</i>

VANDALIA.

SUN.
JAN.
13

MON.
JAN.
14

VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. The party conflict over the Public Printer ends with the election of a Democrat, William Walters, by a vote of 65 to 63. Levi Davis and John D. Whiteside are re-elected Auditor and Treasurer, respectively. Lincoln votes for Whiteside. He votes for G. W. Olney for Attorney General, but W. Kitchell is elected. *House Journal*.

TUE.
JAN.
15

VANDALIA. [Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings. The Penitentiary committee recommends construction of a new prison having cells cased with hard wood, a larger enclosure and a hospital. Larger shops should be built, a library added and the warden's salary raised to \$1,200 a year. *Ibid.*]

WED.
JAN.
16

VANDALIA. Lincoln authors a bill, establishing the counties of Menard, Logan and Dane. It is read twice and referred to a committee of Calhoun of Sangamon, Thornton of Shelby, Fish of Montgomery, Roman of St. Clair and Lincoln. *Photo*. The bill amending the election laws is debated, with Lincoln, Baker and Hardin demanding more care in tallying votes. *House Journal*.

THU.
JAN.
17

VANDALIA. Lincoln reports from the Finance committee his plan to pay for internal improvements. The Federal government should sell to the State the 20,000,000 acres of public lands at 25¢ an acre. The State would borrow the money to buy the land and resell it at \$1.25 an acre, using the profits for internal improvements. The report is tabled. *Ibid.*; *Photo*; *Works, I, 92-4*.

FRI.
JAN.
18

VANDALIA. John Calhoun reports from the select committee, of which Lincoln is a member, the bill to establish the counties of Menard, Logan and Dane. Lincoln offers two amendments which are adopted and the bill is ordered engrossed for a third reading. The bill making the school commissioners elective by the people passes 54 to 17. Lincoln and Baker vote nay. *House Journal*.

SAT.
JAN.
19

VANDALIA. [Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings. Dawson presents a "petition and remonstrance of sundry citizens of Sangamon County, praying the establishment of the county of Dane, and against a division of Sangamon County into four equal parts." On Dawson's motion the petition is tabled. *Ibid.*]

SUN. JAN. 20	VANDALIA.
MON. JAN. 21	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. An act to prevent the circulation of bank notes of a smaller denomination than five dollars, passes the House 63 to 20. Lincoln has steadily opposed the measure and is the only Sangamon representative to vote nay. He votes yea on the bill incorporating the Graysville and Albion Railroad Company. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. JAN. 22	VANDALIA. The House has a bitter fight over a series of resolutions concerning the independent treasury and the re-charter of a National Bank. By a slight majority the Whigs condemn both as "injudicious, inexpedient and unwise." Lincoln and others call for various divisions of the resolutions and amendments so as to get a clear cut vote. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. JAN. 23	VANDALIA. Several members wishing to change their vote on the resolutions of yesterday, the House votes on requesting the Senate to return the resolutions. The motion is lost 51 to 38, Lincoln and the other Sangamon Whigs voting nay. He votes yea on the bill incorporating the Charleston Marine and Fire Insurance Company. <i>Ibid</i> .
THU. JAN. 24	VANDALIA. The House discusses a series of resolutions relative to an examination of the affairs of the State Bank at Springfield and the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown. They table the resolutions 47 to 32. Lincoln and Dawson oppose the investigation, and Calhoun, Elkin and McCormick of Sangamon favor it. <i>Ibid</i> .
FRI. JAN. 25	VANDALIA. The House discusses the constitutional right of W. G. Flood of Adams to hold his seat and also the appointment as Register of the Quincy Land Office. Lincoln says he will vote against referring the matter to the Judiciary committee. He wants to table the matter until near the end of the session. <i>Alton Telegraph, Feb. 2; Quincy Whig, Feb. 9.</i>
SAT. JAN. 26	VANDALIA. The House adopts four resolutions by large majorities, requesting the Federal government to deposit the money collected in the State, in the banks of the State. [Money collected in Illinois was then deposited in St. Louis.] Lincoln votes yea on each ballot. <i>House Journal</i> .

SUN. JAN. 27	VANDALIA.
MON. JAN. 28	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln calls up the resolutions tabled on 17th, concerning the purchase of the 20,000,000 acres of public land in the State. On motion of Baker of Sangamon, they are referred to a select committee of Lincoln, Johnson of Bond, Thornton of Shelby, Crain of Washington and Elkin of Sangamon. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. JAN. 29	VANDALIA. The House adopts a resolution authorizing a joint committee to investigate whether the State Bank is engaging in the lead trade at Galena, or trading in salt pork at Alton or elsewhere, and what amounts are owed to the bank by its directors. Lincoln votes nay, but the resolution is adopted 68 to 13. <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. JAN. 30	VANDALIA. The House, Lincoln voting yea, concurs with the Senate that it is inexpedient to consume the time of the Legislature, and waste the money of the people, in acting upon resolutions which merely involve national politics. <i>Ibid</i> .
THU. JAN. 31	VANDALIA. Lincoln reports from the committee on Finance, without amendment, "An act to regulate the interest on Auditor's warrants," and recommends its passage. He votes with the majority to turn down an amendment intended to except the warrants for building the State House. He is appointed to represent Sangamon on the committee to arrange the time of holding circuit courts. <i>Ibid</i> . (67)
FRI. FEB. 1	VANDALIA. Lincoln presents the petition of 631 citizens of Sangamon County, "praying the repeal of all laws authorizing the retail of intoxicating liquors," which is, on his motion referred to the committee on the Judiciary without reading. He votes yea with the minority on granting a third reading to "An act to authorize limited partnerships." <i>Ibid</i> .
SAT. FEB. 2	VANDALIA. The House by a vote of 44 to 36, Lincoln voting yea, tables Calhoun's resolutions declaring that Congress ought not to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the several Territories of the Union, or prohibit the slave trade between the several states. <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. FEB. 3	VANDALIA.
MON. FEB. 4	VANDALIA. [Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings. <i>House Journal</i> .]
TUE. FEB. 5	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln votes yea with the majority to pass 53 to 23, "an act to provide for securing to mechanics and others, liens for the value of labor and materials." <i>Ibid</i> .
WED. FEB. 6	VANDALIA. Lincoln writes and reports from the committee on Finance, a bill for the relief of the circuit clerk of Sangamon County. It is referred to a select committee of Allen of Franklin, Hankins of Fayette and Lincoln. He directs through the House, the Senate bill establishing Menard, Logan and Dane counties. <i>Photo; House Journal</i> .
THU. FEB. 7	VANDALIA. [Lincoln's name does not appear in the proceedings. <i>Ibid</i> .] He gives a receipt for \$7.50 to Moses M. Martin in payment for legal services to the estate of Isaac Martin. <i>Probate File, No. 268</i> .
FRI. FEB. 8	VANDALIA. The act to distribute the school fund to the several counties occupies the House during the morning. Lincoln votes yea on the amendments making it optional, whether the fund be distributed, or placed in the bank to constitute a trust fund to be loaned on real estate, the banks to guarantee 8%. <i>House Journal</i> .
SAT. FEB. 9	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes with the majority to raise the salaries of the Supreme Court judges to \$1,500 a year. He votes yea on a bill to apprehend more effectually horse thieves, and yea on the passage of a bill to prohibit betting on elections. <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. FEB. 10	VANDALIA.
MON. FEB. 11	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln, from the committee on Counties, reports a bill to amend the law in relation to sheriffs and coroners. It is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The House begins the discussion of the revenue bill, one of the most important pieces of legislation of the session. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. FEB. 12	VANDALIA. The House devotes the afternoon to the revenue bill. Hardin's amendment, that all taxes on lands owned by non-residents of the State be paid direct into the State treasury, is brought to a vote. Lincoln favors the amendment, but the House does not adopt it. A motion to engross the revenue bill fails. Lincoln votes yea.
WED. FEB. 13	VANDALIA. The House passes the bill establishing the Illinois Asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb, the entire Sangamon delegation voting yea. Lincoln votes nay on the passage of the bill to distribute the school fund to the several counties of the State. The vote is 47 yeas and 33 nays. <i>Ibid</i> .
THU. FEB. 14	VANDALIA. Lincoln writes to Stuart giving instructions about renewing his note at the State Bank. The money to renew it is in the hands of William Butler. He sends a note signed in blank for Stuart to use. He closes with: "Ewing won't do anything. He is not worth a damn." This was probably a reference to Ewing's attempt to repeal the bill removing the capital to Springfield. <i>Works, XI, 98.</i> (48)
FRI. FEB. 15	VANDALIA. On Lincoln's motion the House agrees to hear the reports of the select committees. He reports from committee the bill for the relief of the clerk of the circuit court of Sangamon, with amendments, which are concurred in. <i>House Journal</i> .
SAT. FEB. 16	VANDALIA. The House adopts a resolution, 54 to 33, recommending to the citizens of the State a vote at the next general election on the question of a convention to amend the constitution. Lincoln and Baker are the only Sangamon representatives to oppose the resolution. <i>Ibid</i> .

SUN. FEB. 17	VANDALIA.
MON. FEB. 18	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. The public revenue bill is voted down 42 to 40, but the vote is reconsidered and the bill passes 37 to 32. The seven representatives from Sangamon vote yea on both ballots. <i>See entry for April 5.</i> Lincoln votes nay on postponing indefinitely a bill to increase the capital of the State Bank. <i>House Journal.</i>
TUE. FEB. 19	VANDALIA. On Lincoln's motion the House rules are dispensed with, and a bill to incorporate the Vandalia and Alton Turnpike Road Company is read by title and ordered to a second reading. On his motion, Menard, Logan and Dane counties are added to the eighth judicial circuit. <i>Ibid.</i> (12)
WED. FEB. 20	VANDALIA. Lincoln writes and reports from the committee on Counties, a supplemental bill to the act establishing Menard, Logan and Dane counties. It is ordered engrossed for a third reading. He votes yea with the rest of the Sangamon delegation on a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the improvement of the Big Muddy River. The bill passes 52 to 21. <i>Ibid.; Photo.</i> (49)
THU. FEB. 21	VANDALIA. A committee, including Lincoln, is appointed to take up the bill vetoed by the Council of Revision, supplementing the "act for the limitation of actions and for avoidance of vexatious law suits." On Lincoln's motion the hall of the House is granted to Vandalia residents tomorrow evening for "any amusement they may choose to indulge in." <i>House Journal.</i> (23)
FRI. FEB. 22	VANDALIA. The House adopts a resolution, 56 to 26, authorizing a popular vote on calling a constitutional convention. Lincoln votes nay on this and also on Baker's motion to table the bill dividing the State into judicial circuits. He votes yea on allowing the presiding officers of the House and Senate \$7 a day. <i>Ibid.</i>
SAT. FEB. 23	VANDALIA. The bill increasing the capital stock of the Bank of Illinois is amended by striking out the section restricting the bank from issuing notes of less denomination than five dollars. The Sangamon delegation votes yea. On Lincoln's motion the bill for the relief of the Sangamon circuit clerk is amended to include clerks of Clinton, Fayette and Franklin. <i>Ibid.</i> (24)

SUN. FEB. 24	VANDALIA.
MON. FEB. 25	VANDALIA. IN THE LEGISLATURE. Lincoln continues to defend the Internal Improvement system by his votes to postpone indefinitely a bill classifying the railroads of the system, and for three Fund Commissioners in preference to one Commissioner. He votes yea on the bill authorizing limited partnerships. The bill fails 42 to 35. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. FEB. 26	VANDALIA. Lincoln votes for bills providing for a branch railroad to Carlinville from the Alton & Shelbyville, and for an additional \$50,000 to be added to the \$100,000 appropriated for the improvement of Rock River. He votes yea on the bill relocating the penitentiary at Alton, and nay on the act regulating the granting of tavern licenses. The license bill fails. <i>Ibid.</i> (13)
WED. FEB. 27	VANDALIA. The Whigs open the 1840 presidential campaign at an evening meeting. Lincoln states the object, and suggests a committee of nine to draft an address to the people "setting forth the causes of our opposition to the present administration and recommending all the opponents of misrule of the Government to unite upon the platform of Union and compromise." <i>Journal, March 16.</i> (59)
THU. FEB. 28	VANDALIA. The House turns down the bill to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Illinois by a vote of 39 to 36. In the afternoon a motion to reconsider is accepted, and on the second vote the bill fails 39 to 38. Lincoln, Edwards and Elkin each time vote yea. Lincoln votes yea with the majority to pass the Senate bill incorporating the Quincy House Company. <i>House Journal</i> .
FRI. MAR. 1	VANDALIA. The bill appropriating \$20,000 for the improvement of the Big Muddy River comes back from the Senate with amendments which the House adopts. A motion to table fails, 49 to 12, Lincoln voting nay with the others from Sangamon. He votes yea on the Senate bill for the relief of the purchasers of canal lots and lands. <i>Ibid.</i>
SAT. MAR. 2	VANDALIA. Dawson of Sangamon moves that the House appropriate \$2,000 each to Menard, Logan and Dane counties now being cut off from Sangamon. The motion fails, it being introduced only to call attention to the Senate amendment granting \$2,000 to Scott County. Lincoln and Dawson call for a vote and the amendment fails 51 to 13. [The House adjourns <i>sine die</i> March 4.] <i>Ibid.</i> (25)

SUN. MAR. 3	EN ROUTE TO SPRINGFIELD.
MON. MAR. 4	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln have four cases in the Sangamon Circuit Court. Steele confesses judgment for \$186.03 in Vaughn <i>v.</i> Steele and Smith. Iles <i>v.</i> Hobbs, and Keeland <i>v.</i> Bragg & Co. are dismissed at plaintiff's cost. Van Bergen <i>v.</i> H. M. and H. J. Armstrong, a suit to collect a debt of \$300, is dismissed at defendant's cost. They appear for the plaintiff. <i>Record.</i> (26)
TUE. MAR. 5	SPRINGFIELD. Two chancery cases are Stuart & Lincoln's only business in court. They represent the complainant in Green Casey, Adm., <i>v.</i> Green Casey's Heirs and the defendants in Bohannan <i>v.</i> Heirs of Kipper. In the latter case the petitions, exhibits and notice of publication are filed and William Butler appointed guardian. <i>Ibid.</i>
WED. MAR. 6	SPRINGFIELD. Judge William Thomas commissioned judge of the first circuit, Feb. 26, 1839, takes the place of Judge Thomas Ford, and presides until the circuit court closes on March 16. William Butler, appointed guardian yesterday in Bohannan <i>v.</i> Heirs of Kipper, files his answer. <i>Ibid.</i>
THU. MAR. 7	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln have five cases in the circuit court. Two are dismissed and one continued. In Darling <i>v.</i> Norred, the court orders the land divided equally. Treat appears for plaintiff and Stuart & Lincoln for defendant. They get judgment by default for \$455.59 in Bailey <i>v.</i> Low. <i>Ibid.</i>
FRI. MAR. 8	SPRINGFIELD. On motion of Stuart & Lincoln leave is given the plaintiff to withdraw the note filed in Klein & Co. <i>v.</i> Thomas P. Smith. The commissioners appointed yesterday in Darling <i>v.</i> Norred file their report. Asa D. Wright, one of the defendants in Atwood & Jones <i>v.</i> Douglas & Wright, files his plea. Stuart & Lincoln represent the plaintiffs. <i>Ibid.</i>
SAT. MAR. 9	SPRINGFIELD. Eastham <i>v.</i> Clark <i>et al.</i> , and Langford <i>v.</i> Dryer <i>et al.</i> , are dismissed by Stuart & Lincoln representing the plaintiffs. Atwood & Jones <i>v.</i> Douglas & Wright is continued. James M. Shackelford is made a party to the judgment which Lincoln obtained for Erastus Wright against C. G. Brooks on Oct. 15, 1838. <i>Ibid.</i> (27)

SUN. MAR. 10	
MON. MAR. 11	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln dismiss one case at the cost of their client, and win seven others by default, obtaining total damages of \$1,515.38. Lincoln writes the report, which Baker signs, in <i>Simeon Francis v. Heirs of Edward Mitchell</i> . Mitchell, late postmaster of Springfield, failed to give a deed to a lot in his addition to Springfield. <i>Record; Photo.</i>
TUE. MAR. 12	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln have eight cases in the circuit court, only two of which come to trial. They get a \$3 judgment for William Butler against A. W. Center, but lose <i>May v. Weber</i> , Ruckel & Co. in which the court awards the plaintiff \$208.50. Lincoln asks that the defendant in <i>William Edwards v. Oliver H. P. Rush</i> be held to bail. <i>Record; Hertz, II, 525-26.</i>
WED. MAR. 13	[Lincoln is not engaged in any of the eight cases called in the circuit court. Stuart replies to Douglas' letter of March 4, declining Douglas' proposals to canvass again the votes cast in the congressional election of Aug. 6, 1838. Stuart also declines to resign his claim to the office and run the race over again. <i>Original letter owned by Logan Hay.</i>]
THU. MAR. 14	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln file the defendant's answer and exhibits in <i>Darling v. Norred & Baker</i> . In the similar case of <i>Darling v. Norred</i> they enter a motion for a summons to the commissioners who reported on March 8, and ask time to bring witnesses before the commissioner's report be approved. <i>Record.</i>
FRI. MAR. 15	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln obtain a divorce for the complainant in <i>Samuel Rogers v. Polly Rogers</i> . Alimony of \$1,000 is granted. They lose <i>Johnson v. Dryer</i> , Coffin & Co. when the judgment of the justice of the peace is affirmed for \$39.88. When the court orders the land sold in <i>Darling v. Norred</i> , they ask an appeal to the Supreme Court, which is granted. <i>Ibid.</i>
SAT. MAR. 16	SPRINGFIELD. Three cases of Stuart & Lincoln are called on the last day of the term. <i>Todd v. Kendall</i> is dismissed by agreement and <i>Kendall v. Richardson</i> , an ejectment suit, is dismissed by the plaintiff. They appear for plaintiff in the first and defendant in the second case. They obtain leave to take the deposition of W. D. Chitton in <i>St. John v. Chitton et al.</i> <i>Ibid.</i>

SUN.
MAR.
17

MON.
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SUN. MAR. 24	
MON. MAR. 25	
TUE. MAR. 26	
WED. MAR. 27	
THU. MAR. 28	
FRI. MAR. 29	
SAT. MAR. 30	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln receive from James Menary \$168.80, in full payment of the judgment obtained on March 12, 1838, in the Sangamon Circuit Court in <i>Eli Judy v. James Menary and William Cassity. Execution Docket D.</i>

SUN. MAR. 31	
MON. APR. 1	
TUE. APR. 2	
WED. APR. 3	
THU. APR. 4	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes on the margin of the mortgage record of Sangamon County: "We do hereby enter full satisfaction on the within mortgage this 4th April 1839 Stuart & Lincoln attorneys for the administrator of Nicholas Sintz, deceased." St. Clair Chrisman gave a mortgage to Nicholas Sintz on April 5, 1836, in consideration of \$1,200. <i>Deed Book, I, 473.</i>
FRI. APR. 5	SPRINGFIELD. A notice appears in the <i>Sangamo Journal</i> which is probably from Lincoln's pen. "We, a portion of the Sangamon delegation learning that great dissatisfaction prevails among you relative to the New Revenue Law ask the favor of you to attend a public discussion . . . on Saturday, April 13 . . . A. Lincoln, A. McCormick, A. G. Herndon, J. Calhoun, N. W. Edwards." <i>April 5.</i>
SAT. APR. 6	

SUN.
APR.

7

MON.
APR.

8

TUE.
APR.

9

WED.
APR.

10

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln records in the firm fee book the receipt of \$208 from Harlan & White to complete payment on a note, given to Jacob Forsyth & Co., forwarding merchants of Pittsburgh. *See entry for Nov. 26, 1838. Fee book owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson; Letter book of Robert Irwin & Co. (MS.).*

THU.
APR.

11

SPRINGFIELD. Leroy L. Hill gives Lincoln and Benjamin Talbott, trustees of A. G. Herndon, a trust deed to a tract containing 79.48 acres, and to a lot in Springfield in consideration of a loan of \$350 for twelve months at 12 per cent. [Herndon acknowledges full satisfaction on June 6, 1839.] *Record.*

FRI.
APR.

12

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files a writ of attachment in the Sangamon Circuit Court against William H. Wernwag, in behalf of William H. Marsh. Marsh claims Wernwag is indebted to him to the extent of \$216 for labor and materials on the Sangamon River bridge of which Wernwag is the contractor. *Journal, April 29.*

SAT.
APR.

13

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes the affidavit of Benjamin H. Lockwood. Lockwood declares William H. Wernwag owes him \$104.38 for labor and materials for the bridge over the Sangamon River, north of Springfield, for which Wernwag is the contractor. *Original in Ill. State. Hist. Lib.* Lincoln probably attends the revenue law meeting. *See entry for April 5.*

SUN. APR. 14	
MON. APR. 15	
TUE. APR. 16	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files a writ of attachment in the Sangamon Circuit Court against William H. Wernwag in behalf of Moses Hoffman. Hoffman claims Wernwag owes him \$128.65 for labor on the Sangamon River bridge of which Wernwag is the contractor. <i>Journal, April 29.</i>
WED. APR. 17	
THU. APR. 18	
FRI. APR. 19	
SAT. APR. 20	[Lincoln probably leaves Springfield today for Carthage to attend the opening of the spring term of the Hancock Circuit Court on Monday. He is an attorney for the defendant in the People <i>v.</i> William Fraim.]

SUN.
APR.
21

[Lincoln is probably en route to Carthage all this day in order to cover the 115 miles from Springfield in time to attend the opening of the Hancock Circuit Court in the morning.]

MON.
APR.
22

CARTHAGE?

TUE.
APR.
23

CARTHAGE. Lincoln and T. Lyle Dickey defend Wm. Fraim for the murder of Wm. Neathhammer, on Feb. 17, 1838. Fraim, aged 20, employed on the steamer *Hero*, stabbed a fellow laborer in a drunken brawl at Frederick. The case has come to Hancock County on a change of venue. The jury brings in a verdict of guilty. Lincoln files a motion for arrest of judgment. *Record*.

WED.
APR.
24

CARTHAGE.

THU.
APR.
25

CARTHAGE. Lincoln's motion for an arrest of judgment in the *People v. William Fraim*, is argued, but Judge Ralston overrules it, and sentences Fraim to be hanged on May 18, within a mile of Carthage. *Record*. [The sentence is carried out.]

FRI.
APR.
26

EN ROUTE TO SPRINGFIELD?

SAT.
APR.
27

[Lincoln meets Dr. Felix Regnier, a New Salem physician, on the road between Rushville and Beardstown. They talk of John Rowan Herndon of Adams County, but formerly a resident of New Salem. Dr. Regnier later misquotes the conversation, and on June 11, Lincoln writes Herndon what he said to Regnier. *Works*, I, 95.]

SUN. APR. 28	
MON. APR. 29	
TUE. APR. 30	
WED. MAY 1	
THU. MAY 2	
FRI. MAY 3	
SAT. MAY 4	[An election for justice of the peace to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Marvellous Eastham, is held in Springfield. William Lavelly is elected over Jonas Whitney and Thomas P. Pettis. The election returns have not been preserved.]

SUN.
MAY
5

MON.
MAY
6

[Judge Stephen T. Logan, commissioned on Feb. 25, resigned on May 1, and no successor has been appointed by Governor Carlin in time to hold the Tazewell Circuit Court today. *See entry for May 13. The Illinoian* (Jacksonville), June 22; *Executive Register in Illinois State Archives.*]

TUE.
MAY
7

WED.
MAY
8

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files a petition to sell real estate in *Whaley v. McElyen*, in the Sangamon Circuit Court. *Weik MSS. No. 63.*

THU.
MAY
9

FRI.
MAY
10

SAT.
MAY
11

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes A. P. Field, Secretary of State, that the law passed by the legislature for the benefit of the clerks of the circuit courts of Sangamon, Hamilton and Fayette counties does not appear in the printed laws. It passed both houses, says Lincoln, but may not have been "duly acted on by Council of Revision." *Works, I, 94-5.*

SUN. MAY 12	
MON. MAY 13	[No spring term of the McLean Circuit Court is held. <i>See entry for May 6.</i>]
TUE. MAY 14	
WED. MAY 15	
THU. MAY 16	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the declaration in Kerr & Co. v. David Prickett in the Sangamon Circuit Court. Kerr & Co. are seeking to collect on a note for \$2,661.77 given them by Prickett at St. Louis on May 1, 1838. <i>See entries for July 13, Aug. 6. Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.</i>
FRI. MAY 17	
SAT. MAY 18	

SUN. MAY 19	
MON. MAY 20	
TUE. MAY 21	[Francis Todd, sister of Mary Todd, is married to Dr. William S. Wallace of Springfield.]
WED. MAY 22	
THU. MAY 23	
FRI. MAY 24	
SAT. MAY 25	

SUN.
MAY
26

MON.
MAY
27

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files a writ of attachment in the Sangamon Circuit Court on behalf of John M. Hurt against Reuben Winters. Hurt swears that Winters owes him \$61 for a horse, and that Winters has left the state, but has some property in Sangamon County. *Journal, June 7.*

TUE.
MAY
28

WED.
MAY
29

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the complaint for the seizure of a horse in the case of Manly F. Cannon *v.* Matthew P. Kinney, in the Sangamon Circuit Court. *Photo in the Lib. of Congress.*

THU.
MAY
30

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes to Nathan Dresser, clerk of the Menard Circuit Court, enclosing the papers to begin a trespass suit for \$200 damages for Levi Summers, administrator of Alfred Summers *v.* Henry Sears. *See entry for June 17. Tracy, 3.*

FRI.
MAY
31

SAT.
JUNE
1

SUN. JUNE 2	
MON. JUNE 3	DECATUR. The Macon Circuit Court convenes for a three-day term. Judge Samuel H. Treat, appointed on May 27 by Gov. Carlin to succeed Judge Logan, who resigned, presides over the court. Stuart and Lincoln attend the session. <i>Record</i> .
TUE. JUNE 4	DECATUR.
WED. JUNE 5	DECATUR. Lincoln is appointed guardian <i>ad litem</i> for the infant heirs of Henry Butler in a chancery petition to sell real estate in <i>Ex parte</i> Jesse Butler, Executor of Henry Butler, deceased. The court grants the petition. <i>Ibid</i> .
THU. JUNE 6	
FRI. JUNE 7	
SAT. JUNE 8	

SUN.
JUNE
9

MON.
JUNE
10

[The first session of the Dane Circuit Court scheduled for this date is not held.]

TUE.
JUNE
11

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes to his old New Salem friend, J. Rowan Herndon, giving him the details of a conversation which he and Dr. Felix Regnier had concerning Herndon. [This conversation took place on the road between Rushville and Beardstown when Lincoln was returning from participation in the Fraim murder trial at Carthage.] *Works, I, 95-6.*

WED.
JUNE
12

THU.
JUNE
13

[The Logan Circuit Court meets in a one-day session at Postville.]

FRI.
JUNE
14

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the praecipe in Charles R. Hurst *v.* Samuel Smith and Joseph Taggart. He asks the clerk of the Sangamon Circuit Court to issue a summons directed to the sheriff of Morgan County. *Photo.*

SAT.
JUNE
15

SUN. JUNE 16	
MON. JUNE 17	PETERSBURG. The Menard Circuit Court meets for the first time. The second case on the docket, a suit for \$200 damages of Levi Summers, Adm., of Alfred Summers <i>v.</i> Henry Sears is dismissed on motion of Stuart & Lincoln, attorneys for the plaintiff. <i>Record.</i>
TUE. JUNE 18	PETERSBURG? [The Menard Circuit Court meets again in the house of John Taylor, and a few cases are heard, but Lincoln does not appear to have been engaged.]
WED. JUNE 19	
THU. JUNE 20	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files the declaration in the assumpsit suit of John M. Hurt <i>v.</i> Reuben Winters. Winters has refused to pay for a horse which he purchased from Hurt for \$61. Lincoln also files the declaration of Benjamin H. Lockwood against William H. Wernwag. Lockwood is seeking to collect \$104.38 for work done on the Sangamon River bridge. <i>Photo.</i>
FRI. JUNE 21	
SAT. JUNE 22	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files a notice with the clerk of the Sangamon Circuit Court to issue a summons in the trespass case of James Bell and Joshua F. Speed, doing business as James Bell & Co. <i>v.</i> Garrett Elkin. <i>Weik Photo in Univ. of Ill. Lib.</i> He files the declaration in Hurst <i>v.</i> Smith and Taggart. <i>Photo.</i>

SUN. JUNE 23	
MON. JUNE 24	SPRINGFIELD. Fearful that Douglas will go to Washington and contest Stuart's seat in Congress, five local Whigs request the editor of the <i>Chicago American</i> to forward certain information from the poll books. Lincoln, Speed, Baker, Matheny and Hay sign the letter. Lincoln is elected to succeed S. H. Treat on the town board. <i>Works, I, 96-7; Minutes of Board of Trustees.</i>
TUE. JUNE 25	
WED. JUNE 26	
THU. JUNE 27	
FRI. JUNE 28	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln, for Stuart & Lincoln, writes and files the declaration in the Sangamon Circuit Court in Henry F. Luckett v. D. E. and J. Ruckel. Luckett is seeking to collect on a note for \$118.50 given by the Ruckels on Oct. 15, 1838, for rent of a cabinet shop and ware room. <i>Photo.</i>
SAT. JUNE 29	

SUN. JUNE 30	
MON. JULY 1	
TUE. JULY 2	
WED. JULY 3	
THU. JULY 4	SPRINGFIELD. The Fourth of July parade, of which Lincoln is one of the assistant marshals, ends at the State House where James C. Conkling delivers the oration. The Globe Tavern accommodates 100 at a noonday dinner. Toasts are given by Dr. E. H. Merryman, Simeon Francis, Dr. F. A. McNeil, Milton Hay, E. D. Baker and others. <i>Journal, July 12.</i>
FRI. JULY 5	
SAT. JULY 6	

SUN.
JULY
7

MON.
JULY
8

SPRINGFIELD. The summer term of the Sangamon Circuit Court opens. Lincoln is appointed commissioner to convey the land involved in *Butler v. Tilford et al.* Stuart & Lincoln have one case dismissed, one continued, and Lincoln is appointed guardian *ad litem* for the infant heirs of Thomas J. Musick, and commissioner to convey to John Houston 23 acres from V. A. Bogue. *Record.*

TUE.
JULY
9

SPRINGFIELD. The motion to continue, made on yesterday by Stuart & Lincoln as attorneys for the defendant in *William Patterson v. Joseph Bondurant*, a debt case, is overruled and judgment for \$200 is awarded the plaintiff. Douglas and Urquhart appear for the plaintiff. *Ibid.*

WED.
JULY
10

SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln appear for the plaintiff in four cases in the circuit court. In *Forsyth & Co. v. Truett & Co.*, and *Stewardson & Co. v. Erskine Douglas*, both debt cases, the defendant files his plea. On their motion, the sheriff is allowed to amend his return in *Hunter v. Enos*, a chancery suit. They lose *Williams v. Cabiness* when the jury finds for defendant. *Ibid.*

THU.
JULY
11

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln attends a meeting of the town board and is appointed with P. C. Canedy, a committee to report on the proper width of the side walks on Fourth Street. *Clerk's Minutes.* Stuart & Lincoln file the defendant's plea in the circuit court in *Johnson v. Wattles*, a trespass case. They appear with Logan & Baker for the plaintiff in *Andrew v. Taylor*. *Record.*

FRI.
JULY
12

SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln have three cases called. On their motion *Edwards v. Rush* is continued. In *Andrew v. Taylor*, begun yesterday, the appellant tenders his bill of exceptions, which is made part of the record. In *Fisk v. Lott et al.*, they file replication, demurrer and joinder to the six pleas of the defendant. *Ibid.*

SAT.
JULY
13

SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln win three cases by default, getting judgments for \$204.07 in *Hurst v. Smith & Taggart*; \$198.30 in *McGee v. Ransdell*, and \$513.49 in *Kerr v. Prickett*. They file the defendant's plea in *Ritchey & Co. v. Goodacre et al.*, and the printer's certificate in *Wood & Abbott v. Ross*. They get a verdict in *Purviance v. Bell & Co.* and in *Johnson v. Wattles*. *Ibid.*

SUN. JULY 14	SPRINGFIELD. General James Adams, probate justice of the peace, hands to Lincoln the letters of guardianship in the estate of A. McElyen. <i>Photo.</i>
MON. JULY 15	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln obtain two judgments by default in Trumbo <i>v.</i> Power & Roe and Herndon <i>v.</i> Johns. By agreement, their client, George Stewardson is awarded \$1,783.60 against Erskine Douglas. They lose Fredenburg <i>v.</i> Hussey when the jury awards plaintiff \$13.75. They file their rejoinder to defendant's plea in Stockton <i>v.</i> Tolley, and have two cases dismissed. <i>Record.</i>
TUE. JULY 16	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln get a judgment for \$898 in Forsyth & Co. <i>v.</i> Truett & Co. and costs for the defendants in Newton <i>v.</i> Henry and Herndon, State House Commissioners. In Cannon <i>v.</i> Kinney, a case involving a sorrel horse, which later goes to the Illinois Supreme Court by agreement, a motion to instruct as in a non-suit is sustained, and defendant granted costs. <i>Ibid.</i>
WED. JULY 17	SPRINGFIELD. The plaintiff's bill of exceptions is filed by Stuart & Lincoln, in Cannon <i>v.</i> Kinney. The commissioners appointed a year ago in the chancery case of Sarah Broadwell <i>v.</i> John B. Broadwell, file their report. On Lincoln's motion the costs are apportioned. He confesses judgment for \$159 in Bell & Co. <i>v.</i> Elkin. Stuart is attorney for the plaintiffs. <i>Ibid.</i>
THU. JULY 18	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln is appointed commissioner to convey a fifty-acre tract awarded to the complainant in Joseph St. John <i>v.</i> W. D. Chitton <i>et al.</i> In David Spear, Adm., <i>v.</i> Joel Newton, time is given the defendant to answer by Sept. 1. I. S. Britton is appointed auditor. Stuart & Lincoln, and Logan & Baker appear for the plaintiff. <i>Ibid.</i> [Judge Wm. Thomas presides for Judge Treat, July 18-20.]
FRI. JULY 19	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln get judgments for the plaintiffs of \$113.66 in Sargent & West <i>v.</i> Ragsdale, and \$1,177.81 in Fisk <i>v.</i> Lott <i>et al.</i> They represent the complainant in two chancery cases of Mills <i>v.</i> Temple <i>et al.</i> One case is dismissed at the defendant's cost and the other continued. <i>Ibid.</i>
SAT. JULY 20	SPRINGFIELD. Stuart & Lincoln lose Orendorff <i>et al. v.</i> Stringfield <i>et al.</i> , when the complainant's bill is dismissed. Three lawyers, Douglas, Stuart and A. Campbell serve on a jury which awards damages in Lee & Brady <i>v.</i> Crawford. Thomas Moffett is appointed to settle Darling <i>v.</i> Baker <i>et al.</i> , in which Stuart & Lincoln represent the defendants. <i>Ibid.</i>

SUN. JULY 21	
MON. JULY 22	SPRINGFIELD. The affidavit of John Strode is filed by Stuart & Lincoln in Orendorff <i>et al. v.</i> Stringfield <i>et al.</i> Their motion to set aside the decree entered on Saturday is sustained, and the cause continued with the complainants paying the costs. This is the last day of the July term. <i>Record.</i>
TUE. JULY 23	
WED. JULY 24	
THU. JULY 25	
FRI. JULY 26	
SAT. JULY 27	

SUN.
JULY
28

MON.
JULY
29

TUE.
JULY
30

WED.
JULY
31

THU.
AUG.
1

FRI.
AUG.
2

SAT.
AUG.
3

SUN. AUG. 4	
MON. AUG. 5	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln votes the Whig ticket for A. L. Wilson against James Adams for probate judge; James M. Bradford for treasurer; T. M. Neale for surveyor; C. R. Matheny for county clerk, and W. G. Cantrall for county commissioner. All are elected but Wilson and Cantrall. <i>Election Returns</i> .
TUE. AUG. 6	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln, in the name of Stuart & Lincoln, gives David Prickett a receipt for \$250 to be applied on a judgment in the Sangamon Circuit Court against Prickett, awarded to Kerr & Co. for \$513.49 on July 13. <i>Angle, 4</i> .
WED. AUG. 7	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes Thomas Bohannon acknowledging receipt of the notes of Allen & Stone for \$117.94 and J. Francis for \$50.35. Though he has been promised payment, he has received nothing, and will bring suit unless payment is made soon. He attends a meeting of the town board and in Matheny's absence, serves as chairman. <i>Hertz, II, 526; Clerk's Minutes</i> .
THU. AUG. 8	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln's letter written yesterday to Thomas Bohannon, of Louisville, Kentucky is postmarked Aug. 8. <i>Photo</i> .
FRI. AUG. 9	SPRINGFIELD. The town board meets, and in Matheny's absence Lincoln serves as chairman. The board receives a petition from Stuart and others requesting the erection of a stone culvert, and agreeing to defray most of the cost. The board requests the engineers grading for the Northern Cross R. R. to remove certain puddles which they have caused. <i>Clerk's Minutes</i> .
SAT. AUG. 10	

<div>SUN. AUG. 11</div>	
<div>MON. AUG. 12</div>	
<div>TUE. AUG. 13</div>	
<div>WED. AUG. 14</div>	
<div>THU. AUG. 15</div>	
<div>FRI. AUG. 16</div>	
<div>SAT. AUG. 17</div>	

SUN. AUG. 18	
MON. AUG. 19	
TUE. AUG. 20	
WED. AUG. 21	
THU. AUG. 22	
FRI. AUG. 23	
SAT. AUG. 24	

SUN.
AUG.
25

MON.
AUG.
26

TUE.
AUG.
27

WED.
AUG.
28

THU.
AUG.
29

FRI.
AUG.
30

SAT.
AUG.
31

SUN. SEPT. 1	
MON. SEPT. 2	
TUE. SEPT. 3	
WED. SEPT. 4	
THU. SEPT. 5	
FRI. SEPT. 6	
SAT. SEPT. 7	

SUN.
SEPT.
8

MON.
SEPT.
9

TUE.
SEPT.
10

WED.
SEPT.
11

PITTSFIELD. In Manly Thomas *v.* Argyle & Hodgen in the Pike Circuit Court, Lincoln represents the appellant and William A. Grimshaw the appellee. The case is tried by the court. Judgment for the amount of the note and interest, \$65.04, is awarded to the appellee. *Judges Docket.*

THU.
SEPT.
12

PITTSFIELD. Lincoln writes two pleas which E. D. Baker signs in J. H. & G. W. Finch *v.* Job Gardner. The suit is to collect for horses, harness and omnibus used on the mail line between Columbus and Naples. *Files.*

FRI.
SEPT.
13

SAT.
SEPT.
14

SUN.
SEPT.
15

MON.
SEPT.
16

TUE.
SEPT.
17

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln appears before William Butler, clerk of the circuit court of Sangamon County, and acknowledges the signing of the deed to John Houston. *See entry for July 8. Deed Book O, 632.*

WED.
SEPT.
18

THU.
SEPT.
19

FRI.
SEPT.
20

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln records the receipt of a note given by H. B. Truett & Co. to Charles Harkness of Philadelphia. [Stuart & Lincoln bring suit and get a judgment in the Sangamon Circuit Court on Nov. 23, for \$234.50, the amount of the note, and \$40.34 damages.] *Fee book owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson.*

SAT.
SEPT.
21

SUN. SEPT. 22	
MON. SEPT. 23	TREMONT. [The Tazewell Circuit Court opens for a two-week term. On the docket are 23 criminal, 78 chancery and 229 common law cases. The court attracts twenty-five lawyers, including most of the Peoria bar, and Stuart, Lincoln, Baker, Logan, Doremus, D. B. Campbell and Urquhart from Springfield. Judge Wm. Thomas of the first circuit, exchanges circuits, this fall, with Judge Treat. <i>Record.</i>]
TUE. SEPT. 24	TREMONT. The defendant enters a plea of not guilty in the slander suit of James S. Bell <i>v.</i> Benjamin Mitchell, in which Stuart, Lincoln and Frisby represent the defendant. <i>Ibid.</i>
WED. SEPT. 25	TREMONT. A jury is called in Bell <i>v.</i> Mitchell, whereupon the plaintiff takes a non-suit. <i>See entry for yesterday.</i> In the debt case of Brooks & Coggsell <i>v.</i> William and C. C. Dodge, the defendants default, but later in the day enter a motion to set aside the default. Lincoln, Jones, Urquhart and Frisby appear for the plaintiffs. <i>Ibid.</i>
THU. SEPT. 26	TREMONT.
FRI. SEPT. 27	TREMONT. In Brooks & Coggsell <i>v.</i> William and C. C. Dodge, the plaintiffs are given leave to insert in the declaration the words: "who sues for the use and benefit of Waterman Palmer." A jury is sworn, whereupon the plaintiffs say they will no longer prosecute and will suffer a non-suit. <i>See entry for Sept. 25. Record.</i>
SAT. SEPT. 28	

SUN.
SEPT.
29

MON.
SEPT.
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TUE.
OCT.
1

WED.
OCT.
2

THU.
OCT.
3

FRI.
OCT.
4

SAT.
OCT.
5

SUN. OCT. 6	
MON. OCT. 7	SPRINGFIELD. The first Whig State Convention assembles in Springfield. Lincoln is not a delegate, but is nevertheless one of the leaders. The day is devoted to the selection of committees and to working up enthusiasm for William Henry Harrison as the party choice in the coming presidential election. <i>Journal</i> , Oct. 11; <i>Niles Register</i> , Nov. 7.
TUE. OCT. 8	SPRINGFIELD. The Whig convention continues until late in the afternoon. Lincoln is chosen one of the presidential electors with Cyrus Walker, B. S. Morris, Samuel D. Marshall and E. B. Webb. He is appointed a member of the State Central Committee with Dr. A. G. Henry, R. F. Barrett, E. D. Baker and Joshua F. Speed. <i>Ibid.</i>
WED. OCT. 9	[Governor Thomas Carlin issues a call for a special session of the Legislature, to convene in Springfield on Dec. 9, to devise some remedy for the appalling financial condition of the State.]
THU. OCT. 10	[Charles R. Matheny, President of the Board of Trustees of the town of Springfield, of which Lincoln is a member, dies. Matheny served as recorder of Sangamon County 1821-1827, and as clerk of the County Commissioners' Court from 1821 until his death.]
FRI. OCT. 11	
SAT. OCT. 12	

SUN. OCT. 13	
MON. OCT. 14	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln attends the meeting of the town board. The trustees resolve: "That in the death of C. R. Matheny . . . the town lost an estimable and useful public citizen." <i>Clerk's Minutes</i> . [The McLean Circuit Court opens the second week of its two-week session at Bloomington.]
TUE. OCT. 15	
WED. OCT. 16	
THU. OCT. 17	
FRI. OCT. 18	
SAT. OCT. 19	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln asks the clerk to issue a summons in his first case in the United States Circuit Court—Hopper, Martin and Smith against Benjamin Haines, surviving partner of B. Haines & Son. <i>See entry for Nov. 9. Record.</i>

SUN.
OCT.
20

MON.
OCT.
21

[The Livingston Circuit Court meets in a one-day session at Pontiac.
Record.]

TUE.
OCT.
22

WED.
OCT.
23

THU.
OCT.
24

[The DeWitt Circuit Court meets for the first time. Judge Treat presides, David B. Campbell is prosecuting attorney and Kersey H. Fell is appointed clerk. The court adjourns at the close of the day.
Record.]

FRI.
OCT.
25

SAT.
OCT.
26

SUN.
OCT.
27

MON.
OCT.
28

DECATUR. [The Macon Circuit Court convenes for a four-day term. The absence of a judge's docket makes it impossible to determine which are Lincoln's cases, except when his name is mentioned in the record. The fact that he has three cases on the last day of the term indicates that he attends the entire term.]

TUE.
OCT.
29

DECATUR.

WED.
OCT.
30

DECATUR.

THU.
OCT.
31

DECATUR. Lincoln is appointed by Judge Thomas to defend David Adkin, indicted for larceny. The jury finds the defendant not guilty. Lincoln is appointed guardian *ad litem* for the infant defendants in William Warnick, Adm., *v.* Heirs of John Warnick, and also in Shepherd and Manly, Admrs., *v.* Heirs of Russell Shepherd. *Record.*

FRI.
NOV.
1

SAT.
NOV.
2

SPRINGFIELD. John T. Stuart leaves to take his seat in Congress. Lincoln signalizes his partner's departure for Washington by entering in the firm's fee book, "Commencement of Lincoln's Administration." *Fee book owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson.*

SUN. NOV. 3	
MON. NOV. 4	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes and files a three page bill of complaint of Neff, Wanton & Co., St. Louis merchants, against Josiah Francis, Athens storekeeper. They seek to collect on a note for \$353.61. <i>American Book Prices Current</i> , 1933. He also files in the Sangamon Circuit Court the declaration in <i>Iles v. White</i> , a suit to collect on a note. <i>Weik MSS. No. 53.</i> (28)
TUE. NOV. 5	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln records his employment in the fee book in <i>Nathaniel Hay v. Thomas Laswell</i> , and <i>Hay v. Mock & Laswell</i> . Hay seeks damages for the non-delivery of cord wood, and to recover a stud horse and bridle. Lincoln yesterday listed his employment in five cases. <i>Fee book owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson.</i>
WED. NOV. 6	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln notes in the firm fee book his employment in four cases. [Two cases of <i>Wm. L. May v. Isaac P. Spear</i> are dismissed on Nov. 23 at the plaintiff's cost. <i>Glasgow et al. v. Herndon</i> , in which he represents the defendant, is settled out of court. He collects a note for \$316.67 for Joseph H. Dollis.] <i>Fee book owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson.</i>
THU. NOV. 7	[The Logan Circuit Court convenes at Postville.]
FRI. NOV. 8	SPRINGFIELD? [Lincoln writes an article published in the <i>Sangamo Journal</i> on the history of the State Bank at Springfield. He replies to several critical articles in the <i>Illinois State Register</i> . He says the Bank is not solely a Whig institution, but was advocated by many Democrats, including Gen. Ewing, Senator Will, Judge Theophilus Smith, Col. J. A. McClernand and Col. J. Fry.] (71)
SAT. NOV. 9	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln files the declaration in the U. S. Circuit Court in <i>Hooper, Martin and Smith v. Benjamin Haines</i> , alleging the failure of the defendant to pay a promissory note for \$567.28, and a debt of \$12.63. <i>Record</i> . Lincoln takes for collection three notes of D. B. Hill to Kerr & Co. totaling \$2,045.67. <i>Fee book owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson.</i>

SUN.
NOV.
10

MON.
NOV.
11

PETERSBURG. Lincoln, representing the plaintiffs, moves the continuance of *Sears et al. v. Summers et al.*, a petition to make title to a tract of land. The case is continued to the June term of the Menard Circuit Court. *Record*.

TUE.
NOV.
12

PETERSBURG?

WED.
NOV.
13

PETERSBURG?

THU.
NOV.
14

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes to Stuart, who is on his way to Washington, that Douglas has given up the contest to get Stuart's seat in Congress. He believes Noah W. Matheny will be elected to succeed C. R. Matheny, his father, as county clerk. Lincoln fears the outcome of the approaching legislative contest between T. J. Nance (Dem.), and John Bennett (Whig). *Works, I, 98-9*.

FRI.
NOV.
15

SAT.
NOV.
16

SPRINGFIELD. An election is held to fill the unexpired term of the late Charles R. Matheny, who had served as county clerk since the formation of Sangamon in 1821. Lincoln votes for his son, Noah W. Matheny, who is elected over Edmund Taylor, 966 to 653. *Journal, Nov. 23*.

SUN. NOV. 17	
MON. NOV. 18	SPRINGFIELD. [The Sangamon Circuit Court opens a three-week session. Judge Samuel H. Treat presides.]
TUE. NOV. 19	SPRINGFIELD. A week of political debate begins. Cyrus Walker leads off for the Whigs and Douglas replies. Lincoln closes the debate. The <i>Register</i> terms it a plot of "two pick one," and accuses Lincoln of an <i>assumed clownishness</i> , which he is advised to correct. Nov. 23. He files his replication in <i>Atwood & Jones v. Douglas & Wright. Record.</i>
WED. NOV. 20	SPRINGFIELD. The debate continues with Douglas discussing the national bank. Lincoln replies, beginning, says the <i>Register</i> , with embarrassment and continuing without making the slightest impression. "Mr. L. of Wednesday night was not the L. of Tuesday." <i>Register, Nov. 23.</i>
THU. NOV. 21	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln wins two cases of <i>Gest & Mills v. Henkle</i> by default; files his joinder to the defendant's demurrer in <i>Vaughn v. Ransdell</i> ; dismisses <i>Goodacre v. Smith</i> at plaintiff's cost; withdraws the replication filed on Tuesday in <i>Atwood & Jones v. Douglas & Wright</i> . <i>Newson v. Newton</i> is submitted to three arbitrators. <i>Record.</i>
FRI. NOV. 22	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln's demurrer, filed yesterday in <i>Vaughn v. Ransdell</i> is sustained in part, and leave given to amend the declaration, and the case is continued. He files his demurrer in <i>Atwood & Jones v. Douglas & Wright. Ibid.</i>
SAT. NOV. 23	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln has eleven cases called, in five of which he gets judgment. John Calhoun for the Democrats, and E. D. Baker for the Whigs, continue the debate begun on Tuesday. A. P. Field declares that he has always opposed the Internal Improvement system. Lincoln's failure to comment on this statement annoys the <i>Register. Ibid.; Register, Nov. 30.</i>

SUN.
NOV.
24

MON.
NOV.
25

[A special election to fill the vacancy caused by John Calhoun's resignation from the Legislature is held. The Whig *Junto* in Springfield, led by Lincoln, Logan and Baker chose John Bennett as the Whig candidate over Bowling Green. The vote is close in the district which includes Sangamon, Logan, Menard and Dane counties. Thomas J. Nance wins by 26 votes. *Pease*, 328.]

TUE.
NOV.
26

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln gets judgment for \$440.14 in *Kerr & Co. v. Constant & Francis*. The court awards him \$7 for the survey and report in *Butler v. Tilford et al.* [T. M. Neale made the survey.] *Record; Deed Book F; 80. Photo.*

WED.
NOV.
27

SPRINGFIELD. *Carman v. Glasscock*, a trespass case involving the loss of a boat-load of corn on a fish-trap dam on the Sangamon River is continued on Lincoln's motion. He argues the assumpsit suit of *Hay v. Laswell* before a jury. Laswell has failed to deliver 100 cords of wood to Hay's brickyard. Unable to agree, the jury is discharged. *Record; Weik MSS. Nos. 138, 144-45, 147.*

THU.
NOV.
28

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln gets judgment in two cases, *Kendall v. Moffett* for \$157.90 and *Atwood & Jones v. Douglas & Wright* for \$568.22. *Stockton v. Tolley*, a suit for damages to a cook stove is dismissed at plaintiff's cost. Lincoln appears for defendant. *Record.*

FRI.
NOV.
29

SPRINGFIELD. An article in the *Sangamo Journal* on Douglas' pretensions to Stuart's seat in Congress is thought to be from Lincoln's pen. He files the complainant's report in *Green Casey's, Adm., v. Green Casey's Heirs*, and the case is continued, along with *Trotter v. Arnold et al. Ibid.*

SAT.
NOV.
30

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln has only two cases called. He moves to dismiss *Lockwood v. Wernwag* and agrees to three months stay of execution in *Kendall v. Moffett*. [On March 25, 1840, Lincoln took the execution to Schuyler County, but nothing was realized for want of bidders. *Docket D.*] *Ibid.*

SUN. DEC. 1	
MON. DEC. 2	SPRINGFIELD. At a meeting of the town board, Lincoln, J. Whitney and P. C. Canedy are appointed to investigate names on petitions for, and against, the granting of liquor licenses. <i>Clerk's Minutes</i> . [The U. S. Circuit Court meets in the Christian Church. Nathaniel Pope, presiding judge, is described as an "able jurist and distinguished lawyer." <i>Quincy Whig</i> , Dec. 14.]
TUE. DEC. 3	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln is admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court by Judge Pope. <i>Record</i> . Lawyers in attendance are Logan, Breese, Butterfield, Baker, Gatewood, Field, Williams, Cole, Douglas, Levi Davis, G. T. M. Davis, Foreman and some twenty others. <i>Quincy Whig</i> , Dec. 14.
WED. DEC. 4	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln notes in the fee book of Stuart & Lincoln his employment by Isaac Cogdal, a friend of his New Salem years, in a suit brought against Cogdal by Webster & Hickox, Springfield merchants. <i>Fee book owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson</i> .
THU. DEC. 5	SPRINGFIELD. The defendant defaults in Hooper, Martin and Smith <i>v.</i> Benjamin Haines, and the plaintiffs, Lincoln's clients, are awarded \$626.82 damages in the United States Circuit Court. <i>Record</i> . [A committee reports to the Springfield Mechanics Union that they have consulted Lincoln about obtaining a charter from the legislature. <i>Minutes of the Union</i> .]
FRI. DEC. 6	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln's motion for a new trial in Blankenship & Ellis <i>v.</i> Powell is granted in the Sangamon Circuit Court. [The plaintiffs failed in the justice of peace court and on Dec. 2, were given their costs in the circuit court. On March 13, 1840, they are awarded \$95.77.] <i>Fee book owned by Mrs. Edna Orendorff Macpherson</i> .
SAT. DEC. 7	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln gets a judgment by default in the chancery case of Wood & Abbott <i>v.</i> Emery C. Ross. The judgment is for the amount of the note, \$827.56, with interest at 6% from Dec. 15, 1838. <i>Record</i> .

SUN.
DEC.
8

MON.
DEC.
9

SPRINGFIELD. IN THE LEGISLATURE. The Legislature meets in Springfield for the first time. The House sits in the Second Presbyterian Church. Oscar Love and Richard Kerr of Pike each claims the seat. Debate is held on the resolution of Williams of Adams referring the case to the election committee. Lincoln, Webb of White and Marshall of Gallatin support the resolution. *House Journal; Alton Telegraph, Dec. 21.* (19)

TUE.
DEC.
10

SPRINGFIELD. On Lincoln's motion, the rule of the House is dispensed with and he introduces his bill authorizing "the collectors of _____ [sic] county to collect certain taxes therein named." The bill is read twice and on his motion referred to a committee of Lincoln, Naper of Cook and Bowman of Wabash. J. Calhoun is elected clerk of the House. Lincoln votes for Andrew Johnston. *House Journal; Photo.*

WED.
DEC.
11

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes, in the form of a legal petition, an invitation to Mrs. O. H. Browning of Quincy to "repair forthwith to the seat of Government, bringing in your train all ladies in general, who might be at your command. . . ." John Dawson, E. B. Webb and J. J. Hardin sign with Lincoln. Hardin writes an accompanying letter, "endorsed" by Lincoln and Webb. *Tracy 4; Angle 5-6.* (20) (60)

THU.
DEC.
12

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln and Edwards of Sangamon call for the yeas and nays on a resolution requesting the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works to report expenditures on each railroad, and the number of engineers employed. He votes nay on tabling this resolution, and nay on a resolution repealing the entire Internal Improvement system. *House Journal.*

FRI.
DEC.
13

SPRINGFIELD. A new resolution instructing the committee on Internal Improvements to report a bill repealing the entire improvement system is tabled 44 to 42. On Lincoln's motion, the House postpones seating either Love or Kerr of Pike County until the contest is settled. *Ibid.*

SAT.
DEC.
14

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln's motion, agreed to on yesterday, is reconsidered, but is tabled 44 to 41. "Lord Coke" appoints the standing committees of *The Lobby*. The committee on Etiquette, Politeness & Ceremony consists of Wickliffe Kitchell, Atty. Gen. as Chairman, and Lincoln, Wheeler of Pike, French of Edgar and Hinshaw of McLean. *Ibid.; Register, Dec. 25.*

SUN. DEC. 15	SPRINGFIELD.
MON. DEC. 16	SPRINGFIELD. IN THE LEGISLATURE. The House continues to discuss the Kerr-Love contest. A resolution to seat Kerr loses 45 to 43. On a resolution to seat Love, Lincoln moves to strike out the words "until further testimony is heard on the subject." His amendment is adopted, but the resolution to seat Love loses by a tie vote, which greatly pleases the Whigs. <i>House Journal</i> .
TUE. DEC. 17	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln presents a petition for a charter for the Springfield Mechanics Union, which is referred to a select committee of himself, Henry of Morgan and Green of Greene. He writes and signs for John Bennett a petition praying the vacation of part of Bennett's addition to Petersburg. It is referred to a committee of which Lincoln is named chairman. <i>Ibid.</i> (61)
WED. DEC. 18	SPRINGFIELD. The day is devoted to discussion of the suspension of specie payments by the State Bank. An amendment by Daley of Greene to legalize the suspension under certain restrictions is tabled, Lincoln voting nay. Many members declare that the Bank should wind up its affairs when the sixty-day period of suspension expires on Dec. 21. <i>Ibid.</i> (62)
THU. DEC. 19	SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln reports from committee a bill to incorporate the Springfield Mechanics Union. It is ordered to second reading. The House by a large majority decides not to postpone the investigation of the charges against Judge John Pearson of the seventh circuit, and the report of the Judiciary committee is adopted. Lincoln votes nay on postponing and yea on the report. <i>Ibid.</i> ; <i>Photo.</i> (63)
FRI. DEC. 20	SPRINGFIELD. The Finance committee reports a bill in relation to the State Bank, with an amendment providing that "nothing in this act shall be construed to legalize the suspension of specie payments." The motion to table the bill and amendment loses 58 to 26, Lincoln voting nay. He favors retention by the Legislature of the right to alter the bank charter. <i>House Journal.</i> (64)
SAT. DEC. 21	SPRINGFIELD. An act to authorize limited partnerships is refused a third reading. Lincoln votes yea. A resolution to reserve the hall of the House [Second Presbyterian Church] for the use of committees every night is amended by Lincoln to read Monday, Wednesday and Friday. <i>Ibid.</i>

SUN.
DEC.
22

SPRINGFIELD.

MON.
DEC.
23

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln writes to Stuart about some lost deeds belonging to old Mr. Wright and \$80 which Stuart is supposed to have paid Robert A. Kinzie. He notes that Douglas is in town "but he is not now worth talking about." In the House, he takes part in the debate on opening the daily session with prayer. *Works, I, 139; House Journal. (29)*

TUE.
DEC.
24

SPRINGFIELD. At the meeting of the town board, it is decided by Lincoln and other trustees to license the smaller *groceries* for \$25 for a two-month period. *Clerk's Minutes*. The contest between Kerr (Whig) and Love (Dem.) for a seat in the House from Pike County is settled with Kerr being seated 44 to 43. Lincoln votes yea. *House Journal*.

WED.
DEC.
25

[CHRISTMAS.]

THU.
DEC.
26

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln makes his well-known Sub-treasury speech in the evening. "A speech which no man can answer, but Calhoun will try Saturday evening," says the *Quincy Whig, Jan. 4, 1840; Works, I, 100-39; Journal, March 6, 1840*.

FRI.
DEC.
27

SPRINGFIELD. Lincoln reports a bill to vacate a part of Bennett's addition to Petersburg. He is put on a committee with Nance of Sangamon and Hull of Tazewell to take up the bill incorporating the town of Petersburg. A motion to postpone indefinitely the bill making school commissioners elective fails 53 to 25. Lincoln votes nay. *House Journal; Photo*.

SAT.
DEC.
28

SPRINGFIELD. The State Bank investigating committee holds its first session in the evening at the bank. The House adopts a resolution instructing the committee on State Roads to prepare a bill granting the county commissioners' courts the same superintendency over state roads that they now have over public roads. Lincoln votes yea. *House Journal; House Report, 340*.

APPENDIX

The footnotes on the following pages have been grouped together according to subject.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. March 1, 1830. The only evidence as to the exact route followed by the Lincolns from their home in Indiana to Decatur, Illinois, is in a letter written by Peter Smith from Petty's P. O., Lawrence Co., Ill. on July 17, 1860 to J. Warren Keifer, Springfield, Ohio. [Keifer was Speaker of the House of Representatives in Washington, 1881-1883.] Smith attended the Republican State Convention at Decatur which proposed Lincoln as the State's candidate for President. Smith was introduced to Lincoln by Jesse K. Dubois. "After conversing a while said I to him, 'Lincoln there is a rumor in circulation in our region about you and I want you to tell me all about it.' 'Well,' said he, 'what is it?' 'About 30 years ago rumor says Abram Lincoln was seen walking barefoot driving an ox team with an ox waggon moving a family through our town of Lawrenceville—is that true?'

"'In part,' says Lincoln. 'About 30 years ago I did drive my father's family through your town of Lawrenceville and I was afoot but not barefoot. In my younger days I frequently went barefooted but on that occasion I had on a substantial pair of shoes—it was a cold day in March and I never went barefoot in cold weather. I will remember that trip thro' your County as long as I live. I crossed the Wabash at Vincennes and the river being high the road on the low prairie was covered with water a half mile at a stretch and the water covered with ice—the only means by which I could keep the road was by observing the stakes on each side placed as guides when the water is over the road.

"When I came to the water I put a favorite fist [fice] dog I had along into the waggon and got in myself and whipped up my oxen and started into the water to pick my way across as well as I could—after breaking the ice and wading about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile my little dog jumped out of the waggon and the ice being thin he broke through and was struggling for life. I could not bear to lose my dog and I jumped out of the waggon and waded waist deep in the ice and water, got hold of him and helped him out and saved him.'" *Lincoln Lore* No. 480.

John J. Hardin crossed Purgatory Bottom, or swamp, a month after the Lincolns, and his description, as given in his diary, is similar

to that given in Peter Smith's letter. *Hardin Diary in Chicago Historical Society*.

2. Winter, 1830-'31. The "Deep Snow" which began between Christmas, 1830, and New Year's Day was a phenomenon from which events were dated for fifty years in Illinois. Snow fell over the central portion of the State to a depth of three feet on the level. Then came rain, which froze, forming a crust of ice over the snow strong enough to bear the weight of a man. This was covered with a few inches of light snow. Two weeks of cold weather followed, and each morning the thermometer registered not less than twelve degrees below zero. In his Autobiography, Lincoln wrote that the snow did not melt until "about the first of March, 1831," leaving the country "so flooded as to make traveling by land impracticable." *J. C. Power, History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County*, 62.
3. Dec. 16, 1836. Central Illinois is caught in the "Sudden Freeze." A cold wind coming from the west in the morning froze creeks solid within a few minutes, destroyed much livestock and caused the death of several travelers who could not find shelter. *Journal, Ill. State Hist. Soc.*, Oct. 1911, 324-33.
4. March, 1831. James C. Stephenson, surveyor of Sangamon County, surveyed the town of Sangamo, located seven miles northwest of Springfield on the left bank of the Sangamon River. The plat was filed June 1, 1824. Though properly called Sangamo, it was commonly spoken of as Sangamo Town to prevent confusion with the name of the river and the county, and this practice is followed in this book. *Deed Book J*, 23.
5. July, 1831. It is not definitely known if Lincoln visited at the home of his parents upon his return from New Orleans. Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln started back from Macon County to Indiana in 1831. They squatted in a place known as Buck Grove, about three miles southeast of the present city of Mattoon. In the spring of 1834 they moved to a forty-acre farm a half-mile south of Lerna. Here they remained until about May 3, 1837, when Thomas sold his farm to Alexander Montgomery for \$140.

It is believed that the Lincolns lived with John D. Johnston on Goose Nest prairie five miles southeast of Lerna from 1837 to 1840. On March 5, 1840 Thomas purchased an eighty-acre tract adjoining Johnston's farm. On Dec. 31, 1840 Lincoln purchased Johnston's forty acres. Here Thomas Lincoln died on Jan. 17, 1851. Sarah Bush Lincoln lived in the neighborhood until her death Dec. 10, 1869.

Lincoln visited his step-mother for the last time, ten days prior to leaving Illinois to become President in 1861. *Bulletin No. 41, A.L.A.*

ELECTIONS

6. Aug. 1, 1831. Joseph Duncan carried the Clary's Grove precinct with 136 votes and the state—which at that time comprised one congressional district—by a comfortable majority. James Turney ran second in the precinct with 52 votes, but was a poor fifth in the state. There were five other candidates for justice of the peace besides Green and Greer—Robert Conover, Lewis Ferguson, Pollard Simmons, John C. Vance and James Pantier. Green and Conover were elected. Armstrong and Sinco were elected constables. James Rutledge, one of the founders of New Salem and father of Ann Rutledge, was one of the defeated candidates. Lincoln, unofficially, clerked at this election. Mentor Graham and Abram S. Bergen were the official clerks. John Camron, James White and Hugh Armstrong were judges. Voting was *viva voce*. *Bulletin No. 36, A.L.A.*

7. Aug. 6, 1832. The original New Salem precinct returns for this date cannot be found. Lincoln said he received 277 of the 284 votes cast. Herndon said that "of the entire 208 votes in the precinct he received every one save three." Ida M. Tarbell, who states she has seen the original precinct returns, gives Lincoln's vote as 277 out of 300. "Of the twenty-three who did not vote for Lincoln, ten refrained from voting for representative at all, thus leaving thirteen votes actually cast against Lincoln." *Tarbell, The Early Life of Abraham Lincoln, 158.*

Aug. 4, 1834. Lincoln polled his largest vote in Springfield and in the northern part of the county. In Richland and Salt Creek he led all the candidates. In New Salem he received 250 out of 288 votes cast. Most of the better known residents voted for him. In Springfield he got 667 votes, running second to Stuart, who received 706. *Bulletin Nos. 12 and 36, A.L.A.*

8. July 19, 1836. Edmund T. Flagg, a traveler, met Lincoln at the farm of John Dawson, eight miles east of Springfield, during the campaign of 1836. "Nightfall found me at the residence of Mr. D, an intelligent, gentlemanly farmer, with whom I passed an agreeable evening. I was not long in discovering that my host was a candidate for civic honors; and that he, with his friend Mr. L, whose speech I had subsequently the pleasure of perusing, had just returned from Mechanicsburg, a small village in the vicinity, where they had been exerting themselves upon the stump to win the *aura popularis* for the coming election." Mr. Flagg had the pleasure of "perusing" the first "campaign" speech which Lincoln is known to have written out for delivery. Written speeches were then unusual. *Flagg, The Far West, II, 68.*

9. Jan. 7, 1837. The act to make clerks of county commissioners' courts and county treasurers elective by the people was passed on January 9, 1837, by a vote of 61 to 7. Lincoln voted yea.
10. Jan. 16, 1837. The House elected State Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Public Printer and Warden of the penitentiary. Lincoln voted for Levi Davis and John D. Whiteside, who were elected Auditor and Treasurer, respectively. He voted for Benjamin Bond for Attorney General, but Usher F. Linder was elected on the second ballot. William Walters, editor of the *Illinois State Register and Illinois Advocate* of Vandalia, was elected Public Printer, Lincoln voting for William Hodge, editor of the *Vandalia Free Press*. Benjamin S. Enloe, a member of the House, was elected warden of the penitentiary at Alton, over William Otwell, for whom Lincoln cast his vote.
11. March 1, 1837. The Senate sitting with the House elected three Fund Commissioners. Lincoln voted for Charles Oakley and Thomas Mather, who were elected, and for Alfred Lagow, who was defeated by M. M. Rawlings. Murray McConnel of Jacksonville was unanimously elected commissioner of the board of public works for the first judicial circuit, and William Kinney for the second judicial circuit. Lincoln voted for Sidney Breese, who was defeated by Kinney, 74 to 32.

The election was resumed on the evening of March 2. Lincoln voted for three of the commissioners who were elected—Elijah Willard in the third judicial district. James W. Stephenson in the sixth, and Ebenezer Peck in the seventh. M. K. Alexander was elected in the fourth district over Rigdon B. Slocumb, for whom Lincoln voted, and Joel Wright in the fifth district, Lincoln voting for William G. Flood. *House Journal*.

12. Feb. 19, 1839. The House and Senate met in the evening to elect seven commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Lincoln voted for</i>
First	Jesse B. Thomas, Jr. (Dem.)	Jesse B. Thomas, Jr. (Dem.)
Second	John Hogan (Whig)	John Hogan (Whig)
Third	Elijah Willard	Tarleton Dunn (Whig)
Fourth	Milton K. Alexander (Dem.)	William B. Archer (Whig)
Fifth	Hart Fellows (Whig)	Hart Fellows (Whig)
Sixth	John Dixon (Whig)	John Dixon (Whig)
Seventh	Ebenezer Peck (Dem.)	Lorenzo Leland (Dem.)

Lincoln voted for Cyrus Walker for President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, but William F. Thornton was elected. He voted for Jacob Fry, who was elected Acting Commissioner of the Board of Canal Commissioners. John A. McClernand was elected Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners. Lincoln voted for Peter Menard, Jr.

13. Feb. 26, 1839. The House met in the evening and elected three Fund Commissioners—Moses M. Rawlings, John Tilson, Jr., and Charles Oakley. Lincoln voted for the last two and for Dennis Rockwell. Lincoln reported from committee the bill amending the “act for the limitation of actions and for avoiding vexatious law suits,” with the objections of the Council of Revision. His substitute was adopted by the House.

NEW SALEM

14. May 9, 1832. The last record of Denton Offutt at New Salem was when he witnessed with Bowling Green, the sale of a lot by John M. Camron to John McNamar on May 9. *Deed Book F*, 47. Lincoln wrote in 1860 that Offutt’s store had almost failed when he left for the Black Hawk War on April 21, 1832, and it appears probable that Offutt left New Salem in May, 1832.

15. Nov. 29, 1833. The New Salem Temperance Society, organized in 1831, holds its annual meeting, Nov. 7, 1833. The secretary reports that “temperance reformation has been met at every corner by the most determined opposition, by men whose appetites have control over their judgment. . . . The success which has attended the efforts of our Society has been greater than could have been reasonably anticipated considering our situation.”

The secretary announces an increase of twenty-four members, making the total number in good standing seventy-six. Six members were expelled for breach of the rules, and one withdrawn by request of the church. A local merchant has reported that not one fourth as much liquor is sold in New Salem now as compared with the day he settled in the village. The report signed by S. Dutton, secretary, appeared in the *Sangamo Journal*, November 30, 1833.

16. Jan. 10, 1835. William F. Berry, of Berry & Lincoln dies. Dr. John Allen of New Salem was his regular physician but Dr. Gershom Jayne and Dr. Anson G. Henry were called just before his death. Berry’s estate was administered by John (Jack) Armstrong. His personal effects, including four books, were sold bringing \$60.87½. Total claims were \$162.16½. Lincoln filed no claim. The three doctors got half of the estate. *Probate Files*.

SPRINGFIELD

17. June 20, 1832. William Cullen Bryant visited Springfield on June 19. He later described it as having houses not so good as Jacksonville, “a considerable portion of them being log-cabins, and the whole town an appearance of dirt and discomfort. The night was spent in a filthy tavern.” *Prose Writings of William Cullen Bryant*, II, 11-16.

18. July 14, 1837. The bill increasing the corporate powers of the town of Springfield provided an extension of the boundaries, authority to create a debt of \$100,000, and power to open, widen and pave the streets.
19. Dec. 9, 1839. In the evening Lincoln attended a meeting of the town board. *Clerk's Minutes*. Democrats met for a two-day State convention.
20. Dec. 11, 1839. Lincoln attended a meeting of the town trustees in the afternoon. He voted for a resolution granting licenses to applicants to keep "groceries" for two months, each applicant giving bond and paying \$50. *Clerk's Minutes*.

CIRCUIT COURTS

21. Oct. 23, 1837. The Morgan Circuit Court opened for a two-week session. Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., presided. The law firm of William Thomas and William Brown had 46 cases, and each as an individual had 6 other cases. Josiah Lamborn and Richard Yates with 16 cases ranked second in the amount of business. Other leading attorneys, and the number of their cases, were Murray McConnel 4, James Berdan 4, John J. Hardin 3 and Logan & Baker 3. Stuart & Lincoln had no cases. *Record; Judges Docket*.
22. Jan. 27, 1838. Lincoln wrote and filed the praecipe and declaration in the debt case of Peyton L. Harrison *v.* John Taylor and David Dickinson in the Sangamon Circuit Court. *See entry for March 9. Weik MSS. No. 68.*
23. Feb. 21, 1839. Hardin reported with three amendments from the committee on the Judiciary to which was referred the bill from the Senate, entitled "An act dividing the State into judicial circuits." These amendments, written by Lincoln, were voted upon, but only the first amendment, changing Ogle County from the sixth to the ninth circuit, was adopted. *House Journal; Photo.*
24. Feb. 23, 1839. The evening was devoted to the election of prosecuting attorneys for the new circuits.

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Lincoln voted for</i>
First	David M. Woodson (Whig)	David M. Woodson (Whig)
Third	William F. Stickney (Dem.)	Albert G. Galdwell (Dem.)
Fourth	Garland B. Shelledy	John J. Brown (Whig)
Fifth	William Elliott, Jr. (Dem.)	William Perkins
Sixth	Shelton L. Hall	Shelton L. Hall
Seventh	Alonzo Huntington	Alonzo Huntington
Eighth	David B. Campbell (Dem.)	David Davis (Whig)
Ninth	Norman H. Purple (Dem.)	Norman H. Purple (Dem.)

The Attorney General did the work of the prosecuting attorney in the second circuit. Lincoln's motion to postpone until Tuesday, the election of a judge for the eighth judicial circuit was not agreed to, and Stephen T. Logan was elected over David Prickett.

25. March 2, 1839. Illinois increased in population from 269,974 in 1835 to 476,183 in 1840. Illinois was divided into six circuits by the act of Feb. 13, 1835. Courts in each of the circuits began on the first or second Monday in March, continuing in most circuits until the first week in June. Spring and fall terms were held in all the counties. In Sangamon and Morgan a July term was provided. The first circuit (see map on p. 28) was the scene of Lincoln's practice from 1837 to 1839.

Twelve new counties were created in northern Illinois in 1836-37, and fifteen more in 1839. The creation of these counties caused the reorganization of the circuit courts into nine circuits on March 2, 1839.

The lower counties in the first circuit, created in 1835, continued as the first circuit, while the northern counties became the new eighth circuit. Menard and Dane (Christian) counties, formed substantially from Sangamon, and DeWitt formed from Macon and McLean, were added to the six northern counties to make a total of nine counties in the eighth circuit. It was on this circuit, altered from time to time as to its constituent counties, that Lincoln traveled as a circuit lawyer.

The law of March 2, 1839 provided a June term in Jo Daviess County, and July terms in Morgan and Sangamon counties. Although only two terms were provided in Cook and Madison counties, the municipal courts in Chicago and Alton handled much of the business that would ordinarily have gone to the circuit courts.

26. March 4, 1839. Stephen T. Logan, judge of the eighth circuit, exchanged circuits with Judge William Thomas of the first circuit. The Morgan Circuit Court opened a two-week session on March 18. *Record.*
27. March 9, 1839. Stuart & Lincoln were allowed \$36 by the Sangamon county commissioners' court for the use of their office as a jury room at three recent terms of the circuit court. *Record, D, 587.*
28. Nov. 4, 1839. The first term of the Dane (later Christian) County Circuit Court was held in Taylorville in a frame house, 12 by 14 feet, situated on the north side of the public square. James C. Conkling was the only Springfield lawyer to attend. Judge Treat presided and David B. Campbell, the state's attorney, was present. Two cases were heard and two indictments were brought in during the one-day term. *Record.*

29. Dec. 23, 1839. Lincoln bid in for \$961.06 at a sheriff's sale, lots 3 and 4 in Taylor's addition to Springfield. On July 16, Jacob Forsyth & Co., got judgment for \$898 against William L. May former owner. *Execution Files.*

STATE CAPITAL

30. Feb. 11, 1837. The Legislature had provided for a popular vote on the selection of a new site for the State capital, the choice to be made from five cities and the geographical center of the State. In the election, Aug. 4, 1834, the votes were, Alton 8,157, Vandalia 7,730, Springfield 7,075, Geographical Center 790, Peoria 424, and Jacksonville 273. *Pease, 94-6.*
31. Feb. 28, 1837. When the news reached Springfield that the legislature had voted to remove the capital to that town, an impromptu celebration took place. The "groceries" had a record day—a day which culminated in the destruction of the public square's most gruesome ornament, the whipping post.
32. April 19, 1837. Lincoln's letter to Levi Davis served its purpose. Dr. Henry received \$4,000 on April 22 and returned to Springfield. Though Archibald Job and William Herndon also served as Commissioners, Dr. Henry appears to have been the active agent of the trio, until relieved of his office by action of the General Assembly in 1840. Lincoln's part in the settlement of Dr. Henry's accounts is given in Pratt, *Lincoln, 1840-1846.*

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL

33. Jan. 6, 1835. Dawson, of Sangamon, made a long and favorable report on the question of building a canal between Lake Michigan and the navigable waters of the Illinois River. He introduced a bill, which was read a second time and ordered printed. Lincoln was an interested listener to this project which he continued to support staunchly during his next three terms. *House Journal.*
34. Dec. 8, 1835. On February 10, 1835, the legislature passed "An Act for the Construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal." Under this act Ex-Governor Edward Coles tried to borrow \$500,000 in New York to finance the beginning of the canal, but all efforts were unavailing because the legislature had failed to pledge the faith of the State for the payment of the interest and principal. The loan was to be negotiated "solely on the pledge of the Canal Lands and Tolls."

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

35. Jan. 28, 1835. Lincoln was appointed to a select committee with Murphy of Randolph and Able of Alexander to consider "An act for

the benefit of the infant heirs of Robert B. Murphy, late of Perry county, deceased." *House Journal*.

36. Jan. 31, 1835. Lincoln was appointed to the last of the thirteen select committees on which he serves at this session. With Cunningham of Coles and Hunt of Edwards, he took up the substitute bill requiring petitioners to the general assembly to give notice before such petitions are finally acted upon. *House Journal*.
37. Feb. 12, 1835. Lincoln similarly copied the act to relocate so much of the road from Springfield to Lewistown as lay between Springfield and George G. Miller's ferry. This copy he sent to the Sangamon county commissioners' court where the three commissioners Reuben Harrison, John Clary and Tandy James were sworn in on March 16, 1835. *Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.*
38. Dec. 18, 1835. If Lincoln's suggestion of one Representative for each 8,500 people had been adopted, the House membership would have been reduced to 32 under the State census of 1835, which gave the population of the State as 269,974.
39. Dec. 11, 1835. Lincoln's effort in behalf of the State road leading from Crow's mill in Morgan County to Musick's ferry in the northern part of Sangamon County, affords an illustration of the amount of time consumed in special legislation. He brought in a bill in his second session and again in the 1837 special session. In January, 1839 he presented a petition praying the repeal of all laws relating to the road. The petition was referred to a special committee of which Lincoln was chairman. He reported from committee a bill to carry out the wishes of the petitioners.
40. Jan. 15, 1836. Lincoln voted yea to help pass 23 to 19, "an act concerning appeals from judgments of Justices of the Peace." He also voted yea on "An act for the relief of Timothy Guard and others," and for several amendments to "An act to incorporate the Illinois Central Rail Road Company."
41. Jan. 16, 1836. Lincoln voted yea [26 yeas, 14 nays] on the resolution of Frazier of Marion requesting Congress to grant to the State of Illinois the right to enter on a credit of ten years 500,000 acres at \$1.25 an acre. This land was to be sold by the state to aid in the work of internal improvement. He voted nay on bills incorporating the Chicago Hydraulic Company; the Illinois and Michigan Transportation Company; on concurring with the report of the House Committee on improving the state road from Mount Carmel to Salem in Marion County; on increasing the compensation of the Secretary of

State for copying the Laws and Journals for the Public Printer; and on taking up the bill to relocate the penitentiary.

42. Jan. 18, 1837. The fight on Linder's bank resolution and Hardin's amendment thereto occupied the House throughout the afternoon. James Shields' motion to refer the resolution and proposed amendments to a select committee, was defeated 60 to 23, Lincoln voting nay. Lincoln then moved to amend by striking out the provision authorizing an investigation of the "organization" of the State Bank. His motion was lost, 44 to 34. *House Journal*.
43. Jan. 26, 1837. The streams declared navigable in the act approved on March 1, were Grand Pier, Seven Mile, and Lusk Creek in Pope County and Big Creek in Hardin County. *House Journal*.
44. Feb. 28, 1837. Lincoln, Elkin and McCormick were appointed a select committee to take up the bill to authorize John Donavan to build a bridge across Salt Creek at Albany, where Donavan operated a ferry. Lincoln surveyed the town of Albany on June 16, 1836, for Donavan and John Wright. Elkin reported from committee on March 1, and the bill was passed. *House Journal*.
45. July 12, 1837. Moore, of St. Clair, from the committee on Finance to which had been referred a memorial of the Directors of the State Bank, reports an act concerning the bank. On a motion granting it a second reading, Lincoln is the only member from Sangamon to vote nay.
46. July 14, 1837. Lincoln voted nay [52 yeas, 33 nays] on a resolution recommending a vote at the next election for or against a convention to amend the constitution of the State. The act to establish a state road from Beardstown to Petersburg, was amended on Lincoln's motion by the insertion of the name of Isham Reavis for Miram Perry. The House adopted unanimously, a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of a law which would render any member of the General Assembly incapable of retaining his seat who is holding an office of profit, or drawing a salary from the State. This resolution was aimed at two House members, James Shields and Newton Cloud, who were employed as clerks for the engineers of the Internal Improvement system, at \$1,000 a year.
47. Jan. 7, 1839. A bill amending the method of summoning grand and petit jurors, and defining their qualifications and duties was read a third time, and on Lincoln's motion, the rule was dispensed with, and the bill referred to a select committee. Lincoln was appointed chairman of the committee, composed of Harris of Macoupin, Huey of Clinton, Walker of Vermilion and Murphy of Perry.

48. Feb. 14, 1839. The public revenue bill was ordered engrossed for third reading, Lincoln voting yea. The House adopted a five-man Board of Commissioners of Public Works in place of the seven-man board. Lincoln, Baker, Calhoun, Dawson and Edwards of Sangamon voted nay. Brown of Schuyler, Happy of Morgan, and Lincoln were appointed a select committee on a bill authorizing the Governor to commission the sheriff of Schuyler. *House Journal*.
49. Feb. 20, 1839. At the evening session, on Lincoln's motion, the rules were dispensed with. He reported from the committee on Elections, "An act to incorporate the Franklin Institute." *House Journal*.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

50. Dec. 19, 1834. In each session of the Legislature the members drew \$100 of their salary before Christmas and the remainder at the close. Members received \$3 per day and \$3 for each 20 miles of travel to and from Vandalia for the Ninth General Assembly, and \$4 a day and \$4 for each 20 miles of travel during Lincoln's last three terms. They received salary for Sundays and holidays. The amounts received by Lincoln were as follows:

Ninth General Assembly, 1834-1836.

First Session: Total \$258. \$225 for salary and \$33 traveling expense.

Second Session: Total \$162. \$129 for salary and \$33 traveling expense.

Tenth General Assembly, 1836-1838.

First Session: Total \$412. \$368 for salary and \$44 traveling expense.

Second Session: Total \$96. \$52 for salary and \$44 traveling expense.

Eleventh General Assembly, 1838-1840.

First Session: Total \$402. \$368 for salary and \$34 traveling expense.

Second Session: Total \$228. All salary, met in Springfield.

Twelfth General Assembly, 1840-1842.

First Session: }
Second Session: } Total \$392. All salary, met in Springfield.

Lincoln received a total of \$1,950 for his services during his four terms in the Legislature. Members now receive \$5,000 for the two-year term and traveling expense additional.

51. July 15, 1837. Lincoln signs as witness to a note given by Samuel Hurst to William Butler, for \$170 at 12 per cent interest, payable in twelve months. *Original in Ill. State Hist. Lib.*
52. Oct. 2, 1838. Some time during October, Stuart & Lincoln received \$20 for legal services to the estate of George Churchill. *Sangamon County Probate File No. 299.*
53. April 20, 1837. It is not known when and for what price Lincoln sold Lot 8 in Block 1 of the Old Town, because the deed by which he con-

veyed it was not recorded. However, on April 3, 1837, William Butler purchased Lot 8 of John White.

54. June 2, 1838. Lincoln's lots were designated as Lots 12 and 13, Block 7, Elijah Iles Addition to the Town of Springfield. On March 30, 1850, Lincoln and his wife, gave Harriet W. Dean and F. S. Dean a warranty deed to the South $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 12; consideration \$125. On March 2, 1853, Lincoln and his wife gave Alexander Graham a warranty deed to Lot 13, and the North $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 12, consideration \$375. Lot 13 and the north half of Lot 12 belonged to Samuel and Augusta Rosenwald, parents of Julius Rosenwald the philanthropist, from 1868 to 1886.

WHIG PARTY

55. Dec. 5, 1834. In Samuel C. Parks' copy of W. D. Howells, *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, which Lincoln corrected in pencil on the margins, he wrote on page 41: "I first saw [Stephen A.] Douglas at Vandalia, Decr. 1, 1834. I never saw him at New Salem." Douglas was one of the fifteen Morgan County delegates to the State Education Convention. Douglas wrote his name "Douglass" until the middle forties, but the later form has been used in this volume.
56. July 2, 1838. John T. Stuart and Stephen A. Douglas debated the issues in their campaign for Congress before the crowd gathered for the opening of the Sangamon Circuit Court. Baker spoke against the proposed Sub-treasury system on Tuesday July 3, before court opened. Calhoun refused to reply to him, but said he would speak on county matters in the market house as soon as the crowd could adjourn there. Though it is not definitely known, it is probable Calhoun discussed the division of Sangamon County and dictation of local Whig affairs by the Junto. *Journal*, July 7, 14.
57. July 30, 1836. At the conclusion of Lincoln's speech, George Forquer, a leading Democratic politician, and Register of the Springfield Land Office rose and said the young man would have to be taken down, and proceeded to reply to Lincoln in "a style which, while it was able and fair . . . his whole manner asserted and claimed superiority."
- Lincoln replied that he was older in years than he was in the tricks and trades of a politician, but that he desired "to live, and I desire place and distinction; but I would rather die now than, like the gentleman, live to see the day that I would change my politics for an office worth three thousand dollars a year, and then feel compelled to erect a lightning rod to protect a guilty conscience from an offended God." Forquer had recently erected a fine house upon the ground now occupied by the Illinois Supreme Court building, and had on it the first lightning rod erected in Springfield. *Herndon*, 137-38.

58. Oct. 5, 1836. The Whigs who favor the election of William Henry Harrison to the Presidency celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Thames at Ransdell's tavern. Dan Stone is president, and Lincoln vice president of the meeting. Captain J. M. Cabiness and John Maxcy, veterans of the battle, respond to toasts. Great enthusiasm for William Henry Harrison is manifested. "Songs, wit, wine, cider and music by the band, enabled the party to pass off the time most pleasantly, and an adjournment was effected at an early hour in good order." *Journal*, Oct. 8.
59. Feb. 27, 1839. The nine Whigs appointed by Col. H. I. Mills to draft an address to the people were Lincoln, O. H. Browning, W. F. Thornton, William H. Davidson, Archibald Williams, R. B. Servant, W. B. Archer, George Churchill and W. Ross.
60. Dec. 11, 1839. The Whig convention met in the evening and adjourned on Dec. 12. Cyrus Edwards presided. Speeches were made by Baker, Browning and Field. Lincoln offered a preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The resolutions not being in the volumes of his writings, are given here in full:

Whereas, the Van Buren state convention which adjourned on the 10th instant passed various resolutions denouncing Whig individuals, Whig policy, and the Whig party in general:—Therefore, *Resolved*, That every member of that convention, who introduced such resolutions or any amendment thereto, be respectfully requested to bring the same, or a correct copy thereto, into this Hall [House of Rep.], and to attempt to sustain it by facts and arguments. *Resolved*, That on the discussions of said resolutions, we will meet their authors, man for man and speech for speech, in order that the public may see with whom are the facts, and with whom the arguments. *Resolved*, That for the purpose of discussing said resolutions, we will meet their authors on tomorrow evening, at 7 o'clock, P.M., in this hall or at any other time or place that may better suit their convenience.

Before adjournment, Col. A. P. Field, moves that the President appoint a committee of ten to prepare an address to the people of the state. This motion is adopted. The chair names on the committee, Field, Browning, Hardin, Servant, S. H. Little, Wm. Fithian, A. G. Henry, A. Williams, A. Lincoln and E. B. Webb. Hardin, Baker and Browning are appointed on a committee to arrange the debate. *Journal*, Dec. 20.

61. Dec. 17, 1839. Lincoln was one of the managers of a cotillion at the American House in the evening. Facsimile of the invitation in Tarbell, *In The Footsteps of The Lincolns*, 242.

62. Dec. 18, 1839. Lincoln opened the three-day political debate. His speech, commented the *Journal*, was "characterized by that great force and point for which he is so justly admired. He set out with a statement of three propositions: (1) That there had been a total change in the administration of the government within the last ten years, and that change had been for the worse. (2) That a new and corrupt system of tactics had been introduced into the National Administration unknown to former administrations. (3) That the consummation and perfection of this whole scheme of fraud and corruption was in the establishment of the Sub-Treasury."
63. Dec. 19, 1839. The debate begun last evening is continued. Peck opened for the Democrats, denouncing all banks and advocating the Sub-treasury. Browning replied, tracing the "derangement of the currency—the State Bank mania—their origins and establishments to the party now in power." Lamborn replied to Browning but "felt the weakness of his cause." *Journal*, Jan. 3, 1840.
64. Dec. 20, 1839. The debate was continued by Brown, Douglas and Logan. "The glorious cause of the Whigs" said the *Journal*, "like a precious jewel, but shown brighter the more fully it was exposed and investigated." Jan. 3, 1840.

Lincoln's name appeared below the masthead of the *Journal*, as one of the five Whig presidential electors.

"The Spy," reporting to the *Quincy Whig*, said he attended the Lobby "which is all the go at present, eclipsing theatre, farobanks, roulettes & coffee rooms. Here I found all the big guns of the political parties except the Herndon Party." The group known as the Herndon Party, favored Thomas Benton for President, and opposed the Sub-treasury. Jan. 4, 1840.

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT

65. Jan. 12, 1837. Among resolutions adopted were the following: "*Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois*, That we highly disapprove of the formation of abolition societies, and of the doctrines promulgated by them. *Resolved*, That the right of property in slaves, is sacred to the slave-holding states by the Federal Constitution, and that they cannot be deprived of that right without their consent. *Resolved*, That the General Government cannot abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the consent of the citizens of said District without a manifest breach of good faith. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit to the States of Virginia [Kentucky], Alabama, Mississippi, New York, and Connecticut, a copy of the foregoing report and resolutions." *House Journal*, 243-44.
66. Jan. 20, 1837. President Lincoln, in April, 1862, signed the bill for compensated emancipation of the 3,000 slaves in the District of Columbia. The cost to the government was nearly \$2,000,000.

67. Jan. 31, 1839. Porter Clay, brother of Henry Clay and a resident of Jacksonville, was granted the use of the hall of the House for an address on colonization. Clay was touring the state as the agent of the American Colonization Society. *House Journal*.

SAMPSON'S GHOST LETTERS

68. June 14, 1837. The first of the "Sampson's Ghost" letters written by Lincoln, appears in the *Sangamo Journal*.

"To my surprise," he wrote, "I find, in looking over the last Illinois Republican, an article directed against . . . [Dr. Henry] well calculated to do Springfield great injury, and discreditable to the whole delegation of this County." (It is designed solely to injure Dr. Henry, and it would not be surprising if the author is General Adams.) "I presume, it is well known that General Adams has always been opposed to Springfield, as well as her citizens. Before he assails the conduct of other men, he should take a retrospective view of his own conduct—official as well as private. He must know that his own house stands upon disputed ground." *Journal, June 17*.

The second "Sampson's Ghost" letter written by Lincoln is dated at "Fork Prairie" on June 21. The "Ghost" writes that he noticed, by accident, in the *Illinois Republican* of June 15, an article which purported to be an editorial designed to injure Dr. Henry, the Whig candidate for Probate Justice of the Peace. "I now find over the general's own signature, in the same paper of June 21, a denial of the authorship," says the "Ghost." The "Ghost" still thinks General Adams is morally responsible for the article. He believes the General has always been opposed to the interests of Springfield. "In conclusion, I will say that I always 'write' my own name, and if any instrument of writing be in existence not written with my own hand, which affects my interest, I hope my heirs will see to it. I feel in hopes the death of the Justice of the Peace, together with myself, witnesses &c. will not rob my heirs of their just claims." *Journal, June 24*.

The third letter of "Sampson's Ghost," written by Lincoln from "Fork Prairie" is dated July 4. The Ghost knows nothing of General Adams' life before he came to Springfield "but I do know something of the General since he arrived in this County, by what authority he holds possession of two certain lots of ground in Springfield, upon which he now resides. If he will answer this question fairly without equivocation and then the people choose to make him Probate Justice of the Peace, I will acknowledge that Sampson never owned one foot of ground in Springfield." Adams had said in the *Republican* that the record of his holdings were public property and when Sampson's heirs called for possession he would explain to them. *Journal, July 8*.

The fourth "Sampson's Ghost" letter written by Lincoln on July 12 from "Fork Prairie" states: "I see General Adams or somebody else

has published a piece in the Republican over the signature of 'An Old Soldier.' The General's visit to the editor of that paper on Sunday night is now sufficiently explained. I now ask him to publish the lease which he is said to have obtained from me in my life time. I want every body should see it, and know, too, when it was recorded. I want every thing should come out. The 'Old Soldier' gives us an account of his feats of chivalry. This is all very well, for if he should not tell of them they might be entirely lost to the world." *Journal*, July 15.

Lincoln's fifth letter from "Fork Prairie," on July 20, 1837 signed "Sampson's Ghost," said, in part: "I am at a loss to understand what connection General Adams' toryism, or support of a tory candidate for the Presidency, has with the property belonging to Sampson's heirs, and now in the possession of General Adams. . . . I still insist upon being referred to some citizens of this town for information touching a lease which I suppose was procured from me since my death. All the answer I can get from you is, that you are not a tory. Now is not there a little evidence of a huffing here? . . . That you are anxious to leave 'snake holes' out of which to escape . . . how you came to take advantage of me and draw from me a lease of two lots for ten years, for the great consideration of ten dollars . . . I wish you would also leave the original lease at the Recorder's Office . . . for examination . . . I hope you will not on any account, lose this lease. A censorious world might say there might be design in losing it. The known care you take of all important documents will, I doubt not, prevent any such casualty. I beg, hereafter, that you will let your military career rest in peace. . . . My great object is to find by what tenure you hold my lots. . . . Don't parry this call." *Journal*, July 22.

The *Sangamo Journal*, August 5, 1837, printed a story that is doubtless from Lincoln's pen. It is a tale of General Adams stooping over to pick blackberries when John Taylor's calf butts him. Then the query, "did the general die? No, by God, but the calf did."

General James Adams filed his answer on July 5, 1837 to the bill in chancery brought by Stuart, Lincoln, Logan and Baker on June 22. Adams admitted that he talked on the street with a son of Joseph Anderson but that he did not explain the question of ownership of the land involved in the controversy; nor did he have an "inordinate love of Filthy Lucre." *Townsend*, 102-03.

Benjamin Talbott, Recorder of Sangamon County, gave under oath, the story of getting on June 12, the deed and assignment from Joseph Anderson to General James Adams. C. R. Matheny, William Butler and S. T. Logan made oath to a similar story. The assignment, they believe, is all in the handwriting of Adams including the name of Anderson "and there was a mark or a cross to his name."

These two documents were doubtless drawn by Lincoln. *Journal*, Aug. 19.

Lincoln as the "Old Settler" [See entry for Sept. 30] writes in the *Journal*, Oct. 14, 1837, that the *Illinois Republican* has received a long and able document from General Adams for publication. The "Old Settler" said: "I will wait and see this celebrated defence of the General before I say much more upon the subject . . . [of] the cloud of suspicion which hangs over his character."

"We have received communications from Mr. A. G. Herndon and A. Lincoln, Esq. in reply to the last publication [Oct. 18] of General Adams, but not in time for this paper." *Journal*, Oct. 21.

"CONSERVATIVE" LETTERS

69. Jan. 12, 1838. The first letter signed "A Conservative" appears in the *Sangamo Journal*. Lincoln was the author of letters appearing on Jan. 27, Feb. 3, 10, but there is some uncertainty whether he or Simeon Francis was the author of the current discussion of the shortcomings of the Democratic press of the state. Glenn H. Seymour: "'Conservative'—Another Lincoln Pseudonym?" *Journal, Ill. State Hist. Soc.*, July, 1936. The authorship of the "Conservative" letters is discussed in the *Bulletin* of the Abraham Lincoln Association, No. 50, Dec. 1937.

70. Jan. 27, 1838. Lincoln's second letter signed "A Conservative" appears in the *Journal*. It purports to give the inside information on how John Calhoun, anxious to get Douglas' job as Register of the Springfield Land Office, flatters him into becoming a candidate for Congress.

The "Conservative" calls Calhoun a "certain gentleman who resides in Sangamon County, and who has followed a variety of occupations here and elsewhere, for a living and failed in all, cast about for some desperate manoeuvre [sic] that might save him, when he should be called upon to close up his loafing operations."

The "Conservative" a loyal Democrat, can not stand the crooked deal put over in the Peoria Convention, by which Douglas was nominated. He calls for a new convention. *Journal, Ill. State Hist. Soc.*, July, 1936.

71. Nov. 8, 1839. Lincoln probably wrote the letter signed, "A Looker-On," dated "Clinton County, Ill., Oct. 28, 1839," and printed in the *Sangamo Journal*. The subject was the State Bank. The *Illinois State Register*, Nov. 16, 1839 says the article was written by "The longest of the long-nine." This was their customary nickname for Lincoln.

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